

Psychological Basis of Innovative Pedagogical Technologies Applied in The Educational Process

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Abstract: This article presents reflections on the psychological foundations of innovative pedagogical technologies used in the educational process.

Keywords: Personality, information, development, innovation, lesson, pedagogical technology, factor, psychological basis, integration.

Introduction: The experience of the development of world education shows that the progress of society is inextricably linked with the development and improvement of the education system introduced in this process. Today, the ongoing updates in the education system require revision, improvement of its content, structure and methods. The sphere of higher education is also no exception. In the context of the rapid development of information technologies, the ability of the youth of the 21st century to interact with the environment, to assimilate knowledge and to develop as a comprehensively developed personality is of particular importance. At the same time, along with mental processes, the ability to manage one's psychological states plays an important role. Consequently, each mental process inevitably affects both the awareness of the environment and the formation of individual psychological characteristics of the personality. By analyzing these patterns from both theoretical and practical points of view in cognitive psychology, individual personality traits are gradually studied. This, in turn, requires the formation of a system of training and education of students and youth aimed at their spiritual and moral, intellectual, physical and psychological development.

A modern student should have a broad worldview, think freely, adequately and correctly assess reality, be witty, strong-willed and have high intellectual potential. To achieve this, it is necessary to introduce

new innovations into the education system even more widely. A student should not remain a passive listener - an object, but should become an active participant - a subject of the educational process. Then the question arises: what is the role of integrations in this process? First of all, let us consider the essence of the concept of integration. From a psychological and pedagogical point of view, integration is a socio-psychological aspect, which means acceleration of the educational process due to the prompt introduction of any innovation into the social sphere. Innovations, in turn, create conditions for overcoming various socio-psychological barriers in the process of activity. Various social groups participate in this process, which differ in their goals, objectives and interests. The type of motivation of the participants also affects the content and quality of innovative activity. In addition, in the process of implementing innovations, attitudes, personal orientation and spiritual and moral qualities of a person are of no small importance. One of the urgent tasks of modern pedagogy and psychology remains the development of such qualities in students as self-knowledge, adequate self-esteem, self-management, self-education, as well as the ability to correctly respond to positive and negative situations.

Innovations introduced into the education system require revision, improvement of its content, structure and methods. The sphere of higher education is also not an exception to this process. In this case, for the effective organization of the pedagogical process it is

necessary to objectively evaluate the emergence of various methods and the introduction of pedagogical innovative technologies into our lives. Each teacher should be able to effectively use them in their work. Currently, the process of introducing new pedagogical technologies into the education system is a vivid example of innovation and integration. The specific expression of the set goals and control tasks in a clear form reflects the plan of the student's mental activity and determines the direction of his self-government. This can be considered as a specific manifestation of innovative activity. Activation of mental activity helps the student to determine the goals of his academic work. Clarity of the goal, in turn, is the key to the productivity of the activity. However, when organizing this process, there are a number of both positive and negative factors that affect the educational activity of students:

- Availability of modern pedagogical technologies and tools in educational institutions;
- Providing opportunities to participate in various clubs and sections, as well as organizing relevant activities;
- Creation of material and spiritual conditions in the family environment, as well as establishing psycho-emotional motivation of the individual;
- Continuity of interaction with individuals and the presence of a positive interpersonal psychological atmosphere in the family.
- Organization of various television quizzes, debates, discussions, intellectual games, creative and quick competitions, as well as providing the opportunity to participate in these events;
- Reduction of the volume of unnecessary information and news (for example, films, video games and others), involvement of young people in household chores, lack of reasonable distribution of labor in the family, which forces the individual to engage in complex activities.
- The decline in the prestige of some professions currently has a strong impact on students' academic motivation;
- The instability of patriotism and national pride among boys and girls, as well as the incompleteness of the formation of these feelings;
- The presence of indifference among young people to issues of existence, society, interpersonal relationships, extravagance, selflessness and other important aspects.

Thus, it is necessary to enhance positive factors, reduce and eliminate the impact of negative factors, and develop measures to eliminate them, while paying

special attention to innovative aspects in the integration process, studying and analyzing their psychological foundations.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching methods provide teachers and educators with the opportunity to organize lessons at the level of modern requirements, improve the quality of classes, and introduce knowledge into the consciousness of students using various methods. Mastering modern innovative pedagogical technologies, rational use of scientific and technical achievements teaches students independent, creative thinking, stimulates their creative activity, increases their involvement and helps strengthen their cooperation.

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