THE ROLE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' COGNITIVE INTERESTS

Agapova T.V., Aisner L.Yu.
Krasnoyarsk state agrarian university, Krasnoyarsk, Russia

The article deals with the use of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process in conditions related to changing the goals of education, the development of a new generation of FSES, built on a competence approach.

Keywords*: educational technology, teaching methodology, educational technology, individual learning approach, methods, methods and means of teaching.*

РОЛЬ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ ПОЗНАВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ИНТЕРЕСОВ СТУДЕНТОВ

Агапова Т.В., Айснер Л.Ю.
Красноярский государственный аграрный университет, Красноярск, Россия

В статье рассматривается использование современных педагогических технологий в учебном процессе в условиях, связанных с изменением целей образования, разработкой ФГОС нового поколения, построенного на компетентностном подходе.

Ключевые слова*: образовательные технологии, методика обучения, педагогические технологии, индивидуальный подход к обучению, методы, приемы и средства обучения*

The use of modern pedagogical technologies in the educational process of the university creates completely new opportunities for implementing the didactic principles of individualization and differentiation of teaching [5], positively influences the development of students' cognitive activity [7], their creative activity, consciousness, and realizes the conditions for the transition from learning to self-studying. It is an intensification of the learning process [12]. A number of authors, analyzing modern pedagogical technologies, came to the conclusion that modern pedagogical technologies are oriented to individualization [4], distance [2] and variability of the educational process [1, 3, 6], academic mobility of students, regardless of age and level of education [10].

There are many definitions of pedagogical technologies - a term that has become quite popular in the last decade, for example:

- Pedagogical technology is a systematic method of creating, applying and defining the whole process of teaching and learning, taking into account technical and human resources and their interaction, which aims to optimize the forms of education (UNESCO).

- Pedagogical technology is a system set and order of functioning all personal, instrumental and methodological means used to achieve pedagogical goals.

- Pedagogical technology is a meaningful generalization using the definitions of all previous authors [9].

Analyzing the definitions, it is possible to allocate the criteria which are the essence of pedagogical technology:

- unambiguous and clear definition of training objectives (why and for what?);
- choice and structure of content (what?);
- optimal organization of the teaching process (how?);
- methods and means of teaching (with what?);
- taking into account the necessary real level of teacher's skills (who?);
- objective methods for evaluating the results of teaching (is it so?).

Essential characteristics of pedagogical technologies are:

- diagnostic goal set and effectiveness imply guaranteed achievement of the goals and effectiveness of the learning process;

- economy expresses the quality of pedagogical technology, providing a reserve of study time, optimizing the work of the teacher and achieving planned learning results at short intervals;

- algorithmizability, projectability, integrity and controllability reflect various aspects of pedagogical technologies;

- correctness implies the possibility of constant operational feedback, oriented to clearly defined goals;

- visualization touches upon the application of various audiovisual and electronic computing equipment, as well as the design and application of a variety of didactic materials and visual aids [9].

Traditional technologies are built on an explicitly illustrative method of teaching, with their use the teacher focuses on the presentation of the prepared educational material. In this case, information is almost always presented in the form of a monologue. That's why the main problems are the low level of communication skills, the inability to obtain a detailed answer from the student with his own assessment of the considered issue, the insufficient inclusion of students listening to the general discussion. Traditional pedagogical technologies have their positive aspects: a clear organization of the learning process, systematic approach to teaching, widely used visual aids, tables, technical training aids. New living conditions put forward their demands for educating young people: they must be not only skillful, but also thinking, initiative, independent. The use of modern educational technologies in teaching practice is a necessary requirement for the intellectual, creative development of students [8, 11].

The classification of modern educational technologies is presented below:

Pedagogical technologies	Achieved results
Problematic teaching	Creation of problem situations in educational activity and organization of active independent activity of students to solve them, as a result we have creative mastering of knowledge, skills;

	the thinking abilities are developed
Multi-level teaching	The teacher has the opportunity to help bad students; the students have to move faster and deeper in education. Bright students assert themselves in their abilities, the bad ones get the opportunity to experience academic success, the level of motivation for learning increases
Project methods of teaching	Work on these methods makes it possible to develop the individual creative abilities of students, more consciously approach to professional and social self-determination
Research methods in teaching	It allows students to independently replenish their knowledge, to deeply study the problem and to suggest ways of solving it, which is important in the formation of a worldview. This is important for determining the individual way of each student's development
Lecture Seminar Test System	Allows you to concentrate the material in blocks and present it as a whole, and control is done by preliminary training of students
Technology of use in teaching play methods: role, business and other types of educational plays	Expansion of the horizon, the development of cognitive activity, the formation of certain skills and skills required in practical activities, the development of general educational skills
Training in cooperation (team work, group work)	Cooperation is interpreted as an idea of joint developing activities of adults and children. The essence of the individual approach is to go not from the academic discipline, but also from the student to the discipline, to go from the opportunities that the student has, to use psycho-pedagogical diagnostics of the personality
Information and communication technologies	Change and unlimited enrichment of the content of education, use of integrated courses, Internet access

Whatever pedagogical technology we apply in the educational process, it is realized through the system of classes, so the teacher's task is to ensure the inclusion of each student in different activities.

Educational technologies give wide opportunities for differentiation and individualization of educational activity and are aimed at the final result of the educational process - the training of highly qualified specialists [5].

Of course, each teacher would like his subject to have deep interest among students, so that they are able not only to write lectures, but also understand what they write. Therefore, it is necessary to make a student an active participant in the educational process. Therefore, the teacher needs the following:

- forget about the role of the informer, he must act as the organizer, coordinator of the cognitive activity of the student and organize all kinds of educational and cognitive activities in the classroom;

- the educational and cognitive activity of the student must correspond to the educational material that must be learned;

- it is necessary that as a result of the activity the student could independently come to any conclusions, so that he would gain knowledge himself.

Systematic work with the active application of innovative pedagogical technologies increases the interest in the subject, the educational activity of students, provides a deep and hard assimilation of knowledge, and develops the thinking, memory and speech of students [4].

An important feature of teaching is the conditions for productive activities on the use of knowledge, their generalization and systematization. Thus, various types of technologies contribute to the development of cognitive and creative interests of students. However, the implementation of modern educational and information technologies does not mean that they will completely replace the traditional teaching methods, but will be a part of it. After all, pedagogical technology is a set of methods, methodical methods, forms of organization of educational activities, based on the theory of learning and providing planned results. Today, for the successful conduct of a modern lesson, one must think over a new position, understand why and for what changes are needed, and, above all, change oneself.

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