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THE CONTENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES AND STAGES OF APPLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS IN THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This article includes about a growing interest in the use of interactive methods, innovative technologies, pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process and some useful approaches in order to envolve all students to the lesson.

Keywords: innovation,technology,education,approach,pedagogy,methods,educational process, lesson, students

INTRODUCTION

The development of modern education has led to a new direction of innovative pedagogy. There is a growing interest in the use of interactive methods, innovative technologies, pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process, one of the reasons for which is that in traditional education students are taught only ready-made knowledge, while in modern technology they are taught. it teaches them to search for knowledge on their own, to analyze it independently, and even to draw their own conclusions. The educator creates conditions for the development, formation, acquisition and upbringing of the individual in this process, and at the same time performs a different-orienting function. In the learning process, the student becomes a key figure.

Therefore, the role and place of modern teaching methods - interactive methods, innovative technologies in the training of qualified professionals in higher education is enormous. At the same time, knowledge, experience and interactive methods of pedagogical technology and pedagogical skills ensure that students have knowledgeable, mature skills. Innovative education (visual "innovation" - the introduction of innovations, inventions) - education that allows the learner to create new ideas, norms, rules, advanced ideas created by others, the qualities of natural acceptance of rules, the formation of skills.

The concepts of "new" and "novelty" are important in any innovation. Innovation introduced into different attitudes and processes is manifested in the form of content specific, subjective, local and conditional ideas. Private innovation refers to the renewal, changing, changing one of the elements of an attitude, object, or process. Subjective novelty represents the need to update the self of a particular object. Local innovation serves to describe the practical significance of the innovation being introduced for a particular object. Conditional novelty, on the other hand, serves to illuminate a set of specific elements that enable a complex, progressive update to take place in an attitude, object, or process. The term "innovative education" was first used in 1979 at the Club of Rome. The technologies used in the process of innovative education are called innovative educational technologies or educational innovations. Innovations have a different look. The goal is to get the highest possible result from the money and effort spent on innovations in the education system or learning activities. The difference between innovation

and any innovation is that it must have a changing mechanism that allows it to be managed and controlled. In essence, innovation is a dynamic system of introducing innovation into an attitude or process. Innovation as a system in itself represents the internal logic of an attitude or process, firstly, and secondly, the gradual development of the innovation being introduced over a period of time and the interaction it has with the environment.

Innovative technologies are the pedagogical process, as well as innovations and changes in the activities of teachers and students, in the implementation of which mainly interactive methods are fully used. Lexically, the term "innovation" translates from English as "innovation." The concept of "innovation" in terms of content represents a clear situation. According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, innovation has the following content and concepts: 2) innovations in areas such as engineering, technology, management and labor organization, based on scientific and technical achievements and best practices, as well as their application in various fields and activities.

According to AI 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. Therefore, 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.

Interactive methods are considered to be collective thinking, ie methods of pedagogical influence, which are an integral part of the content of education. The peculiarity of these methods is that they are carried out only through the interaction of educators and students. The process of such pedagogical cooperation has its own characteristics, which include:

- Forcing the student to think independently, create and research independently during the lesson;
- Ensuring that students have a constant interest in knowledge in the learning process;
- To strengthen the student's interest in knowledge independently, creatively approaching each issue;
- The organization of constant joint activity of the teacher and the student.

Pedagogical technologies - teachers, researchers, practitioners studying the problems of pedagogical technologies, in the opinion of pedagogical technology - it is not only related to information technology, but also TSO - UTV (increasing the effectiveness of education), (technological means of the teacher), computer, distance learning, or the use of various techniques. We believe that the main basis of pedagogical technology is the technology chosen by the teacher and the student to work together to achieve a guaranteed result. if they can achieve results, if students can think independently, work creatively, research, analyze, draw their own conclusions, evaluate themselves, the group, the group, and the teacher, the teacher can create opportunities and conditions for such activities. this is the basis of the teaching process. Each lesson has its own technology of the subject, ie pedagogical technology in the learning process is an individual process, which is a goal-oriented, pre-designed and guaranteed pedagogical process based on the needs of the student. It is up to the teacher and the student to choose which technology to use to achieve the goal, because the main goal of both parties is

clear: to achieve the result, depending on the level of knowledge of students, group behavior, the technology used, for example, to achieve the result , you may need film, handouts, drawings and posters, various publications, information technology, depending on the teacher and the student. It is important for the teacher to be able to see each lesson as a whole and to design the future lesson process in order to visualize it. In this case, the teacher creates a technological map of the future lesson for each subject, the subject taught for each lesson, based on the nature of the subject, the capabilities and needs of students.

Creating such a technological map is not easy, because it requires knowledge of pedagogy, psychology, special methods, pedagogical and information technologies, as well as knowledge of many methods and techniques. The diversity and fun of each lesson depends on the carefully designed technological map of the lesson. The form or form of the technological map of the lesson depends on the experience, goals and will of the teacher. Whatever the technological map, it should reflect the whole process of the lesson, as well as a clearly defined goal, task and guaranteed result, the technology of organization of the lesson process. The structure of the technological map saves the teacher from writing an extended syllabus of the lesson, because such a map reflects all aspects of the lesson process. The following is an example of a pre-designed technological map of the course on "Principles of transmission and reception of optical messages" on the subject "Telecommunication systems". In the process of teaching students are considered as individuals, the use of various pedagogical technologies and modern methods allows them to think independently, freely, research, creative approach to each issue, sense of responsibility, research, analysis, effective use of scientific literature, most importantly, reading, science, educator strengthens his interest in his chosen profession. Achieving such a result requires the use of innovative and information technologies in the learning process in practice. They are very diverse. We will dwell on some of them and on the order in which they are held. These modern methods, or technological trainings that help to increase the effectiveness of teaching, help students to form logical, intellectual, creative, critical, independent thinking, develop skills, become competitive, mature professionals, as well as cultivate the professional qualities needed by professionals. Below we describe some of the trainings (technologies) that can be used in the training process, and give some methodological advice on the procedure for conducting some:

"FOOD "method is aimed at teaching students to think logically, to expand the scope of general thinking, to use literature independently.

The 3x4 method is aimed at helping students to think freely, to give a wide range of ideas, to analyze, draw conclusions and describe the educational process individually and in small groups.

The method of "**BLITs-GAME**" is aimed at teaching the correct organization of the sequence of actions, logical thinking, the ability to **INTERVIEW technique** choose from a wide range of ideas and information on the basis of the subject under study.

- is aimed at teaching students to ask questions, to hear, to answer correctly, to formulate a question correctly. The technique of "hierarchy" is aimed at teaching them to think logically, critically, creatively, using simple teaching methods.

The BUMERANG technique allows students to work with a variety of literature, texts, memorize, narrate, express themselves freely, and evaluate all students during a lesson.

STUDENT training - individual work with students is aimed at removing the barrier between teacher and student, teaching ways to work together.

The technique of "communication" is aimed at attracting the attention of the audience, to teach them to work together in the classroom, to organize it.

The “MANAGEMENT” technique is aimed at introducing and training teachers in the methods of audience management and students in the process of work management.

To sum up,as all practicing teachers know, the most important task of a teacher is to increase students' motivation to learn and not to weaken or undermine existing motivation by teaching. Innovative activity needs to be considered in a specific area of social practice. From the point of view of the specific subject of this practice, a new activity that leads to a significant change in the existing tradition can be considered innovative.

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