



THE USE OF INNAVATION TRAINING TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF THEORY AND METHODOLOGY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

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Annotation. The emergence of innovative pedagogy, its scientific and social aspects, the main basis, essences of the content and direction of pedagogical innovation, the innovative structure of reading activity, alternative means of teaching, the concept of innovation in pedagogy, the formation of AIG, the process of perfection of mastering environmental regulatory law and technology development in ensuring the development of an innovative school are described.

Keywords: innovative pedagogy, Innovative School, innovative technology, scientific social tool, development, result, educator, management, teaching, style form.

Ensuring the prospects of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan at the level of World Development is associated with major changes in the economic, social, political and mine spheres. Participation in such changes requires a high level of general and special knowledge, high upbringing, spirituality and a broad outlook from people. Reconstruction of the educational system based on these requirements – serves to satisfy the needs of society in the field of education of the future generation. In the educational process based on pedagogical technology, the scope of the activities of the teacher and the activities of the student is clearly defined, the exact technology of the organization of education is indicated. In this sense, the practical introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies also plays an important role. The technological approach to education is calculated from the factors that actively influence the pedagogical process and determine its effectiveness, integrity and success. The humanization, democratization of the educational system of Uzbekistan and the introduction of new technologies set before the pedagogical science such complex tasks as determining the content, structure, level of development, capabilities and technology of Education. The solution of these tasks caused a number of problems.

It is not by chance that the idea of a new, technological approach to education is being developed. An important task of the teacher remains the tireless search for the establishment of teaching based on interactive methods, the creation of understandable and interesting areas of the educational process for students. It should be done so that students become active subjects of the pedagogical process. As with all types of education, it is important to use interactive techniques in the lessons of theory and methodology of Physical Culture. Because it ensures the mental development of students in the process of classes, plays an important role in activating students, teaching them to work independently, turning students into active subjects of the educational process in the later stages of Education. But in the pedagogical literature, physical education lessons are given little attention to the issues of educational technology. When applying these, it is important to take into account the specifics of the lesson of the theory and methodology of Physical Culture. In teaching the subject of theory and methodology of physical culture, it is aimed to study the scientific and methodological foundations of the use of innavation training technologies, to develop practical recommendations for their introduction into the educational process. Based on this goal, the following

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tasks were identified in the work: - study of pedagogical, psychological and methodological literature on teaching the theory and methodology of Physical Culture; - analysis of pedagogical control on the basis of interactive and advanced foreign experiments;

Scientific and methodological information obtained in the process of creating an educational module can be used in solving tasks related to the problems of improving the process of lesson training in the science of theory and methodology of Physical Culture. Important components of the pedagogical system also consist of “results”, “management of the educational educational process”, “technologies”. They are conspicuous in the model of the pedagogical system in the given picture. The goals are aligned with the results and a continuous cycle is organized. The full correspondence of goals with the result serves as a trust, measurement indicator of the pedagogical process. The pedagogical system is a relatively independent part of management, all components of the unifying, since they have their own goals and structures. As an organizing component of the pedagogical system, it is often indicated by the technology of the educational educational process, emphasizing that it is a unit of individual factors. Such an approach will be a solid organizational technological complex, which will ensure the achievement of the mahsad for which the pedagogical system is intended. It should be noted that the pedagogical system is always a technology. It is easy to distinguish a pedagogical system by this sign from an optional “set” of components. Technology is an internal quality of a system that determines its capabilities, subordinate to strict organizational logic. At the same time, as far as the level of evaluation of the assignment is concerned, the technologist relies on certain processes and phenomena. Certain processes are used as evidence of the expression of success, while the results of striking events are carried out as sources of a new cause and formula. The methodology for designing educational technologies does not know the conclusion” it is impossible “different from the generalization of experiments. For a technologist, this is only a matter of time and cost. The technologist is based only on well-known, checked, grounded, not doubted opinions. The technologist does not conduct experiments and works with clearly intended results. Technology does not allow Options, its main task is precisely guaranteed results, it is always simple in basic yyechimi. Understanding the basic yyechim reveals all the rest, the content of the order of the system of mutually necessary elements. No part of the technology can be removed, there will be no excess there, it cannot be. This is a rather complicated situation, every second teacher works in a search - research order, thereby increasing the uncertainty of the result of the child's life at school.

The main direction of innovative structures in the pedagogical system: -a holistic pedagogical system; -an educational institution; -pedagogical theory; -teacher; - students; -pedagogical technology; -content; -form, methods, means; - management; -goals and results. In terms of the depth of the subsystem structures, one can conclude about the essence, quality and feasibility of innovative new inputs

Technological schedule

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Functions

Improving the general technology of pedagogical attitude and pedagogical activity mastering the technology of innovative activity.

Contents

Mastering the methodology for correcting author's programs. Planning the stages of the experiment, analysis, forecasting of the applied innovation, development application of the innovation to the pedagogical process, correction, observation of the results of experimental work

Technologies

Organizational-activity games. Reflex-Innovative Practice study of author's concepts. Drawing up author's programs. Practical work in educational institutions of an innovative type, participation in various professional development. Pedagogical workshops.

Degree

Psychological preparation takes on a methodological nature, reflexive-analytical skills develop high responsibility, creative activity.

As previously said, the implementation of the technologies under discussion begins with the fact that innovative conditions are actualizing the problems of the school. The basis of this is innovative pedagogy, which introduces students to the main sections of innovation. These are: Neology, Axiology, varaxiology. The main task of this course was not only to reveal the reasons, factors, obstacles of the innovative activity of the teacher, but also to create psychological training for the adoption of innovation, to co-organize the adoption of pedagogical innovations. Creative activity is carried out in the context of solving Psychological Laws, studying the mechanism of Search, Selection, trying education. The basis of the program is the principle of creative development of the individual himself. When a subject not only manifests and shows in his activities, but also makes and determines creativity, it is possible to identify and formulate his own, depending on the direction of his activity. (S .L.Rubinstein). The level of informative awareness studied the proposed solution by changing it in different ways, the degree of their recovery in different ways. The emerging experiments consisted in the fact that in the era of innovative practice, conditions were created that were not subject to relationship procedures, an abundance of informative information, creative samples were shown. After the completion of the experiment, the test and experimental groups were compared with the final test. At the beginning, middle and end of the experiment, we



evaluated the level of Student Innovation relations and creativity, the expressions of the averages the results of the experiments showed that there are large differences in the three types of indicators being investigated. At the first stage, the indicator of the causes of the individual grew, at the second stage, personal causality and productivity, at the third stage, productivity, reflexive indicators were higher. At the same time, the growing indicator of personal causality of innovative activity speaks of even deeper changes in the level of personality, in particular: emotional participation in the search process will grow to put and understand school attitudes, there will be a desire to continue training in practical work, support for the achieved level of causality it can be concluded that the level.

Change in the relationship between the teacher and the student (pedagogy of cooperation); teaching not only through “listening”, but also through “participation”; looking not only at the result, but also at the process; having a wide “repertoire” of modern ways and methods of teaching; applying empathy and reflection; applying methods of developing critical thinking; mastering and following personality-oriented, humanistic pedagogy; applying; Variety of application of modern technologies and methods of teaching in the process of conducting a specific training, including at the creative levels of creation and research; demonstration of the application of a modern system for assessing the results of training. The modern methodological potential of the educator is characterized by the following: he is also engaged in his own independent education, not limited only to teaching others. His work is not limited only to the delivery of the information provided for in the curriculum to students, but also encourages students to actively participate in the educational process, supporting various methods. To do this, he must change the traditional model of his behavior, be more interactive himself; the teacher must be able to use innovative and pedagogical technologies, since all new learning methods and forms are associated with them; The organization of the educational process requires some handling skills, communicativeness, variability, independent decision - making, a critical assessment of the results of its activities; due to the development of the Internet, distance education and an increase in the number of users of them, special specialists-educators will be needed who will be able to study them. Taking into account the student's intellectual capacity in the reception, assimilation, processing of information: - verbal-linguistic, word and language-related (written and oral) ability; - subject-logical, deductive thinking, associated with numbers and abstract signs; -the personality's perception of its own internal reflex, the spiritual being, the inner state of its “I”;- interpersonal relationships, mainly related to circulation; -Spatial Perception, an objective view, the property of generating a mental apparent vision of it; -physical-kinetic property, which is associated with physical movement and body control, including

The application of problem teaching helps to form an understanding of knowledge, forms psychological and professional readiness for the development of pedagogical creativity and professional skills. 2. Any of the pedagogical requirements for teaching methods of conducting lessons of theory and methodology of physical culture, as well as methods of teaching in scientific research of criteria, despite the fact that they have their own positive sides, cannot fully provide quick and effective teaching. Therefore, in practice, all methods are used both in some-individual and at the same time together, and it is necessary to rely more on the student's activity, that is, he himself must correct mistakes at the level of opportunity. In this case, it was found that the means of preparation have a characteristic of experimental influence in different situations and conditions. 3. In the process

of applying interactive techniques in teaching methods of conducting classes in the theory and methodology of Physical Culture, the priority is not the teacher, but the level of skills and training of each student, his capabilities, the complexity of the studied methods

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