

Innovative Educational Technologies, Their Nature, Types And Theoretical Fundamentals

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Annotation: This article provides information on innovative educational technologies, educational innovations, their essence, types, theoretical foundations, the formation, development, improvement of the educational process, the application of pedagogical technologies and innovative approaches in the teaching process.

Keywords and phrases: individual-creative approaches, technology, innovation, innovative education, empirical, cognitive, heuristic, creative, inversion, integrative, additive, inclusive.

Scientists of our country have revealed the essence and importance of innovative educational technologies in the educational process, their essence, types and theoretical foundations, approaches to the application of innovative educational technologies in the teaching process, as well as the role of individual-creative approaches and stages of formation.

Great attention is paid to further improving the educational process, finding new ones and using them effectively.

It is known that in the education system, along with the term methodology, the term pedagogical technology is also widely used. Of course, there are similarities and differences between these expressions. Their common similarity is that both terms refer to the process of carrying out educational work. At the same time, methodology is a set of recommendations for the organization and conduct of the educational process, and pedagogical technology is a set of phrases that renew the professional activity of the teacher and guarantee the final result in education. It follows that the term pedagogical technology can be viewed as a new, teacher-learner interaction of methodology.

The term "technology" is a Greek word meaning skill, art. The term was first used in the field of production and in connection with the development of technology in the 1870s, and was considered as a science of processing materials, semi-finished products, changing their composition, properties, appearance, preparation, field of application.

The secret of success in pedagogical work is reflected not only in the educational technologies he uses, but also in his skills as a teacher-educator, in finding a way to the heart of the student. No matter what technology each teacher uses, his or her approach to the student is important. Because no technology can replace lively, emotionally rich human relationships, pedagogical problem, and skill.

The essence of pedagogical technology is to move away from traditional oral methods of teaching and encourage students to learn more independently from machine-based teaching on a test basis. In this case, the teacher acts as a manager, advisor, final facilitator of student learning activities.

The effectiveness of pedagogical technology lies in the fact that different teachers have the opportunity to achieve almost different results. This is very important for us Uzbek teachers in the current period, when all educational institutions are tasked with training specialists who meet the requirements of a single educational standard.

The emergence of "technology" as a science - in the XVII century, the emergence of industrial production led to the rapid development of metallurgy, machinery, including industrial equipment, steamships, locomotives, firearms.

The production of such complex and labor-intensive machinery and equipment could be organized only on the basis of well-developed technological documentation of the technological process. These documents describe the complex processes of obtaining, processing, processing ways and means of raw materials, semi-finished products and products into interrelated, sequential and precise actions, operations and achieving the planned result. This will be the basis for expanded and mass production. In our time, technology is understood as the art of doing a particular job. In order to master it, it is necessary to study in depth the technological documents reflected in it.

The formation of "technology" as a science has led to the possibility of increasing technology and on this basis the mass training of specialists, as well as the organization of mass production.

According to historical sources, the science of "technology" also appeared in ancient Greece. During this period, this meant that the artisan achieved the art of making things, under the guidance of his master (due to exercise) through his diligence and natural ability. Lexically, the term "innovation" means "innovation" when translated from English.

Innovation is an activity aimed at changing the internal structure of a particular system. Innovation has the following content and concepts:

1). Innovation - the money spent on the economy to ensure the replacement of equipment and technology generations;

2). Innovations in areas such as engineering, technology, management and labor organization, based on scientific and technical achievements and best practices, are also used in their various fields and activities.

Innovative education is an education that allows the learner to create new ideas, norms, rules, advanced ideas, norms, qualities of natural acceptance of rules, skills formed by others. The technologies used in the process of innovative education are called innovative educational technologies or educational innovations.

Educational innovations are forms, methods and technologies that can be used to solve a problem in the field of education or the learning process on the basis of a new approach and guarantee a more effective result than before. Educational innovation is also called "innovative education".

According to A.I.Prigogin, innovation should be understood as a new approach to the relationship to a particular social unit - organization, population, society, group, enriching this relationship with some stable elements. At this point, it is understood that the views of the author express the essence of direct social relations, an innovative approach to them. As a result, each person organizes a unique innovative activity as a citizen, specialist, leader, employee, as well as a participant in the process of various social relations.

Currently, there are different areas of pedagogical technologies, the main of which are empirical, cognitive, heuristic, creative, inversion, integrative, additive, inclusive pedagogical technologies. The main features of these routes are as follows:

Empirical - learning through the members of the senses. In this technology, the main focus is on imparting knowledge and further improving it based on the natural developmental capabilities of the sensory organs.

Cognitive is a technology that expands the scope of knowledge about the world around us. It shapes stratification (learning to break down into components) thinking, develops cognitive needs.

Heuristic - a system of teaching by asking reference questions. Ingenuity, activism, service, learning-research is a method of education that develops optimized (choosing the most appropriate, appropriate from several options) thinking.

Creative - has a research character and rapidly develops students' goal-oriented creative thinking.

Inversion is the study of information from different angles, which has the property of substituting and forming a system of thinking.

Integrative is the determination of a single correct conclusion based on the interdependence of an infinite number of small parts that make up information, their integrity, their integrity.

Adaptive - to achieve the expected result on the basis of facilitation, adaptation to the study and teaching of information and the process of its use.

Inclusive - the organization of the educational process on the basis of equality in the relationship between teacher and student.

In his research, the American psychologist E. Rodgers focused on the socio-psychological aspects of innovative social relations, innovation in social relations, the categories of people involved in this process, their attitude to innovation, the level of readiness to understand the essence and innovation between certain categories of individuals. studied the issues of classification of social relations. In describing each topic, attention should be paid to the application of innovative educational technologies in the teaching process, as well as the essence, types and theoretical foundations of innovative educational technologies.

The difference between innovation and any innovation is that it must have a changing mechanism that allows it to be managed and controlled. The goal is to get the most out of the money and effort spent on innovations in the education system or learning activities. In this process, the introduction of innovative approaches to the teaching process is a key factor in achieving high levels of education.

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