Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research
ISSN: 2278-4853 Vol. 11, Issue 5, May 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.179
A peer reviewed journal

THE EFFECT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION ON FUTURE TEACHERS

Yulduz Ismoilova*; Umida Mamatova**

*Teacher,
Karshi State University,
Karshi, UZBEKISTAN

**Student,
Karshi State University,
Karshi, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: ismoilova.yulduz@mail.ru

DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00102.1

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the rationale for teaching future teachers logical thinking based on innovative technologies as one of the key factors in the development of continuing education, the content of education, various initiatives for improvement and leading innovations.

KEYWORDS: *Development, Successful Solution, Innovation, Logic, Method, Ability, Interactive Learning, Information Technology, Logical Thinking.*

INTRODUCTION

The new stage of development of the state and society in our country requires a comprehensive increase in the legal literacy and legal culture of all participants in legal relations. Legal culture, legal knowledge, legal beliefs and a set of consistent practical activities ensure the successful solution of the tasks facing society and the state. It can be said that all efforts to ensure access to legal literacy are reflected in all levels of the education system. However, in order to make this process more effective, the acquisition of legal knowledge in the educational environment requires the reliance on pedagogical and psychological laws that serve to ensure the level of literacy.

The reform of the system of continuing education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at developing in the future the young generation a high level of professional culture, creative and social activism, independent participation in socio-political life, free thinking. This, in turn, requires increasing the level of scientific knowledge and activity of students. In the process of teaching science in higher education institutions, it is advisable to use innovative methods that help students to become interactive in order to increase their interest in the subject, develop independence and activism, and develop logical thinking.

After all, logical thinking based on innovative technologies is one of the most important factors in the development of a system of continuing education. They are reflected in a holistic system of various initiatives and innovations that lead to certain changes in the educational process, enriching the content, quality and effective organization of education. The rapid development of science, science and technology, the penetration of new techniques and technologies into all

segments of society, the use of information technology in all governmental and non-governmental institutions require continuous education of teachers. The work of teachers is multifaceted, and they will have to play the roles of manager, communicator, guide, organizer, and evaluator.

Understanding the need to reform the education system requires that educational institutions be involved in innovative processes in practice, to see themselves in an innovative space where there is an opportunity to create, and most importantly, to adopt concrete innovations.

This means that today it is important to conduct the activities of each industry and system on the basis of innovative ideas and technologies. In this regard, before entering the topic, we need to dwell on the meaning of the word "innovation".

The concept of innovation (Latin novus new) began to be used in research and scientific work in the XIX century. Previously, it represented the introduction of individual elements from one area to another. Firms as a whole system of "innovation policy" to benefit from the study of the laws of technical innovation mastered. This activity has general features, laws, and innovation mechanisms for the renewal of any part of society.

Innovative technologies are innovations and changes in the pedagogical process of teachers and students, which require the use of interactive methods. Interactive methods are based on the active, free and independent thinking of each student involved in the learning process. Using these techniques will make learning a fun activity for the student. When interactive methods are used, students gain the skills and abilities to work independently with the help and collaboration of teachers. Students acquire new knowledge through scientific research, experiments. The principle of acquiring knowledge through science is followed. Participants work in small groups. Assignments are given to all members of a small group, not to an individual student. The main form of organization of the teaching process is the lesson. A variety of non-traditional forms of teaching are currently being introduced. Such classes help to develop students' creative abilities, strengthen their mental capacity, broaden their scientific outlook, and develop their skills and abilities to quickly and fully absorb any innovation.

Pedagogical innovation is a novelty in pedagogical activity, changes in the content and technology of teaching and education, aimed at increasing their effectiveness. Innovation is understood as the result of innovation, and the innovation process is considered as the development of three main stages: idea creation (known) in one case, scientific innovation), the development of ideas in practical terms and the application of innovations in practice.

The use of innovative technologies in the classroom stimulates students' interest in scientific research and develops their creativity and ingenuity. As a result, the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities will be applied in practice, the quality of mastering will increase. To do this, the teacher must be competent and plan the lesson according to the content of the topics, so that all students are actively and consciously working during the lesson.

The term “innovative education” appears on the current national project website, which states that innovative education requires teaching in the process of creating new knowledge. This requires a distinction between the current concept of "innovative learning technologies" and the new concept of "innovative education". Education is one of the first in our country to launch an active innovation movement. At some point, in the late twentieth century, such movements were

launched. The innovators for the educational technologies listed above were only educators, and their innovations focused on the formation of the necessary qualities in students, with no focus on innovative thinking and ability to focus on innovative activities.

The analysis of teacher innovation requires the use of certain criteria that determine the effectiveness of innovation. Such criteria include novelty, optimality, high efficiency, opportunities for creative application of innovation in mass experiments. Educators distinguish between absolute, limited, absolute, conditional, and subjective levels of innovation, which vary according to the level of popularity and scope of application. The criterion of acceptance refers to the effort and resources expended by the teacher and the student to achieve the result. Effectiveness and pedagogical innovation must, by their very nature, be the property of mass experimentation. Pedagogical innovation is first introduced into the work of individual teachers. At the next stage, after testing and objective assessment, pedagogical innovation is recommended for mass implementation. V.A. Slasten's research provides an opportunity to determine a teacher's professional readiness for innovative activities.

Pedagogical technology based on the humanization and democratization of pedagogical relations is radically opposed to the technology of individual self-government, creating a favorable environment for personal development and creativity through cooperation, care, respect for the individual student in the pedagogical process. Therefore, in collaborative pedagogy, the two subjects of a single educational process work together to solve educational tasks. This is one of the most important components of the innovative activity of future teachers, which forms the processes of logical thinking of creativity.

In short, the time itself requires that modern teachers use pedagogical technologies and innovative methods.

REFERENCES

1. Law Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan On Education - T .: Uzbekistan, 2020. - 46 P.

2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. The Rule Of Law And The Protection Of Human Interests Are The Key To The Development Of The Country And The Well-Being Of The People. Nmiu “Uzbekistan”, 2017. - 48 P.

3. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Critical Analysis, Strict Discipline And Personal Responsibility Should Be The Daily Rule Of Every Leader: Trust.-2017. - 17 Yan.

4. Resolution Of The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Dated April 20, 2017 No Pp-2909 "On Measures To Further Develop The System Of Higher Education."

5. Avliyaqulovn.X., Musaeva N.N. Pedagogik Texnologiyalar. – T.: “Fan Va Texnologiyalar” Nashriyoti, 2008. – 164 B.

6. Ishmuhamedov R. Ta`Limda Innovatsiya. – T.: “Fan Va Texnologiyalar” Nashriyoti, 2010.

7. Ташпулатов, Б. Ш. "Медицинское Образование В Узбекистане." Электронный Сетевой Политематический Журнал" Научные Труды Кубгту" 3 (2020): 480-486.

8. Ташпулатов Б. Ш. История Медицинских Институтов Узбекистана //Ббк 1 Е91. – 2020. – С. 215.

9. Ташпулатов Б. Ш. Хх Асрда Туркистонда Тиббиёт Йўналиши Таълим Муассасаларининг Йўлга Қўйилиши //Взгляд В Прошлое. – 2020. – №. Si-1№ 3.

10. Ishmuhamedov R ., Abdiqodirov., Pardaeyv. A. Ta'limda Innovatsion Texnologiyalar /Ta'lim Muassasalari O'Qituvchi-O'Qituvchilari Uchun Amaliy Tavsiyalar. – T.: "Iste'dod" Jamg'Armasi, 2008. – 180 B.

11. Muslimov N.A Va Boshqalar. Innovatsion Ta'lim Texnologiyalari. O'Quv-Metodik Qo'Llanma. – T.: "Sano-Standart", 2015. – 208 B.

12. Tashpulatov B. History Of Training Of Higher Medical Staff In Khorezm Region //Наука И Техника 2021. Актуальные Исследования. – 2021. – С. 10-13.

13. Ismoilova, Yu.T., & Mamatova, U. Z. (2021). Pedagogical Features Of The Formation Of Pedagogical Ethics In Future Teachers. *Bulletin Of Science And Practice, 7*(5), 503-508. (In Russian).

14. Ismoilova Y.T. Morality As A Component Of The Image Of The Modern Teacher. Europeoan Journal Of Research And Reflection In Educational Sciences /Www.Idpublications.Org/ Volume 8 Number 2, 2020 Part Iiissn 2056-5852

15. Ismoilova Y.T. The Role Of Electronic Pedagogical Tools In Higher Education. Journal Of Critical Reviews /Issn- 2394-5125 Vol 7, Issue 5, 2020

16. Ismoilova Y. T. Factors For Teaching Logical Thinking For Future Teachers On The Basis Of Innovative Technologies //Asian Journal Of Research In Social Sciences And Humanities. – 2022. – Т. 12. – №. 3. – С. 111-114.

17. Tashpulatov B. History Of Training Of Higher Medical Staff In Khorezm Region //Наука И Техника 2021. Актуальные Исследования. – 2021. – С. 10-13.

18. Shukhratovich, Toshpulatov Bekzod. "History Of Training Of Secondary Medical Services In Uzbekistan." Epra International Journal Of Multidisciplinary Research (Ijmr) 7.4 (2021): 1-1.

19. Ташпулатов, Б. Ш. "Медицинское Образование В Узбекистане." Электронный Сетевой Политематический Журнал" Научные Труды Кубгту" 3 (2020): 480-486.

20. Ташпулатов Б. Ш. История Медицинских Институтов Узбекистана //Ббк 1 Е91. – 2020. – С. 215

21. Tashpulatov B. History Of Training Of Higher Medical Staff In Khorezm Region //Наука И Техника 2021. Актуальные Исследования. – 2021. – С. 10-13

22. Shukhratovich, Toshpulatov Bekzod. "History Of Training Of Secondary Medical Services In Uzbekistan." Epra International Journal Of Multidisciplinary Research (Ijmr) 7.4 (2021): 1-1

23. Muminova G. E. History Of The Healthcare System In Uzbekistan (1917-1991) //Tashkent."New Edition".-2015. P181. – 2018.