



USE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF LABOR EDUCATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT: - Higher education as a separate stage of the system of continuing education aims to train highly qualified specialists , whose students will have in- depth general knowledge and professional skills in the chosen field of activity, training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel will also be included in this stage of education. enters.

KEYWORDS: Pedagogical technology, pedagogical approach, educational technology, case study, fish skeleton, niluar flower, mental attack, boomerang technology, network method, game technology, blitz survey.

INTRODUCTION

It is known from the essence of the content of pedagogical technology that the effectiveness

of work in any profession and the readiness, skills of successful professionals, how diligently and consistently work on improving

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their efficiency. In the teaching profession, it is impossible to be a respected, reputable educator without constantly working throughout his life to improve his knowledge, ingenuity and professional skills. Because the teacher is the main executor of the social order of the society for the education of the younger generation. The first President of the Republic IA Karimov stated the requirements of the state and society to teachers as follows:

"In order to be an educator, to be a teacher, to cultivate the intellect of others, to enjoy enlightenment, to cultivate a true citizen, first of all, the educator must meet such high requirements and have such great qualities." Definitions of pedagogical technology in pedagogical literature (V.Bespalko , N.N.Azizkhodjaeva, V.Guzeev, V.Slastenin, I.Volkov, O.K.Tolipov, N.S.Saidahmedov , M.Klarin, I.Lerner and others), but none of them has risen to the level of a UNESCO CE definition . Among these scientists, V. Bespalko and M.V. Clarin's influence on the dissemination of information about pedagogical technology in the CIS countries, including Uzbekistan, is stronger, and MV Clarin provides more detailed information on

the structure and content of the technological approach to pedagogy . [A.1; 2;].

Methods And Analysis

In the development of Uzbekistan, it is important to build a perfect education system based on the rich spiritual potential of the people and universal values, as well as the latest achievements of modern culture, economy, science, technology and engineering.

Currently, the terms "new pedagogical technology", "advanced pedagogical technology", "modern pedagogical technology" are widely used in official literature, reports on educational problems, official documents. "Pedagogical technology is a systematic method of developing, applying and defining the content of knowledge, taking into account the technical and personal resources and their interaction, which aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of education in the whole process of teaching and learning. " It is clear that the main concept in this definition is "systematic method", all other words represent the structural elements of pedagogical technology as a system. The peculiarity of pedagogical technology is that it

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designs and implements the educational process, which guarantees the achievement of educational goals. The technological approach is primarily expressed in a practical instructional structure that allows the implementation of the projected results rather than the description.

Methods such as goal-orientation, diagnostic verification of intermediate results, division of education into separate learning boards are embodied in the idea of educational technology, which can be repeated over and over again to this day.

It mainly includes the following factors (given in summary):

- achieving a common goal in education;
- transition from a structured overall goal to a specific goal;
- initial (diagnostic) assessment of students' knowledge;
- the set of educational activities to be carried out at this stage should be based on communication with students to make current adjustments to education);
- outcome evaluation. [A. 3 ;, 4 ;, 5;] .

Application of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process. "One

of the important requirements for the organization of modern education is to achieve high results in a short time without spending too much mental and physical effort.

Brainstorming technology. Brainstorming technology is one of the most effective ways to solve a problem by gathering free ideas and feedback from students and coming to a specific solution through them. When using the brainstorming method, the teacher gathers the students and asks them to express their thoughts and opinions on how to solve a problem situation. Brainstorming can be used in a variety of ways: for example, asking a new question to discuss a topic or solving a desired problem, and so on.

Networks (Cluster) technology. Branching of ideas is a pedagogical strategy that helps students to explore a topic in depth and teaches students to branch out a concept or clear idea related to a topic in a free and open sequence.

Boomerang technology. The boomerang style focuses on deep and holistic learning, creative comprehension, and free acquisition of learning material during a session. Boomerang technology allows for critical

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thinking, the formation of logic: the development of memory, ideas, thoughts, arguments in written and oral forms.

Technology of working in small groups. The teacher determines the direction of activity to organize work with students in small groups . Interrelated issues are identified from the problem. Students are given clear instructions by the teacher. The teacher supports and guides the students in solving the given problem. The topic will be discussed at the end.

Blitz-survey method. The Blitz Questionnaire is a method that requires short, clear, and concise answers to questions. According to him, the teacher develops questions that require clarification of the subject matter, the essence of certain components, and brings them to the attention of students. When using the method, the basic concepts of the topic, the essence of the main ideas can be explained by students orally, in writing or in the form of a picture (table, diagram).

T-table technology This is technology in order to shed light on a particular aspect of the subject or issue under study, the content of several basic features, basic concepts are revealed on the basis of their comparison with each other.

- 1) The topic, issue or task to be studied is brought to the attention of students;
- 2) Students are acquainted with the conditions of application of the method "T-table";
- 3) Students are attached to a group (pair);
- 4) in the allotted time interval, the groups (pairs) make a comparative comparison on the essence of the task given in the form of a table, that is, on the left and right sides of the table describe the contradictions of the problem;
- 5) Tables filled in by groups (pairs) are compared;
- 6) A single "T-table" is formed to reach a final decision on the solution of the problem.

The following scheme is provided for using the T-table method:

Issue under study (idea, factor)	
Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	1.

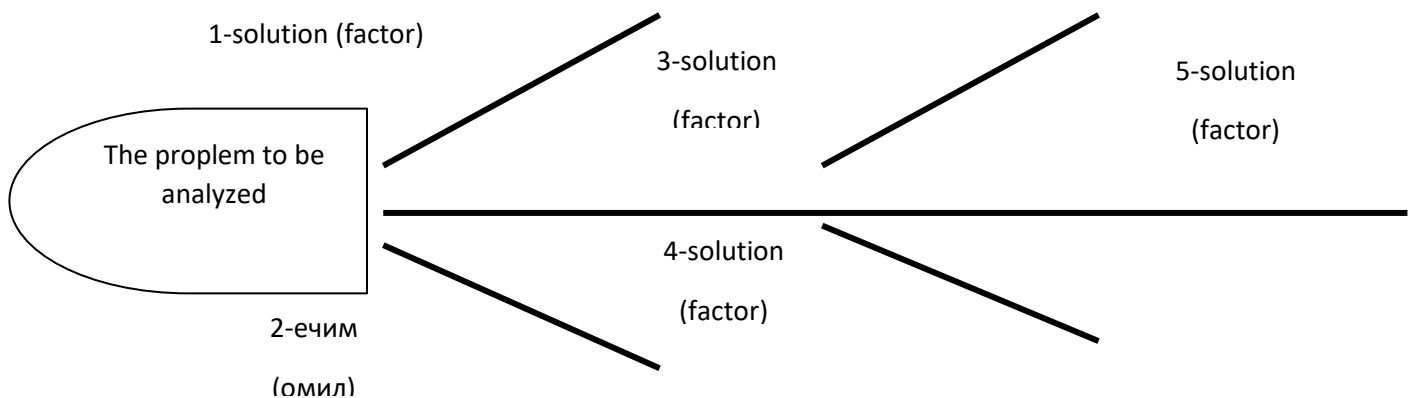
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2.	2.
...	...

The "fish figure" method . This method develops students' ability to describe and solve the essence of a particular problem on a topic. When using the method, students develop the skills of logical thinking, a basic understanding of the essence of the topic, the systematization of information, their analysis.

- 1) the teacher acquaints students with the conditions of application of the method;
- 2) they are attached to groups;
- 3) groups perform tasks;
- 4) groups present their solutions to the community;
- 5) The team discusses group solutions.

Students complete the tasks based on the following image:



Case-study technology Case-study technology helps to develop students' ability to find the most optimal options for a real, real or artificially created situation by analyzing the problem situation. This technology teaches students to directly study and analyze any situation that has any meaning.

The effectiveness of technology depends on the organization of the educational process at the following technological stages:

- 1) individual work on finding a case solution;
- 2) Achieve teamwork in finding a case solution.

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In the application of this technology, individual work is carried out in the following order:

- 1) acquaintance of the student with the essence of case-stage technology and conditions of its use;
- 2) study of the problem presented by the student;
- 3) separation, formation and substantiation of primary and secondary issues on the problem;
- 4) selection of research methods and situation analysis;
- 5) study the practical aspects of the problem;
- 6) to determine the methods and means of solving the given problem;
- 7) determination of measures for implementation of the presented solution in educational practice.

Collective cooperation on case studies takes place in the following order:

- 1) members of the team exchange views on the problem and its solutions;
- 2) the options presented as a solution to the problem are discussed and their acceptability is assessed;

3) a clear program will be developed to provide a solution to the problem situation;

4) a presentation on the solution of the problem is prepared and the materials presented in it are formalized.

"Nilufar guli" technical technology. This technology is one of the most effective means of solving didactic problems, and the form has the appearance of a lily flower. This method, which consists of nine "flower petals" (squares, rectangles or circles) attached to a single base, solves the leading problem and specific issues that allow it to shed light on its content. [A.5,, 6,, 7;].

Conclusion

The use of this method, which serves to develop students' skills of logical, coherent thinking, analysis of the inner essence of the problem, is carried out in the following order:

- 1) the issue to be resolved is determined;
- 2) students are introduced to the content of the task and the conditions for its solution;
- 3) students are attached to small groups (or pairs);

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4) group or pair members note the main problem (idea, task) in the central square (square, circle);

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