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MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR RELEVANCE

Abstract: This article discusses the new requirements emerging in the field of education due to globalization and technological progress, as well as the importance of modern educational technologies. It discusses methods and techniques aimed at forming critical thinking, creative approach and social life competencies in students. It also emphasizes the importance of the teacher's professional skills and the effectiveness of modern teaching approaches. The importance of national programs and the processes of implementing innovative technologies in the educational process is considered.

Keywords: modern educational technologies, competency-based approach, critical thinking, innovative approaches, teaching methods

The rapid development of science and technology in the world, the changes associated with the development of innovative technologies, are causing new socio-economic, political and cultural changes. Such changes, in the context of globalization, create a strong competitive environment in all areas, which in turn impose new requirements on the education sector. As a result, it is becoming increasingly important to create opportunities for all people to receive quality education throughout their lives by improving teaching methods, improving the effectiveness of education and assessment of results at all stages of education, which is valued as the most unique capital.

Much attention is being paid to preparing students for life by organizing effective processes of preparing them for social life through the accumulation of practical experience in students, the formation of basic competencies, and the development of the competence of teachers, and the organization of educational processes based on a competency-based approach [1].

Tasks such as “determining priority areas for the systematic reform of general secondary and extracurricular education, raising the spiritual, moral and intellectual development of the growing younger generation to a qualitatively new level, and introducing innovative forms and methods of education into the educational process”[2] were set.

Today's education system is moving away from old-fashioned curricula and towards a system that prepares people for an innovative digital economy and information society. Accordingly, approaches to education are changing, and thanks to the Internet and information technologies, teachers are transforming from simple educators into educational organizers.

Combining traditional classroom activities with online platforms helps students to use their time effectively and develop independent learning skills. Introducing game elements into the learning process dramatically increases student motivation. As Linda Darling-Hammond notes[3], “Learning becomes long-term memory only when it is interesting and emotionally relevant to the learner.”

For some teachers, this change will not be easy. Since competitiveness and interpersonal skills are needed in such an era, the content of the curricula should be aimed at developing critical thinking, communication, creativity, and collaboration skills, that is, competencies.

It is worth noting that the effectiveness of any pedagogical technologies and methods depends on the creative and professional skills of the teacher who uses them. The professional skills of the teacher, when properly understood, selected and applied, taking into account the individual characteristics and interests of students, the educational environment and available opportunities, allow achieving the intended pedagogical goal.

Recently, pedagogical and methodological literature has been characterized by the classification of methods into types such as “active”, “passive”, “interactive”. In fact, there is no such thing as an active and passive

method. The classification of these methods is conditional in relation to the physical condition and movement of the student [4].

Interactive methods, like other methods, help to organize the cooperation of the teacher and the student as a component of the educational activity. In other words, they serve for the full implementation of the technological process.

The main feature of interactive methods is that they allow students to activate and develop their thinking. It is also inappropriate to make them absolute, because interactive methods do not serve to impart new knowledge. Therefore, they cannot replace methods such as conversation, story, explanation, demonstration, demonstration, didactic game, which have been used for several centuries. It is impossible to encourage students to think and be active without arming them with knowledge. Because “an empty head does not think”, in order to think, you need to have enough knowledge about a thing or event!

The introduction of modern technologies provides the following positive results:

- Students transform from passive listeners to active participants.
- Complex scientific concepts (such as quantum physics or molecular biology) are easier to understand with the help of virtual and augmented reality.
- Automated assessment systems show the teacher and student errors in real time.

At this point, it should also be emphasized that in recent times there have been attempts to put the concept of “technology” above methodology. In fact, the concept of “methodology” is higher than technology. Because methodology is metatechnology[5]. If we apply this concept to the educational process, there are general requirements for determining the educational process, its goals, objectives, content, form, methods and means. The implementation of each educational activity is based on a certain algorithmic sequence. The

methodology requires basing itself on the general and specific rules of this algorithmic sequence. The teacher can freely choose the technology for conducting the activity in connection with the educational goal. More precisely, it becomes possible to design the educational stages separately in accordance with the expected result in each activity, and to select the form, methods and means used at each stage.

In connection with the scope of the discussion of the concepts of “methodology” and “technology”, some differences can be distinguished. In particular, the methodological system seeks answers to questions such as “How to teach?”, “Why teach?”, “What to teach?”, while technology focuses on the question “How to achieve effective teaching?”. While methodology assumes how the educational process should be organized, technology focuses on how to implement the educational process in the most convenient and optimal way.

Traditional education is often limited to the first two stages (knowledge and understanding). The goal of modern education is to take the student to the top of the pyramid - the stages of Analysis, Evaluation and Creation. It is at these stages that the student develops the competence of independent thinking and creative problem solving.

The case study method connects education with life. Through this, the student understands how the theoretical knowledge gained in class can be applied tomorrow in the workplace or in society.

In conclusion, the correct use of modern educational technologies by teachers, the combination of professional skills and creative approaches are the main factors in improving the quality of education. Also, the introduction of interactive methods and pedagogical approaches plays an important role in training personnel suitable for the innovative digital economy and information society. The effectiveness of interactive methods helps to acquire new knowledge, activate students and develop their thinking skills. In these processes, the gradual renewal of educational programs and the correct

organization of methodological approaches from a didactic point of view remain one of the most important tasks of intellectual development and preparation of the future generation for social life.

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