

THE PROBLEM OF PREPARING STUDENTS FOR INNOVATIVE PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

In this article, the training of highly qualified and competitive personnel in the higher education system brings feedback on the most important tasks of this system and the psychological characteristics of the innovative activities of future educators.

Keywords: Innovation, navigation, technology, complexity, systematicity, innovative environment, innovative pedagogical activity, optimally.

Introduction

The training of highly qualified and competitive personnel in the higher education system of our country is one of the most important tasks of this system. The effective solution of this task will not have its impact on ensuring the achievement of the socio-economic reforms carried out in our country and the goals for the radical reconstruction of the life of our society. Because from practice it is known that the effectiveness of any socio-economic changes directly depends on the professional maturity of specialists who are mobilized to perform the tasks set in this regard. In this regard, sufficient conditions have been created for obtaining knowledge in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, Article 5 of the Education Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, entitled "The Right to Education", states: "the right to education can support innovative activities in educational organizations and implement training programs using innovative technologies".

The socio-economic development of Uzbekistan largely depends on the training of specialists who can fully join the World Intellectual potential. The implementation of these tasks requires the training of future teachers and scientific and pedagogical staff on the basis of modern requirements, and one of its effective methods is to interest future teachers in creative activities, to direct them to carry out scientific research. Another important aspect of the implementation of these important tasks is that now science and technology-technologies are improving and developing day by day, hour by hour, as a result of which there is also a need to prepare suitable mature specialists.

In this regard, the issues of ensuring competitiveness in the training of future teachers, harmonization with the developed educational system, development of cooperation in education, the formation of future teachers as innovatively developed are urgent tasks. In higher



education institutions, it is recognized as an urgent problem to direct future specialists to innovative activities, to activate motivation for modern and high-quality education, to strengthen the role and role of innovative activities in higher education, to forecast the process of implementation of educational reforms in accordance with the priorities of socio-economic development of Regions.

Taking into account that the reforms carried out in our republic are the age at which values are prioritized in the “21st Century-Intellectual age” to educate the harmonious generation, create the necessary opportunities and conditions aimed at directing them to R & D, innovative activities, the formation of young people and girls of our motherland as harmonious individuals in every possible way is now extremely relevant, Therefore, it has long been a noble dream of our people to educate a harmonious generation and form them in accordance with the demand of the era. Looking at the past of the Uzbek people, our ancestors have always paid attention to raising the innovative activities and intellectual potential of young people, and achieving such a dream, which is their current dream, is not only the head of the family or mentors in educational institutions, but also the wise-intellectuals of our country (scientists, poets, writers, historians, hadiths, etc.).k.) and was also the chief target of the righteous rulers.

Including such high aspirations as Abu Nasr Farabi's Society of fozils (“City of Fozil people”), Yusuf Khos Hojib's “knowledge of bliss”, as well as At-Termiziy, Ahmad Yassawi, Imam al-Bukhari, Bahawuddin Naqshband, Hoja Ahror Wali, Az-Zamahshari, Najmiddin Kubro, Ya'qub Charkhiy, Khoja Mahmud Porso, Kosani, Khoja Yusuf Hamadani, Abdulkholiq the science of the likes of gijduwani is based on the teachings of Hadith and the worldly important discoveries of Al-khwarazmi (founder of the algorithm), Ibn Sino Medicine, Qomusi Science and social moral views of Abu Rayhan Beruni, The teachings of Amir Temur on statehood and structure and his just socio-organizational work, Mirzo Ulugbek on the mass conduct of cosmic education (founding of dorilfun), Mirzo Babur on education reform, “Hatti Baburiy” by Alisher Navoi on just society and calling for enlightenment, and Ma'mun Academy on “House of wisdom”(“Beit-ul hikmat”)expressed teran. Now the dream of ancestors with such a rich past heritage has been achieved, and it inspired the people of our republic to make fundamental turns on various fronts, to make reforms.

In the process of directing teachers to innovative activities in higher education, the following are important:

- create conditions for the educator to be a carrier of knowledge, not a conveyancer, assistant, consultant, organizational leader in studying, acquiring knowledge;
- development of spiritual and moral directions of education at all stages of education on the basis of universal ideological principles and the rich intellectual heritage of our people, the priority of values;
- self-education of a student in a higher educational institution, creating an environment for active work, independent work in single, pair, small groups, individualization of the educational process.

The future of our society requires that future specialists be prepared competitively, focusing on innovative activities that take into account the requirements of the time.



It is impossible to move a step further in education without changing the activity of the teacher and increasing his responsibility and activity. A.N. Leontev: "the first condition for the perception of the world is activity, the second condition is upbringing. In the process of activity, the ability, knowledge and skills of people are formed, which means that activity is a social phenomenon, the main condition for the struggle for life". That is, activity is a social phenomenon, an action directed towards goals that meet personal, group, National or universal needs. Human activity differs from each other according to the goals set before it. Such as creative, scientific, pedagogical, entrepreneurial, educational, managerial and innovative activities. As a result of the change in the content, form, means of all activities, the moral culture of a person is improved.

"Pedagogical activity is the implementation of the formation of universal qualities and national qualities in order to satisfy the need of society for education in accordance with a scientifically based plan-program, that is, socially necessary activity that prepares the younger generation for life," B.Ziyamammedov. Currently, as a result of the emergence of new scientific direction in the fields of social and pedagogical activity – innovative pedagogical activity and ideas of innovation in the educational process, the concept of "innovative activity of the teacher" was formed even in the pedagogical activity of the teacher.

Ideas such as innovative activity in pedagogy, innovative pedagogy, management of innovative processes in education were initially associated with the concept of "educational technology" in the countries of Western Europe and the United States in the 60s of the 20th century, when Centers for pedagogical innovation were established in Europe.

The main indicators of innovation activity are developed by scientists and are classified into the following categories:

1. Productivity-obtaining high number and quality results in education and upbringing (Yu.K.Babansky, M.N.Skatkin, T.I.Shamova).
2. Consistency-not temporary, but the presence of long-term success and solid results (Yu.K.Babansky).
3. Optimality-overlap of methods, methods, forms and tools in the work of the teacher (M.N.Skatkin), time, strength, and proper spending of tools (Yu.K.Babansky).
4. Complexity-an indication for the harmonious development of the individual. Achieving "helpful results" (V.V.Serikov) to ensure the unity of the processes of education, upbringing and Personality Development (E.I.Monoszon).
5. Width of possibilities – " use of a small number of styles in different combinations "" V.V.Serikov)," influence respectively " (Yu.K.Babansky).
6. Practicality-in the framework of this innovation, the solution of the main contradictions of the Modern School in accordance with the new tasks of teaching and educating (E.I.Monoszon).
7. Prospects-taking into account" trends in social development, life requirements, social order " (M.N.Skatkin).
8. Systematicity is the existence of logic in a work that brings "all the efficient to the Sumer " (Ya.S.Turbovsky).



9. Science is the proof and validity of all conclusions, "the transformation of a general pedagogical idea into a specific educational and educational practice" (E.I.Monoszon).

10. Application – the non-dependence of pedagogical innovation on subjective factors, the” adaptation of innovation to the existing educational opportunities of students and the opportunities of the main mass of teachers " (Yu.K.Babansky).

I.Schumpater and N.While kondratevs are considered the first leading theorists of the concept of" innovation", V.A.Slastenin, K.Angelovsky and V.I.In their scientific research, slobadchikov tried to prove that this innovative activity is pedagogical, and it was recognized that scientists who have achieved certain results in this regard. In Particular, V.I.Slobadchikov writes: “first of all, innovative activities cannot be likened to activities in the field of scientific creativity, such an analogy shallower the meaning of the term” innovative activities". Because any scientific and technical activity is innovative in its nature. Therefore, it is necessary to consider innovative activities in a certain area of social practice. This practice can be considered innovative from the point of view of the specific subject and any activity that leads to serious changes in relation to the current tradition.”

From this point of view, the creation of a system of remote training of teachers has become the main issue on the agenda. Analyzing the concept of” innovative activity", G.A.Mkritichyan's opinion on this is noteworthy: “3 main forms of pedagogical experience-testing activity can be distinguished: private experience, pilot work, innovative activity of the teacher. The more innovations in pedagogical activity, the better the teacher understands a private experiment.”

Innovative activity is an activity aimed at the non-conformity of non-standard norms with new social requirements, the solution of complex attitudes that have arisen as a result of the collision of practice with existing norms.

Innovative environment-in pedagogical Jamo, in the institution of higher education as a whole, such creative, sincere friendly conditions are created in which the teacher freely renders himself, in Jamo the inner aspiration is at a high level of material and spiritual interest. In the environment, the teacher will be ready to think creatively, strive.

The goal of innovative activities is to obtain the highest possible result from the knowledge, skills and qualifications spent, and, unlike other innovations, constitutes a mechanism of change in innovative management and control. Any innovation in the educational system cannot be innovation. Therefore, it is necessary to point out the commonality and differences between the concepts of" Novation "and" innovation". The basis for this is the exact form, content and scope of reform activities. If the activity is short-lived and does not have the property of a holistic system, making it a task for oneself to change only some elements in a particular system, then we will be communicating with Novation.

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