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TEACHING OF TECHNOLOGY USING INTERACTIVE METHODS

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada barkamol insonning shakllanishi, uning munosib kasb-korini egallashi, jamiyat taraqqiyoti uchun baholi qudrat o‘z hissasini qo‘shib, yashashi va shu orqali jamiyatda o‘zligini namoyon etishi, ya’ni shaxs sifatida kamol topishi nazarga olinadi. Komillik sari intilish shaxsning kasbiy shakllanishi bilan birgalikda yaxlit holda kechadigan va deyarli bir umr davom etadigan murakkab jarayondir. Keng ma’noda kasbiy shakllanish deganda insonning o‘z aqliy qobiliyatlari, jismoniy imkoniyatlari, u yoki bu sohaga bo‘lgan layoqatlari, qiziqish va intilishlari, shuningdek, qadriyat va dunyoqarashlariga ko‘ra biron-bir kasb sohasida ta’lim olishi, keyinchalik shu sohaga kirishib, moslasha borishi va nihoyat yillar davomida yetuk va malakali mutaxassis bo‘lib yetishishi tushiniladi va uning asosiy mezoni sifadi ta’limining hozirgi bosqichida texnologiya darslarida interfaol metodlardan unumli foydalanib dars sifatini yaxshilash maqsad qilib olingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Kunga boqar metodi, o‘quvchi, texnologik, kichik guruxlar, joriy remont, o‘rta remont, kapital remont.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье учитывается формирование зрелого человека, приобретение им подходящей профессии, его способность способствовать развитию общества, жить и тем самым проявлять свою идентичность в обществе, то есть созревать как личность. Стремление к совершенству – сложный процесс, который происходит вместе с профессиональным становлением человека и длится практически всю жизнь. В широком смысле профессиональное становление означает, что человек получает образование по определенной профессии в соответствии со своими умственными способностями, физическими возможностями, способностями, интересами и стремлениями к той или иной области, а также ценностями и мировоззрениями, а затем поступает и адаптируется к этой сфере, наконец, понимается, что с годами он вырастет зрелым и квалифицированным специалистом, а его главный критерий - повышение качества урока за счет эффективного использования интерактивных методов на уроках технологии на современном этапе качества. образование.

Ключевые слова: ежедневный метод, студент, технологический, малые группы, текущий ремонт, средний ремонт, капитальный ремонт.

ABSTRAKT

This article takes into account the formation of a mature person, his acquisition of a suitable profession, his ability to contribute to the development of society, to live and thereby manifest his identity in society, that is, to mature as a person. The pursuit of perfection is a complex process that takes place together with the professional formation of a person and lasts almost a lifetime. In a broad sense, professional formation means that a person receives education in a certain profession according to his mental abilities, physical capabilities, abilities, interests and aspirations for this or that field, as well as values and worldviews, and then enters and adapts to this field. finally, it is understood that over the years he will grow into a mature and qualified

specialist, and his main criterion is to improve the quality of the lesson by effectively using interactive methods in technology lessons at the current stage of quality education.

Keywords: day care method, reader, technological, small groups, current remont, medium remont, capital remont.

Innovative processes in the social and economic life of our independent Uzbekistan, in turn, require radical changes in the field of education, that is, every pedagogue and specialist need to use interactive methods effectively in their fields. Therefore, the use of interactive methods in pedagogy is one of the current and promising issues of today.

One of the important goals of the education policy implemented in our country is to educate the young generation to become well-rounded people. Of course, a perfect person is a person who is spiritually mature, who cares about the history, present and future of his country, and who is passionate about contributing to the economic development of the society. But if this concept is approached analytically, it can be understood how rich, complex and comprehensively it corresponds to universal human values.

It can be said that the formation of a perfect person, his occupation of a worthy profession, his valuable contribution to the development of society, living and thus manifesting his identity in society, i.e. his maturity as a person, are taken into account. The pursuit of perfection is a complex process that takes place together with the professional formation of a person and lasts almost a lifetime. In a broad sense, professional formation means that a person receives education in a certain profession according to his mental abilities, physical capabilities, abilities, interests and aspirations for this or that field, as well as values and worldviews, and then enters and adapts to this field. it is understood that he will eventually grow into a mature and competent specialist over the years.

Because it is possible to increase the quality of education and achieve high efficiency by using interactive methods in the education of students without being limited to traditional teaching methods. For this, it is necessary for teachers to have the skills to use interactive types of teaching in their classes. When starting to learn a new subject with students, the teacher always has a question: how to choose a method, what didactic materials should be used, what methods can be used to effectively solve educational tasks? In order to achieve the pedagogical goals of each type of training, the teacher must mobilize his intellectual potential, use advanced pedagogical experience, and finally, choosing a method should become a real creative act.

In general, the choice of the method is determined by the didactic goals of education and training. However, in different pedagogical situations, the types of activities between the teacher and students change and alternate. Naturally, in accordance with these types of activities, teaching methods are also compared.

Choosing methods and methodical methods in the teacher's preparation for a new subject means balancing their exchange in terms of time and didactic purpose. As a result, conditions are created to ensure a high level of mental and practical activity for students. Correctly used methods deepen the knowledge of objective reality and increase the overall and scientific-theoretical level of training. Below we will look at the daily method.

Students are divided into 5-6 small groups during the day-by-day method.

1. The teacher presents one problem for each group or one for each group.
2. A new subject to be covered: Technological repair tools for sewing machines.

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5- group inspection of equipment.

Technical safety rules for working with group 6 sewing machines.

3. Groups are given 10 minutes to complete the task.
4. According to the given task, each group will create a daily chart on the blackboard based on the problem and its solutions.
5. Within the specified time, the students exchange their thoughts on the problems raised as a team or group, and the thoughts are written on petals and placed in a circle with the corresponding problem "Flower". After the task is completed, each group presents its work.
6. After getting acquainted with the work of each small group, the members of the group stick the questions and comments on the stem of the sunflower as a leaf.
7. Each group answers the questions.
8. After studying and discussing the work of all small groups, the teacher concludes the training.
9. To prepare news-oriented exhibitions on the given topic.
Explanation: 1. Depending on the number of thoughts, the sunflower grows.
2. 6 minutes will be allocated for expressing thoughts and opinions on the work of each group
3. Which group has the most petals on the sunflower and correctly interprets the thoughts on the petals will be evaluated.

Let's consider another such method, the step-by-step method.
The purpose of this method; is to teach students to think freely independently and logically, to work as a team, to search, to collect their thoughts and create an understanding from them, to be able to influence the team with their opinion and to use their own knowledge to explain basic concepts.
Procedure for using the method;
1. Depending on the number of students, they are divided into two groups.
Group 1; Question; Information on measuring the width and length of the gauzes.
Group 2; Question; General information on determining gas defects.
2. Pupils will be introduced to the purpose of the training and its procedure. Sheets with a small topic on the left side of A-4 paper are distributed to each group.
3. The teacher instructs the group members to familiarize themselves with the small topics written on the handout and write down what they know on the basis of this topic together with the group members with a felt-tip pen and sets a certain time.
4. The members of the group together express the small topic given in the handout as fully as possible in writing or in the form of a picture.
5. After filling out the handout, one of the group members will present it. During the presentation, the material prepared by the groups must be hung on the blackboard logically tag by tag (in the form of a ladder).
6. The teacher evaluates the answers given by the groups or the prepared materials. Finally, we will finish the training session.
When the training is conducted in this way, it teaches learners to make independent decisions and to remember the selected topic and express them in writing or in pictures.
In short, its main goal is to make fundamental changes in the socio-economic and cultural development of our independent country. The goal of the national personnel training program is to fundamentally reform the field of education, free it from the ideological views of the past, and create a national system of highly qualified personnel training that meets high moral and ethical requirements at the level of developed democratic countries. The most important and responsible task facing the pedagogues of our republic is the preparation of specialists who look at the world with new eyes, who are capable, who know how to work, who build and improve the foundation of our great future. In conclusion, by using interactive methods in the teaching of technology science, students' mastery of science is achieved.

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