

The Processes of Development of Innovative Technologies and the Effectiveness of Education

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes new approaches to the technology of the education system and improving the efficiency of education. In addition, we are talking about innovative activities to update existing forms and methods of research activities, the creation of new goals and means of their implementation.

Today, as in all areas of our country, the education system is also experiencing unique innovations. In particular, one of our main tasks remains the technologization of the education system, increasing the efficiency of education, and the use of new pedagogical technologies in educational processes that are part of our social life. Because one of the most urgent problems is the rapid development of new pedagogical and information technologies, their analysis, theoretical generalization, conclusions and reporting to students. Prospects for the development of pedagogical technologies provide a critical analysis of its theoretical foundations, the solution of an effective approach to the educational process. That is, it will be possible to change its "problem zone" along with a change in the theoretical foundations of pedagogical technologies in a certain period of time. Criticism of the educational process based on the technological approach requires a positive solution of a number of didactic tasks. In particular, the development of a list of didactic goals, the design of the educational process in accordance with them, ensuring the systemic nature of the educational process as a whole and its stages, the complete assimilation of social experience by students - all this makes it possible to equalize the levels of knowledge, skills and competencies of students, and others. It is known that any pedagogical technology is based on the principles that develop education, and should be aimed at educating the personality of the student. At the center of the theory of pedagogical technology are the head of the educational process, and at the same time the teacher and students, who are both the subject and object of this process. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the most modern requirements for the mutual cooperation of these entities, mutual communication and their mutual influence. To do this, the teacher must first of all learn the requirements for the organization of the educational process, the principles and methods of organizing and managing learning, the methods that serve the mental and physical development of the student, and

cooperate with him. reading and learning, properly organize the activities of students, communicate with them, eliminate problems and disagreements that arise in the process of organizing pedagogical activities, create a creative, working environment in the classroom, create student activities, should be armed with methods that allow you to accurately and correctly assess the activities of students [1].

Innovation is a paradigmatic activity aimed at updating existing forms and methods of scientific research, creating new goals and means of their implementation. It also creates important conditions for the full disclosure of the scientist's potential, readiness for any, even unexpected situations, and rapid adaptation to new situations [2]. In modern views on research activities, special attention is paid to its innovative component. That is why creative activity is now understood as a way of human innovative activity aimed at creating new material and spiritual values and focused on social significance. In this sense, scientific creativity, which is a special form of creativity, has its own innovative character. Its main task is manifested in the introduction of something new into real possibilities and objects of events.

In the modern period, the state of development of research activities in our republic and its structural changes are closely related to innovation. In particular, the role of innovations in the introduction of innovations in the production and service sectors of science is incomparable. This is reflected in the presentation of developments participating in the annual fair of innovative ideas and technologies. From the very beginning, it is important to create an innovative environment and constantly encourage heuristic activities in order to ensure the development of science and technology in our country.

Innovation is the effective use of new achievements in science and technology. Harmonizing this situation with the environment of scientific and creative activity, increasing its effectiveness will help in many ways to fully use the possibilities of science in our republic. In this process, the focus is on the most rational activities of the younger generation. Because innovative ideas are very effective for the development of society. Innovation plays a big role in the development of such ideas. Because it is on the basis of innovations that a new typical view of scientific and creative activity can be formed. It occurs when a new idea, theory, or paradigm takes precedence over an innovation. Based on its scientific innovations, innovation fundamentally changes existing theories, and its main task is to introduce such new ideas into practical life. First of all, he tries to overcome all obstacles to the implementation of his inventions or new ideas. Second, he empowers other scientists to use the innovations he has brought to science. Thirdly, it encourages people to abandon ineffective scientific ideas. Fourth, it encourages the development of innovative ideas in proportion to existing constructive ideas.

The place and role of modern teaching methods, interactive methods and innovative technologies in the training of qualified specialists in higher educational institutions and faculties of our republic is extremely important. Knowledge, experience and interactive methods of pedagogical technologies and pedagogical skills ensure that students acquire literate, mature skills.

Innovative technologies represent the introduction of innovations and changes in the pedagogical process and the activities of the teacher and student, and in its implementation, predominantly interactive methods are used in full. Interactive methods are called group thinking, that is, they are methods of pedagogical influence and are an integral part of the content of education. The uniqueness of these methods is that they are implemented only through the joint activities of the teacher and students. This process of pedagogical cooperation has its own characteristics, which include:

- to force the student not to be indifferent in the lesson, to think independently, create and search;

- The student ensures the constant interest of students in knowledge during the educational process:
- Increasing students' interest in knowledge through an independent creative approach to each issue;
- Organization and coordination of the activities of teachers and students in cooperation [3].

The technological approach, as the driving force behind the development of education, today needs to be quickly implemented in practice. In addition, in the speech of the First President I.A. Karimov at the fourteenth session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the first convocation "It is necessary to ensure the timely development and implementation of modern pedagogical and information technologies under special control." [4], we should encourage every subject teacher to be creative in designing new technologies.

It is known that today there are many scientific studies and discussions about the entry of pedagogical technologies into the educational system and process, their application. Of course, it seems to us that these opinions with different views do not negate each other, but complement each other.

If we look into the past, the term "pedagogical technology" first entered the science and practice of Western pedagogy in the 1950s and 1960s. Until now, scientists have given many definitions, concepts and comments about pedagogical technologies. However, it is worth noting that some practicing teachers are firmly convinced that pedagogical technology is the methodology itself, or the use of interactive methods and technical means in the classroom. Therefore, it is necessary to separate pedagogical technology and methodology in order to avoid misunderstanding among students.

Today, pedagogical technology is being studied with great interest by teachers, educators and psychologists in connection with its organizational, methodological, practical, as well as the possibilities of organizing the educational process with the help of information technology tools that serve to increase the effectiveness of education.

Knowledge of the basic principles of pedagogical technologies and their essence allows you to have a clear idea of this process.

Pedagogical technology has general didactic principles, but it also has its own principles. They are the following:

The principle of unity, integrity. This principle reflects two aspects:

- ✓ block of education, training and personal development;
- ✓ Pedagogical technology has a specific, strict system, the concept of "systematic" here also means the specifics of the process of teaching a particular subject.

The principle of humanization and humanization of education. Although both of the mentioned concepts lexically have the same root (Greek *humanus* - humanity, *humanitas* - humanity), each of them expresses its own meanings. Humanization refers to the inclusion of social sciences (history, cultural studies, sociology, psychology, philology, etc.) among the subjects studied in OO, and the very concept of humanization means a positive approach to a person and his activities. In other words, humanization is a process of activity based on respect for the human factor, its dignity, honor, rights and obligations in the process of all relations associated with a person and social society, while humanization is "all conditions of a person and an organized process of activity". based on the idea "for one's own perfection" [5].

When designing the educational process, each teacher must strictly follow this principle or pay attention to its compatibility with the interests of society when solving problems related to his specialty. Now the teacher (teacher) studies the abilities and capabilities of students and ensures

compliance with the principle of humanization of the educational process based on the ideas of educational cooperation, and not in an authoritarian way. This situation, in turn, leads to the formation of a highly spiritual personality.

The principle of teaching and research, teaching and research. This principle has the following two aspects: firstly, each teacher should: conduct research with students in his field of study:

Secondly, the teacher develops educational technology, tests it in practice and makes adjustments, that is, explores the educational process.

These two aspects of the educational process are important, they pave the way for improving the professional and pedagogical skills of the teacher and the comprehensive preparation of students for future professional activities.

Thus, in the conditions of independence, a number of leading organizations are making efforts to introduce new pedagogical technologies into the activities of educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the activities of such organizations as AXELS, IREX, JICA and KOICA acquire special significance due to their effectiveness. In recent years, with the support and encouragement of the above organizations, innovation centers have been created in a number of leading higher educational institutions of the republic. Pedagogical workers of higher educational institutions, academic lyceums, vocational colleges and secondary schools took part in scientific seminars organized by these centers, short-term and long-term courses, theoretical and practical classes on pedagogical technologies and their use in the educational process, gained knowledge.

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