

Formation of Technological Competency of Students on The Basis of Approaches with an Innovative Character

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Annotation.

In this article, it is studied that in the process of forming the level of technological competence of the student, the processes of increasing his level of knowledge, increasing the effectiveness of educational and educational processes to a higher level, ensuring the activity of students in the organization of technological educational processes and in the management activities of the teacher, and the processes

Keywords: Competence, Innovation, Novation, Skills, Ability, Technological Education, Technological Process, Innovation Education, Innovative Approach.

1. INTRODUCTION

The process of change of the role of the educational system in society is largely determined by the processes of the approach, which have an innovative nature. Previously, the educational process was aimed at "preparing students for life", the formation of knowledge, qualifications, informational and social skills in them, while now more importance is attached to the creation of educational technologies of a pedagogical and technological nature that affect the personality of the student. This, in turn, serves to ensure harmony between social and personal needs, self-development (self-maturation, independent improvement of knowledge), to ensure that the individual manifests his individuality and is prepared for changes in society.

Many educational institutions are introducing elements of innovative educational technology into their activities, as a result of which serious problems arise between the need for faster development of the educational process and the inability of educators to apply elements of innovative educational technology to intensive practice in the course of the lesson. Innovative development of school education from a modern point of view seems much easier than superficial, but this is a much more complex work, in which the need to thoroughly master and rely on such concepts as "new", "novelty", "innovation", "innovation processes", "innovation education", "innovation educational technologies" from a modern point of view comes to conscience. This necessity is realized by the activation of the activities of the educational process-mastering object-teacher.

As you know, the deep socio-economic, political-ideological and legal-normative reforms carried out in our country are indirectly related to approaches in the life of the country and society, with an innovative nature in the field of education. Innovative educational technologies bring the need to pay special attention to the preparation of future specialists for the activities of approaches of an innovative nature.

When a lesson process is organized on the basis of approaches with an innovative character, the quality of technological competence begins to form in students, for which students must have information about innovations of a pedagogical and technological nature. Innovative processes with a pedagogical and technological character began to be studied in Western countries from the late 50s of the last century, and in independent Uzbekistan, by scientists in the next 10 years.

In recent years, scientists of our country have been conducting scientific research on innovation, innovation thinking, innovation activities, innovation market, pedagogical and technological innovations.

Considering that in school practice there are a number of disadvantages in the process of forming the technological competency levels of students, they can be named as follows:

- pedagogical workers do not have modern ideas about the purpose of labor education and technological education in the socio-economic conditions of innovation;
- the content of labor education of students of rural schools is not developed on the basis of the requirements of today;
- individual characteristics and interests of students are not taken into account sufficiently;
- labor education is organized in a general way, without taking into account the regional and national specifics of the environment;
- there are cases when the organization of the formation of technological competencies in schoolchildren does not correspond to modern requirements;
- the fact that such issues as the lack of a high material and technical base of technological education, as well as the absence of the need for labor in students as a result of these shortcomings, are not studied.

The traditional problem of preparing schoolchildren for the technological process manifests its new facets in today's market economy, which, respectively, requires a radical change in the purpose, content and procedural characteristics of the system of labor education and the formation of technological competencies in students [1].

In this regard, the formation of technological competencies in students on the basis of approaches with an innovative nature is an urgent problem that should be carried out by the educational system.

It is known that innovative technologies are new methods and methods of interaction of teachers and students from a principled point of view, which are factors that ensure effective results in the pedagogical and technological educational processes of the educational system [2].

Material and styles. In order to form a technological competence of students based on approaches with an innovative nature, the teacher must first of all have an understanding of pedagogical innovations. Pedagogical and technological innovation processes began to be studied in Western countries from the late 50s of the last century, and in independent Uzbekistan, by scientists in the next 10 years. In recent years, scientific research on novation, innovation, innovation thinking, innovation activities, innovation process, innovation market, pedagogical and technological innovations and by scientists of our country has been carried out.

The formation of technological competence in students should be considered as a holistic continuous process of training, education and development, aimed at preparing students for the way of life of technological processes, mental and physical labor on the path of general well – being, the formation of practical and moral-psychological readiness.

In short, the purpose of the formation of the level of technological competence in students is to form readiness for honest, creative work in different directions, to strengthen the health of the individual, to contribute to its comprehensive development.

The purpose of technological educational processes is as follows:

- 1) develop the personality of students;
- 2) to give students knowledge about the technical and technological landscape of the universe;
- 3) formation of the directions of values.
- 4) consists in creating the optimal conditions for students to participate in educational and labor activities [3].

The changes in technological education and technological processes that modern schoolchildren are supposed to master consist of the sum of integrative knowledge aimed at studying the problems associated with tevarak-various approaches to improving everything and phenomena around us.

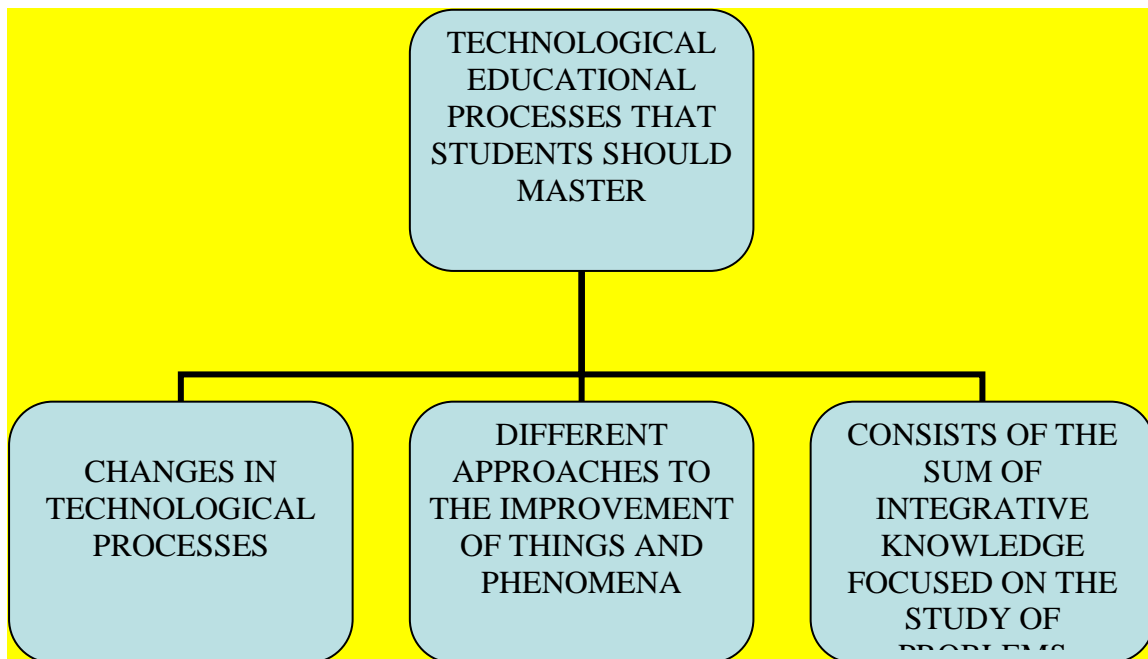


Figure 1. The process of technological education that a modern student must master.

The main goal of teaching technology educational science in general secondary educational institutions is to apply new knowledge resulting from the knowledge, formed skills and generated qualifications gained in students on operations performed during the technical and technological process in their daily practical activities, to form competencies for vocational selection, access to social relations on the basis of national and universal values [4].

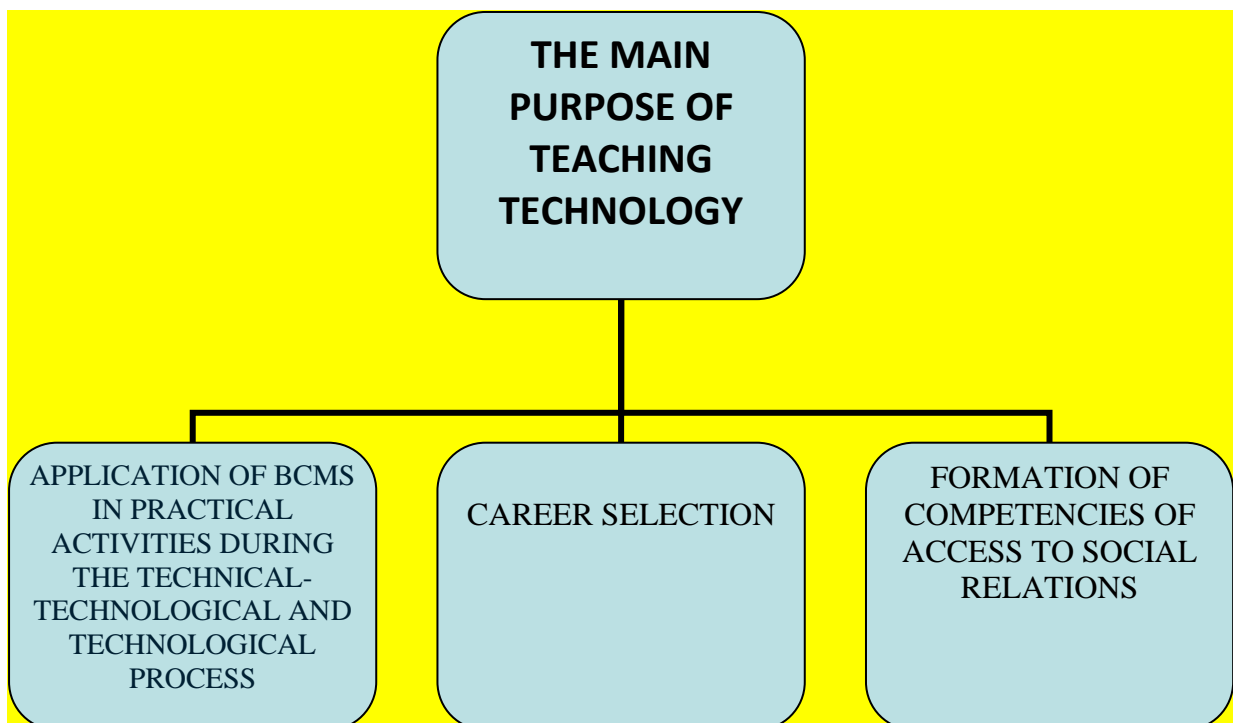
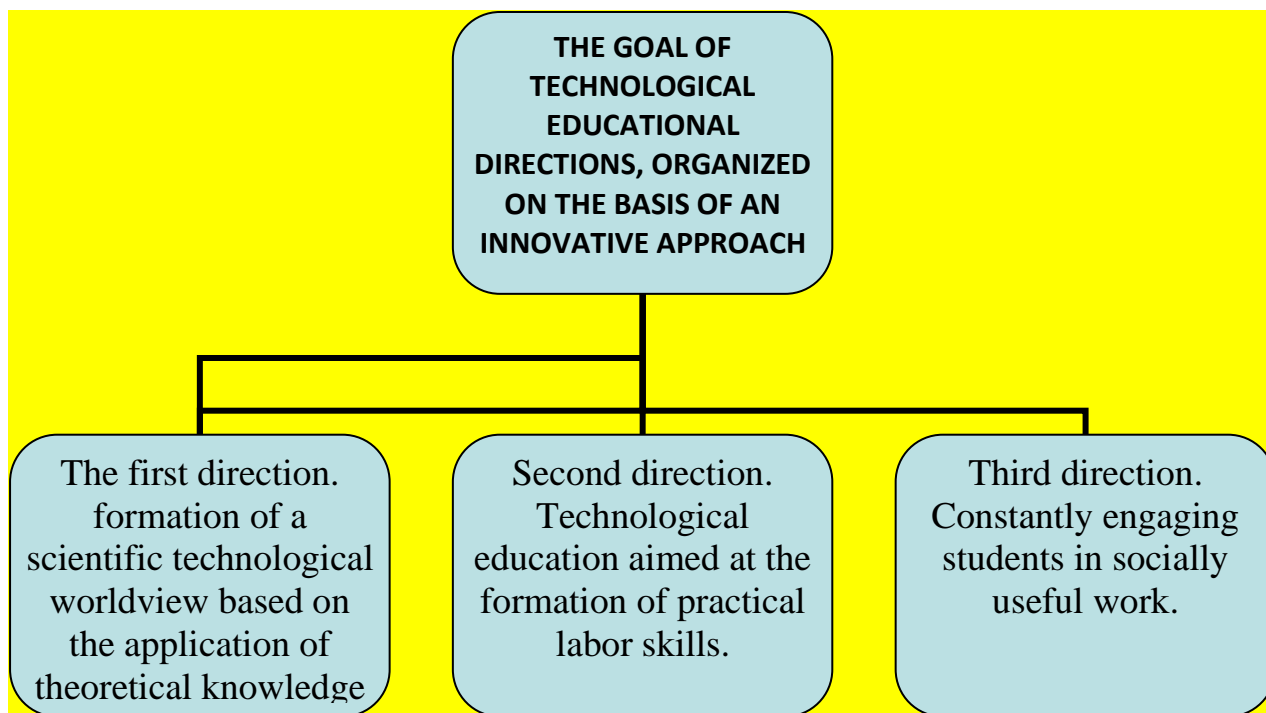


Figure 2. The main purpose of teaching technology.

It is known that the first direction of technological education, which is organized on the basis of an innovative approach, is the formation of a scientific technological worldview based on the application of theoretical knowledge in various forms of practical activity.

The second direction is technological education aimed at the formation of practical labor skills, the third direction is the constant involvement of students in socially useful labor. The unity of educational and cognitive, labor and social activity of students became decisive in this. In the fourth leading direction of technological education, it is envisaged to ensure the continuous unity of knowledge, labor activity skills and qualifications, which is considered the general basis of labor and general technological training [5].



Fourth direction. Labor activity consists in ensuring an integral unity of skills and abilities.

Figure 3. The goal of technological educational directions, organized on the basis of an innovative approach.

In the organization of technological educational processes and in the management activities of the teacher, it is necessary to solve the following issues:

- determine the ability of students to one or another type of labor activity and develop them as early as the initial stages of training;
- providing psychological and pedagogical assistance to students in order to expand their perception of life, including technological values;
- determination of the qualitative specificity of the content of the science of technology and the components of personal labor experience and activity skills that are formed in students;
- to allow students to gradually master the content of the science of technology on the basis of the types of practical activities in the field of manual labor and the unity of design activities;
- development of a system of educational tasks and situations aimed at the formation of their personal labor experience and skills in the process of creating material products, relying on the age characteristics, interests, needs, abilities of the participants of the pedagogical process;
- development of content, structure and functional areas of the organizers (components) of technology science.

Result. The content of the formation of technological competencies in students of general secondary education schools is determined by the requirements for personality by society and the state in the current conditions. Its general purpose is determined by the knowledge of the specificity of technological restructuring activities in schoolchildren, the formation of their system and the

formation of a person who seeks to achieve high results in their activities, is intellectual-spiritual, physically developed and has technological knowledge.

Analysis of modern scientific and pedagogical literature allows students to distinguish techno-cratic, mono-informational and integrative-technological approaches to the craft in the formation of the content of technological competencies [6].

Discussion. It is important for schoolchildren to incorporate approaches of an integrative-technological nature into the course of the lesson process in accordance with the content of the formation of technological competencies. Here, the content of the subjects in the humanitarian and natural-mathematical block of general technology is combined with each other, providing for creative projects, assignments, exercises, preparation of production labor objects, activities of students in the course process, as well as their participation in small production.

The main goal of technology educational processes is an important factor in preparing students for independent creative work activities under new socio-economic conditions. Based on the practical application of the knowledge studied by scientists of our country in the direction of the organization of technological educational processes, creative, analytical thinking, involvement of students in various areas of creative activity, the experience of working in cooperation in them was studied by scientists of our country [7-13].

It is necessary to develop in his students the following abilities regarding thinking, which are important for the successful solution of the basics of the formation of technological competencies:

- abilities for abstraction and modeling, which rely more on the analytical activities of students;
- abilities for generalization, which require constant consideration of the conditions and factors of the task to be solved, as well as synthesis in the process of training;
- consists of changing thought processes again and developing the ability to think creatively, which finds expression in specific thinking.

These abilities are formed throughout the educational and labor activities of students. The essence of technological education is to create the most optimal conditions for the formation of the above-mentioned abilities in students.

Conclusion. As a result of studying the content and pedagogical conditions of the formation of technological competencies in students from a scientific point of view on the basis of approaches with an innovative nature, it was found that the environment, situation and factor that are formed under the influence of pedagogical and technological processes and influence its implementation and development play an important role.

Therefore, as a factor forming the level of technological competence of students, it is important to increase the level of knowledge of the student and increase the effectiveness of educational and educational processes to a higher level, ensure the activity of students in improving the organization and management of alternative pedagogical and technological educational processes in technology, and the motivational processes.

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