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Innovative Possibilities of Pedagogical Forecasting

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Abstract: *The scientific article and theoretical significance of the study lies in: determining the content of forecasting as a function of the innovation management process of a higher school teacher closing the management cycle; identification of such features of the implementation of effective forecasting as cyclist (the forecasting procedure should be iterative), multidimensionality (the activity of a higher school teacher is described by a sufficiently large number of parameters) and multilevel forecasting procedure should focus on one of the levels of the hierarchy of management - the activity of the teacher); identification of the main conditions for optimal search forecasting - adaptation of a high school teacher to a modified labor system: complexity (preferred use of a comprehensive forecasting system) and anticipation (working out the forecasting procedure should be carried out throughout the management cycle); disclosure of computer techniques in predicting the activities of a high school teacher: the use of a predictive filter, the use of models of teacher adaptation to a modified labor system.*

Keywords: *practical verification, children and adults, educational centers*

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The practical significance of the study is that:

1. The necessity and possibility of improving the management of innovative activity of a higher school teacher by improving the forecasting procedure is shown.

2. Recommendations have been developed to improve the forecasting procedure in the management of innovative activity of a higher school teacher due to its complex and proactive nature.

3. The techniques and methods of using a computer in forecasting in the management of innovative activities of a higher school teacher are determined.

The reliability and reliability of the research results is determined by the logical structure of the construction of research activities for the design and diagnosis of the process of managing the activities of an innovative higher school teacher, the methodological validity of theoretical propositions, based on a comprehensive system approach that provides a program-oriented orientation in the implementation of the tasks set. Proven research methods, competent expert evaluation by specialists and practical verification of the obtained results have increased their reliability.

On the basis of a systematic approach, the innovative higher school is described as an object of cognition and management. The standard management cycle contains the following set of functional elements: planning, organization, motivation, control, analysis. Important for the process of managing the activities of an innovative higher school is the behavior of its teacher, for whom any innovation seems to be some form of change in the labor system. At the same time, the

effectiveness of the implementation of innovations is significantly determined by the dynamics of the teacher's adaptation to the changed labor system.

Forecasting is singled out as a separate element of the management cycle, which provides the function of developing (drafting) long-term (strategic) and operational (tactical) plans for the activities of an innovative higher school. The concept of "forecast - plan" is the methodological basis for the use of forecasts in planning.

The analysis of forecasting methods and procedures currently used in science and technology has shown the effectiveness of using procedures based on techniques and methods of system identification for the purposes of this study. The essence of these procedures is to introduce the concept of a "predictive filter", which allows you to statistically predict the behavior of the "incoming signal". At the same time, it turns out to be necessary to conduct modeling of the object for which the forecasting problem is being solved.

An effective means of solving search forecasting problems can be a computer. The possibility of using a computer is determined by the presence of a mathematical model of the object. The used model of AP to IST in the framework of this study can be transformed into a mathematical model while maintaining quantifiable criteria and indicators.

In real practice, social problems form a hierarchical system, when one or more problems occupy a key position, the solution of which contributes to the solution of other problems. In this case, it is advisable to build a "tree of social problems", where the methodology for determining the optimal solutions to problems includes: consideration of each problem in the context of the entire system of problems of national scale; initially solve the underlying problems; orientation of the goal, objectives, working hypotheses and structure, methods and organization of the forecast to identify not only the causes of the problem, its course and resolution, but also the consequences of the main options for its solution.

Additional education of children and adults of a super-large city as a territorial system is characterized by:

a set of interrelated components of the content reflecting its specificity in the context of universal values and features of the socio-cultural environment surrounding it;

a territorial space that creates conditions for introducing children and adults by means of additional education to the culture, universal values, history and traditions of the city;

self-management of additional education of children and adults, assuming the orientation of management to their needs in the conditions of socio-cultural institutions of the urban area, taking into account the socio-educational, historical and pedagogical traditions of additional education and the process of formation of a "learning community" of children and adults united by common educational needs.

In this case, pedagogical forecasting of the innovative development of the system of additional education for children and adults in a super-large city is based on the principles of innovative strategic management of this development:

the principle of dialogue of traditions and trends of strategic development, which means taking into account the uniqueness and identity of cultures and communicating personalities, historical-geographical, national-cultural, socio-economic specifics of the society of a super-large city, suggesting the creation of cultural analogues to the lost, new socio-educational technologies based on creative assistance in the birth of new ideas;

the principle of an optimal combination of public and state forms of governance - democratic and participatory principles that determine the participation of all subjects of the urban educational

community in solving problems related to the development of additional education for children and adults;

the principle of openness of the territorial system of management of additional education for children and adults, involving the initiation of initiatives both inside and outside the system, expanding the investment attractiveness of additional education for children and adults, ensuring free access to additional education resources;

the principle of variability, reflecting the development of various innovative forms of additional education for children and adults, updating educational programs taking into account the individual characteristics and creative abilities of students, supporting promising areas of research and experimental activities, implementing the idea of developing many equivalent cultural and educational centers, each of which would perform its local social and pedagogical functions.

According to the researchers, this is due to a number of reasons: their insufficient scientific and methodological validity, reliance on old, obsolete traditional systems and principles, their development without the participation of management practitioners, insufficient development of research methodology and language for describing these complex systems and activities, insufficient prognosticality and modeling of innovative management processes, etc. At the same time, most researchers believe that the lack of effective management systems at school becomes a brake on the further development of education.

Therefore, pedagogical forecasting is a leading principle and an effective tool for improving the management of a developing school in modern conditions.

Based on the results of the level of assimilation of knowledge on the subject, it is possible to determine the goals of an objective assessment of students' knowledge: control over the quality of the graduate's educational activities and control over the quality of the teacher's teaching activities. In relation to the student, it will be important to detect gaps in knowledge, develop the motivation of learning, and as a result, eliminate gaps in knowledge. In relation to the teacher, the tasks of objective assessment of students' knowledge are: making a "diagnosis" of knowledge, detecting a lack of teaching, which results in correcting the educational process, preventing deficiencies and eliminating gaps in students' knowledge.

The implementation of the proposed technological management model at school will allow monitoring the progress and components of the success of each student's education on an electronic diskette card, create databases based on the developed models, dynamically correlate the final results with the knowledge base about the updated educational requirements of tasks, build real forecasts and translate routine work on intra-school performance monitoring into a creative process, which will significantly strengthen the content side of quality management of learning. For continuous monitoring and generalization of the final results of the success of training, it is important to develop electronic maps for evaluating the effectiveness of the educational process.

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