

Specific Features of Preparing Students for Pedagogical-Innovative Activities on the Basis of Personalized Educational Technologies

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Annotatsiya: This article discusses the specific features of preparing students for pedagogical-innovative activities on the basis of person-oriented educational technologies. It analyzes the theoretical foundations of the person-oriented approach, including the issues of individualization of the educational process based on humanistic psychology and constructivism. The development of students' self-assessment, independent thinking, reflective activity and SMART goal-setting skills is indicated as an important factor. The role of digital technologies and interactive platforms in the development of personalized education is also revealed.

Kalit so‘zlar: Person-centered education, pedagogical innovation, self-assessment, independent thinking, reflection, SMART goals, metacognition, constructivism, digital technologies, individual approach, educational effectiveness, autonomy, critical thinking.

Introduction

The modern education system is undergoing fundamental changes in the context of globalization and digital transformation. The traditional “one size fits all” approach is increasingly being replaced by person-centered education. This approach is based on placing the student at the center of the educational process and taking into account his individual needs, abilities and interests.[1] Today, in preparing students for pedagogical and innovative activities, it is not enough to simply provide knowledge, but it is also important to form in them the skills of independent thinking, self-management, reflection and creative approach. Person-centered education serves to achieve these goals.[2]

Methodology.

“Personalized education takes a flexible approach to student learning. This approach ensures that the education system is tailored to the unique characteristics of each student” [3].

Person-centered learning reimagines learning as a dynamic, adaptive process that prioritizes each learner’s individual needs, strengths, interests, and aspirations. Based on humanistic psychology (e.g., Carl Rogers) and progressive pedagogy (e.g., Montessori, Dewey), this approach shifts the focus from standardized instruction to fostering autonomy, agency, and holistic growth.[4] Curriculum, pace, and methods are tailored to the learner’s cognitive style, cultural background, and developmental stage. Students co-create learning goals and pathways and develop intrinsic motivation. Teachers act as mentors and partners, building supportive and empathetic relationships. Tools like Khan Academy or

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DreamBox adjust the level of difficulty based on real-time performance. Platforms like Seesaw allow students to demonstrate growth in multiple areas (academic, artistic, social). Develops self-awareness, resilience, and empathy through reflective practices (e.g., journals, peer feedback).[5]

Results and Discussion.

Standardized testing often conflicts with personalized outcomes. Traditional systems can prioritize efficiency over individuality. In project-based learning, students solve real problems. Emphasizes self-expression and the learner's unique potential. Knowledge is actively constructed through personalized experiences.[6]

Person-centered learning is not a simple pedagogical approach, but a philosophical shift that recognizes each student as a unique, capable individual. By eliminating the "one-size-fits-all" model, it fosters lifelong learners who are not only academically proficient but also self-directed, creative, and socially aware.[7]

"Another important aspect of person-centered learning is developing students' self-assessment skills. Students can independently assess their knowledge and skills, set goals for themselves, and make plans to achieve those goals" [8].

Students can assess their own knowledge and skills, set goals, and make plans. If they can assess their own work, they do not always rely on teacher feedback. In traditional education, assessment is often done by the teacher. Shifting this responsibility to the student changes the dynamic. The teacher becomes a facilitator rather than just an assessor. Self-assessment can also lead to personalized learning paths. Each student can have different goals based on their self-assessment. This is consistent with a person-centered approach. It is tailored to the individual.[9]

Self-assessment puts the student at the center of the learning journey and turns them into active participants rather than passive recipients. It focuses not only on academic content but also on developing lifelong learning skills. Furthermore, in terms of goal setting, SMART goals may be relevant here - specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound. Students should be taught to set SMART goals based on self-assessment.[10]

When students assess themselves, they develop a growth mindset. They see their abilities as something that can be improved through effort. This is linked to motivation and resilience. So, all in all, the answer is that self-assessment skills enable students to take ownership, set personal goals, and create actionable plans, all of which are central to person-centered learning. It is also important to emphasize the role of the teacher in facilitating this process and helping students develop their self-assessment skills.[11]

In person-centered learning, self-assessment allows students to actively participate in their own learning journey by assessing their own knowledge, skills, and achievements. This approach changes the traditional teacher-centered dynamic, encouraging autonomy and metacognition (thinking about their own thinking).[12]

Students become the drivers of their own learning, which reduces reliance on external validation and strengthens confidence in their ability to grow.

By identifying gaps through self-assessment, students set personalized, SMART goals (specific,

It enhances critical thinking and self-regulated learning (according to Zimmerman's theory), allowing students to adapt their improvement strategies. Encourages confidence in adaptive intelligence (Dweck's growth mindset), develops resilience, and perseverance. Portfolios, learning journals, and checklists help students track progress. The shift from teacher-led to student-centered assessment requires clear guidance on timing and methods for self-reflection.[14] Flavell's metacognition theory and Zimmerman's self-regulated learning emphasize the importance of self-awareness in education. The student uses a rubric to evaluate their essay, reflects on their strengths (e.g., a clear thesis) and areas for growth, and then sets a goal to improve their research skills by participating in a seminar, demonstrating the cyclical nature of self-assessment and growth. In person-centered education, self-assessment fosters active, reflective learners who are equipped to independently solve academic and real-world problems. By integrating these skills, education becomes a transformative process that focuses on the unique journey of the student.

Technology for independent learning provides access to a variety of resources, such as online courses, interactive platforms, and customized learning tools. Tools such as personalized learning programs that adapt to the pace of the learner come to mind. Examples include platforms such as Khan Academy or Coursera. Independent thinking can be supported through technology by encouraging students to analyze and create problems, simulations, or collaborative projects. Tools such as mind mapping software or discussion forums where students can discuss their ideas may be appropriate.

Taking responsibility for one's own development may include self-assessment tools, digital portfolios, and learning analytics. Theoretical frameworks may include constructivism, in which students construct knowledge through experiences and technology serves as a tool for inquiry. Connectivism, emphasizing learning through networks and digital resources, may also be relevant. Not all students have equal access to technology. Overreliance on technology can reduce face-to-face interaction.

Flexible learning paths help students feel competent as they learn at their own pace.

Person-centered learning prioritizes student autonomy, critical thinking, and ownership of their learning. Technology enhances these goals by creating dynamic, flexible environments where students drive their own development and teachers act as guides.

Adaptive platforms (e.g., Khan Academy, Duolingo) adjust the difficulty of content based on student performance, enabling self-paced learning. Digital libraries, MOOCs (e.g., Coursera), and open educational resources (OER) allow students to explore topics beyond the classroom. Students engage independently with pre-recorded lessons or interactive modules (e.g., Edpuzzle). Discussion forums (e.g. Padlet), virtual whiteboards (Miro), and project management tools (Trello) foster peer-driven critical analysis and creativity. Tools like ChatGPT or Wolfram Alpha allow students to independently ask questions, test hypotheses, and refine arguments. Platforms like Labster allow students to conduct experiments safely, which helps foster scientific curiosity and problem-solving. Tools like Socratic from Google provide step-by-step guidance and build resilience in overcoming challenges. Immersive technologies (e.g. Google Expeditions) help students explore historical sites and deepen collaboration. Technology provides a foundation for students to construct knowledge through hands-on exploration (e.g. coding, simulations). Learning thrives in a networked environment where students can access global resources and collaborate across borders. By combining autonomy with digital innovation, teachers are nurturing lifelong learners who are not only consumers of knowledge, but also architects

Conclusion

In conclusion, person-centered educational technologies are an important factor in effectively preparing students for pedagogical and innovative activities. Through this approach, students transform from passive learners into active, independent and responsible learners. Through self-assessment, reflective activity and setting SMART goals, students have the opportunity to consciously manage their educational path. Digital technologies further enrich this process, creating a flexible and individual learning environment. As a result, person-centered education serves not only to acquire academic knowledge, but also to educate creative, critical thinkers and individuals ready for lifelong learning.

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