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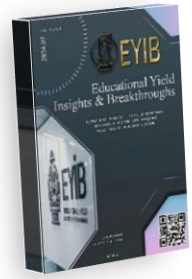

Best practices in modern education and innovative technologies

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Annotatsiya

This article discusses the concept of advanced practices in the field of modern education and innovative technologies, the concept of an approach to education, and the specific features of modern teaching methods.

Kalit so‘zlar: Quality of education, innovative activity, approach, pedagogical sphere,information, modern education, advanced practice, project activity, student-oriented education, health-saving technologies, research activities, information and communication education, game techniques.

Innovative educational technology is a methodology for organizing educational activities, which involves some kind of new or qualitative improvement of existing methods and tools in order to increase the efficiency of the educational process and create conditions for educational activities that best meet the current trends of socio-economic development. Innovative activities in education include a complex of activities aimed at the emergence of innovations in the field of education. These innovations can be methods and techniques of organizing the educational process, resources used in the process of education and upbringing, scientific theories and concepts.

Innovations develop through the use of research activities aimed at obtaining new scientific knowledge, some discoveries, inventions. In addition, the emergence of innovations can be the result of design work, in which instrumental and technological knowledge is developed that reflects the possibilities of implementing practical actions based on existing scientific theories and concepts. Thus, innovative projects are created, which subsequently lead to the emergence of new technologies.

Innovations also develop in the process of educational activities. During the educational process, the development of theoretical and practical knowledge of students is carried out, which can later be used in various areas of practical life related

to the creation of innovations. Innovative educational technologies are based on three main components:

1. Modern, well-structured content, the basis of which is the competences in professional activities that meet the current realities of entrepreneurial activity. The content includes various multimedia materials transmitted via modern means of communication.

2. The use of modern, innovative methods in teaching. Such methods should be aimed at forming the competencies of the future specialist, involving students in active educational and practical activities, and taking the initiative in the learning process. Passive assimilation of curricula is excluded.

3. The presence of modern infrastructure in the educational process. It should be based on information, technological, organizational and communication components that contribute to the use of new forms and methods of education, in particular, distance learning.

Innovative technologies in education are used on the basis of the use of certain approaches to teaching, i.e. principles that include the requirements and goals that are the basis for the development of new technologies.

All innovations in the pedagogical sphere are based on a clear correspondence to the current stage of socio-economic development of society. Currently, they should be aimed at developing students' independence, forming their abilities for self-study and self-development, and mastering the curriculum not mechanically, but consciously. Innovative technologies in education are constantly developing, and their types are expanding. The following main groups of technologies can be distinguished:

1. Information and communication technologies, or ICT, in the field of science education. The use of these technologies is associated with the development of the information society and the active introduction of information media in all spheres of life. Such technologies are aimed at informatizing the minds of students. Educational programs include new subjects aimed at studying computer science, information processes and ICT. The educational process is also being actively informatized to help increase the information culture of teachers and students;

2. Person-oriented technologies. These technologies are aimed at giving priority to the individual in education and upbringing. The entire educational process is aimed at developing the individual, taking into account the individual's individuality and developmental characteristics.

3. Information and analytical support of the educational process. The use of technologies of this group is aimed at studying the development of each student, class, parallel, educational institution, and their adequate assessment;

4. Monitoring intellectual development. Technologies are based on the use of graphs, a testing system, new assessment methods that allow monitoring the dynamics of the development of individual students and the quality of education as a whole;

5. Educational technologies. The educational process cannot be separated from education. Therefore, new methods of developing the individual, his main qualities are being introduced;

6. Didactic technologies. They are the main factor in the development of an educational institution. Such technologies are based on a set of techniques and tools,

which include the use of traditional and innovative technologies: independent work with educational literature, the use of audiovisual, multimedia tools, differentiated teaching methods.

Among the technologies of individualized education, the following can be distinguished:

•Multi-stage educational technology. According to this technology, the educational process should be built based on the ability of each student to master the material, i.e. each student is given time to master the program that is necessary for him and corresponds to his capabilities. Thus, the main core of the curriculum is effectively mastered.

•Collective mutual learning technology. This technology involves uniting students in groups of at least two people with psychological adaptation. They may have different levels of intellectual development, but they perform tasks by helping each other and thereby developing each other. This forms logical thinking, a sense of responsibility, adequate self-esteem, helps to liberate students.

•collaborative technology. This technology involves uniting students in small groups and teaching them. Learning should be done together, with awareness of each other's successes and failures. Education is built on the basis of setting common goals and objectives, the obligatory responsibility of each student and ensuring equal conditions for the effective assimilation of cognitive information.

Innovations in education - everything related to the implementation of advanced pedagogical experience in practice. The educational process, which occupies a leading place in modern science, is aimed at giving students knowledge, skills, abilities, forming personal, civic qualities. Changes are determined by time, changes in attitudes towards education, training, development.

The importance of innovations in education

Innovative technologies in education allow us to organize education, direct it in the right direction. People have always been afraid of the unknown and new, they react negatively to any changes. Stereotypes that exist in the mass consciousness, affecting the usual way of life, lead to painful phenomena, hinder the renewal of all types of education. The reason for people's reluctance to accept innovations in modern education lies in the blocking of vital needs for comfort, security and self-affirmation. Everyone is ready to relearn theory, take exams, change their minds, spend personal time and money not. Once the renewal process has begun, it can only be stopped with the help of special techniques.

Methods of introducing innovations

The most common methods of checking the effectiveness of reforms initiated in the field of education are: • Method of concretization of documents. To assess innovations in the education system, the possibility of large-scale introduction of innovations into the educational process is suppressed. A separate school, university, DU is selected and an experiment is conducted on their basis. • Method of piecemeal injection. This involves the introduction of a separate new innovative element. • "Eternal experience" involves evaluating the results obtained over a long period of time.

Parallel implementation involves the coexistence of the old and new educational processes, analyzing the effectiveness of such a synthesis. Problems of introducing innovations

Innovative technologies in education are "slowing down" for various reasons.

1. Barrier to creativity.

Teachers, accustomed to working according to old programs, do not know anything do not want to change, learn and develop. They are hostile to all innovations in the education system.

2. Conformism. Due to opportunism, unwillingness to develop, fear of appearing like a black sheep in the eyes of others, and being ridiculous, teachers refuse to make unusual pedagogical decisions.

3. Personal anxiety. Due to lack of confidence in themselves, abilities, strengths, low self-esteem, fear of expressing their opinions openly, many teachers resist any changes in the educational institution until the last opportunity.

4. Rigidity of thinking. Old-school teachers consider their opinions to be unique, final, irrevocable. They do not strive to acquire new knowledge, skills, and are negatively reactive to new trends in modern educational institutions.

How to accept innovations?

Innovative behavior does not mean adaptation, it implies the formation of one's own personality, self-development. The teacher must understand that innovative education is a way of educating a well-rounded personality. "Ready-made templates" do not suit him, it is important to constantly improve your intellectual level. A teacher who has freed himself from "complexes", psychological barriers is ready to become a full participant in innovative changes. Teaching technology is a guide to the implementation of the goals set for an educational institution. This is a systematic category aimed at the didactic use of scientific knowledge, the organization of the educational process using empirical innovations of teachers, and increasing the motivation of schoolchildren and students. Depending on the type of educational institution, different approaches to education are used. According to the new educational standards, both teachers and teachers are required to participate in project activities together with students. For preschool educational institutions, such activities are carried out together with the teacher. Its purpose is to solve a specific problem, find answers to the questions posed at the initial stage of work. Projects can be divided into several types: •individual, frontal, group, pair (depending on the number of participants); •game, creative, informational, research (according to the method of conduct);

•long-term, short-term (according to duration);

•cultural values, by introducing society, family, nature (depending on the topic). During the project work, young people educate themselves and acquire skills for working in a team.

Research activities

When analyzing innovations in education, it is possible to provide examples in the study. With their help, the child learns to determine the relevance of the problem, to determine ways to solve it, to choose methods for experimentation, to conduct experiments, draw logical conclusions, and to determine the prospects for further

research in this area. Among the main methods and techniques necessary for research are: experiments, conversations, situation modeling, didactic games. Currently, leading universities of the Russian Federation are holding competitions and conferences for beginners “First Steps in Science”, “I am a Researcher” with the help of scientists. Children get their first experience in public defense of completed experiments, conducting scientific discussions. In the era of scientific development, such innovations in vocational education have become especially relevant and in demand. Computers have become commonplace in preschool educational institutions, schools, and colleges. Various interesting programs help to form an interest in mathematics and reading in children, develop logic and memory, and introduce them to the world of “magic and change”. Those animated pictures flashing on the monitor interest the baby and concentrate his attention. Modern computer programs allow the teacher to simulate various life situations with children, look for ways to solve them gives.

Taking into account the individual abilities of the child, you can customize the program for a specific baby, monitor his personal growth. Among the problems associated with the use of ICT technologies, the leading place is occupied by excessive use of computers in the classroom. Person-oriented development methodology This innovative technology involves creating conditions for the formation of the individuality of a preschool child. To implement this approach, they create corners for classes and games, sensory rooms. There are special programs that work in preschool educational institutions: "Rainbow", "Childhood", "From Childhood to Adolescence" Various pedagogical innovative methods are used in school education.

The profile direction of the educational institution, its traditions and standards play a large role in the selection.

The most common innovations in the educational process:

•information and communication technologies (ICT);

•student-oriented education;

•design and research activities;

•game technologies.

ICT implies the integration of teaching disciplines with informatics; as well as computerization of assessment and communication in general.

A computer can be used at any stage of the educational process.

Schoolchildren are taught to work with basic programs, study the material thanks to electronic textbooks and training manuals. The teacher presents the material using a computer and a projector. Presentations, diagrams, audio and video files help to better understand the topic due to their clarity. Self-creation of slides, diagrams, flashcards helps to form knowledge, which also helps in memorization.

The presence of a computer, the Internet and special programs makes it possible to conduct distance learning, online tours, conferences and consultations.

At the end of the study of the subject, computer tests can be used as a control. Schools use the system electronic journals, where you can track the results of work on a particular child, class or a specific subject. access to and electronic diaries where grades are given and homework is written. So that parents can find out about the child's scores and the availability of assignments.

It is important to teach students to use the Internet, search engines and social networks correctly. With a competent approach, they become an inexhaustible source of information and a way for students to communicate with the teacher and with each other.

Creating a personal teacher website is becoming increasingly popular.

With its help, you can remotely share interesting books, manuals, articles, educational videos and audios, answer students' questions. It can be used to develop a group project: participants share their best practices, results with each other and curators, and solve emerging problems. In this case, the child is recognized as the main actor of education.

The goal is to develop the student's personality, taking into account his personal qualities. Accordingly, it is not the students who adapt to the educational system, the teacher's style, but the teacher, using his skills and knowledge, organizes the lesson according to the specifics of the class.

Here, the teacher must know the psychological, emotional and cognitive characteristics of the student community. Based on this, he draws up lesson plans, chooses methods and methods of presenting the material selects. It is important for the student to be able to arouse interest in the presented material and work in a team, acting not as a leader, but as a partner and consultant. At the request of the educational institution, it is possible to differentiate students.

For example, filling the class according to a certain attribute as a result of the test; further division by interest; introduction of specialized classes in secondary school.

The main goal is to develop the ability to independently creatively search for information, pose and solve problems, and use information from various fields of knowledge. The teacher's task is to arouse interest in search activity and create conditions for its implementation.

When working on a group project, teamwork skills, communication skills, the ability to listen to other people's opinions, criticize and accept criticism also increase.

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