



TEACHING TOOLS WITH THE USE OF PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGIES IN PSYCHOLOGY CLASSES

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Abstract:

Education is one of the most important ways of obtaining education, which is commonly understood as mastering the system of knowledge developed by mankind. The process of assimilation of knowledge in psychological and pedagogical literature is considered as a complex activity of students to master the centuries-old experience of mankind, reflected in educational subjects (modules). The structure of the learning process is the activity of the teacher – teaching and the activity of students - teaching. So, teaching and learning constitute the essence of the learning process, and its content is determined by the curriculum and programs. Learning outcomes – the quality of knowledge, skills, competencies, the level of education and development of students. Personality-oriented learning. Personality-oriented technologies put the child's personality at the center of the entire school educational system, ensuring comfortable, conflict-free and safe conditions for its development, the realization of its natural potentials. The child's personality in this technology is not only a subject, but also a priority subject; it is the goal of the educational system, and not a means to achieve any abstract goal. It manifests itself in the development of individual educational programs by students in accordance with their capabilities and needs.

Keywords: obtaining education, safe conditions, curriculum and programs.

The purpose of the study was to identify the teachers' degree of knowledge and application of various teaching methods and psychological and pedagogical technologies to improve the quality of knowledge, skills, skills and competencies of students. A constantly changing society needs continuous education of the individual. Educational systems and processes should be highly flexible and dynamic, meet many challenges of the time. This is due to the fact that high-quality education is the basis for the development of society. The modernization of Russian education takes place in accordance with modern requirements: the goals, content, forms and methods of teaching are changing. At the same time, the issues of improving the quality and level of education, the use of an innovative approach to solving the problems of assessing and managing the quality of training specialists, the search for new teaching methods, new educational technologies are being updated.

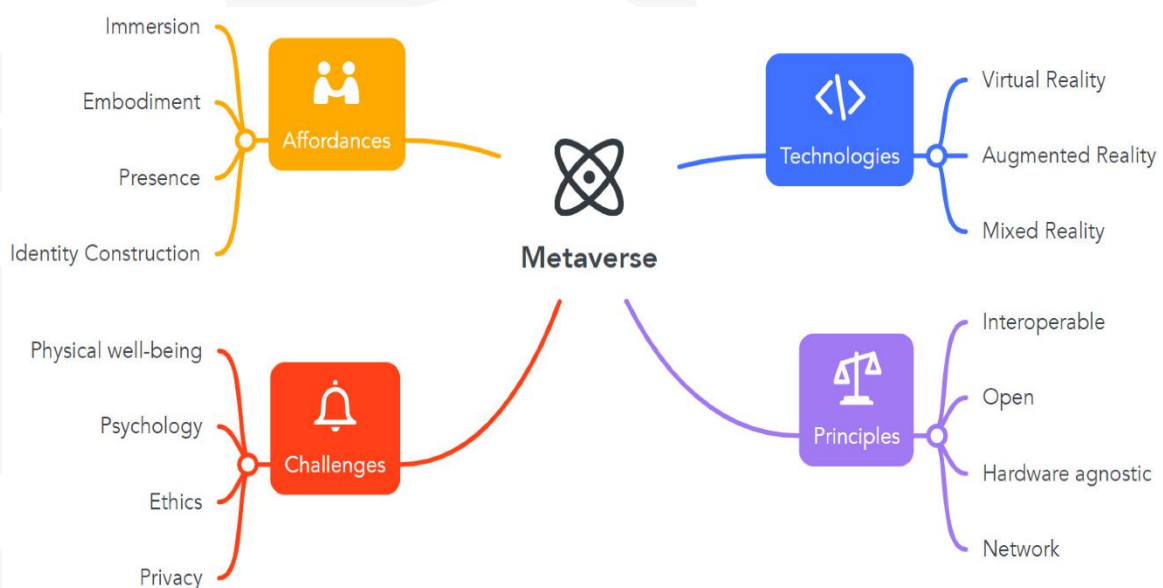




Technology of critical thinking through reading and writing. The purpose of this technology is to develop students' thinking skills, which are necessary not only in school, but also in everyday life. The ability to make informed decisions, work with information, analyze various aspects of phenomena. This technology is aimed at the development of the student, whose main indicators are evaluativeness, openness to new ideas, his own opinion and reflection of his own judgments.

The subject of the study was the study of the influence of a system of didactic methods and a complex of psychological and pedagogical technologies, taking into account the specifics of an educational organization, on the quality and level of education, on the formation of professionally important personality characteristics. The hypothesis is put forward that the use of historically established, proven and modern didactic methods and educational technologies directly affects the effectiveness of the teaching and learning process, the development and self-realization of the personality of the teacher and students.

A student who is able to think critically, has a variety of ways of interpreting and evaluating an information message, is able to identify contradictions in the text and the types of structures present in it, to argue his point of view, relying not only on logic (which is already important), but also on the ideas of the interlocutor. Such a student feels confident in working with various types of information, can effectively use a wide variety of resources. A critically thinking student is able to interact effectively with information spaces, fundamentally accepting the multipolarity of the surrounding world, the possibility of coexistence of diverse points of view within the framework of universal values.



1-picture: interpreting and evaluating an information message.



When we talk about the quality of education, we often mean by this the reliability of the formed characteristics, the adequacy of the received education to modern socio-economic conditions, taking into account changes in these conditions that may occur in the future, the presence of certain additional parameters that increase the dignity of education (these may be connections, additional education, etc.). The formation of critical thinking it involves the creation of a basic attitude towards oneself and the world, implying a variable, independent and meaningful position. This position significantly increases the reliability of education, because it becomes conscious and reflexive and increases the communicative potential of the individual.

Methods of information-receptive and problematic presentation can be carried out by means of an oral word, reading primary sources, a textbook, with the help of visual and technical means of teaching. The reproductive method involves the repetition by students of the methods of activity previously shown by the teacher on verbal and figurative material, practical actions with objects and a sign system. These methods, providing training for students to

However, they cannot teach creative activity to reproduce and thereby preserve the generalized and systematized experience of mankind. They are a prerequisite, but they do not teach it themselves. Research and heuristic teaching methods are productive because they include designing, designing, planning and conducting an experiment, solving search (creative) tasks.

Spectrum of Target Orientations:

- **Didactic:** Expanding Horizons, cognitive activity; application in practice; formation of certain skills and abilities necessary in practice; development of general academic skills and abilities; development of work skills.
- **Educating:** education of independence, will; formation of certain approaches, positions, moral, aesthetic and ideological attitudes; education of cooperation, collectivism, sociability, communication.
- **Developing:** the development of attention, memory, speech, thinking, the ability to compare, compare, find analogies, imagination, imagination, creativity, empathy, reflection, the ability to find optimal solutions; the development of motivation for educational activities.
- **Socializing:** familiarization with the norms and values of society; adaptation to environmental conditions; stress control, self-regulation; communication training; psychotherapy.

An individually differentiated approach is the main means of wellness work:





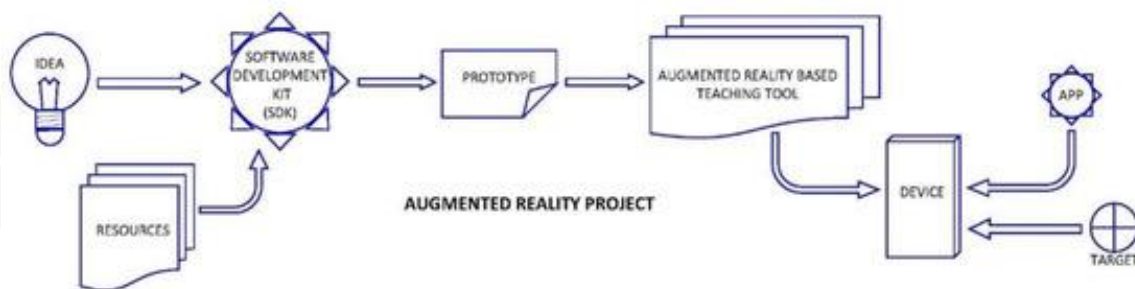
Creating a comfortable microclimate in the classroom for each child, diagnostics and using data to help students. For example, diagnostics by the type of information perception by children and medical data help to properly seat students at desks; research on the sphere of motivation reveals students who are not very comfortable in the classroom and who require individual work, sociometry data help to choose the right class asset, etc.

Pedagogical technology is such a construction of a teacher's activity in which all the actions included in it are presented in a certain sequence and integrity, and the implementation presupposes the achievement of the necessary result and has a predictable character.

The advantages of these technologies are not only in strengthening the role and proportion of independent work of students, but also the focus of technologies on the development of the creative potential of the individual, individualization and differentiation of the educational process, promoting effective self-control and self-assessment of learning outcomes.

The priority of training should not be the development of a certain amount of knowledge, skills and abilities by students, but the ability of schoolchildren to learn independently, to acquire knowledge and be able to process it, select what is necessary, firmly memorize them, connect with others.

The widespread introduction of innovative technologies creates conditions for improving the quality of education, cognitive activity and educational motivation of schoolchildren.



2-picture: improving the quality of education.

By focusing efforts on improving the quality and effectiveness of educational and educational work by means of innovative technologies, it is possible to achieve high results in subject Olympiads, creative intellectual competitions, which contributes to the development of cognitive interests, activity and creative abilities of students.

Psychological and pedagogical support of the introduction of innovative technologies in the educational process of the school involves scientific and pedagogical



justification of the use of certain innovations. Their analysis at methodological councils, seminars, consultations with leading experts in this field.

Thus, the experience of a modern school has the widest arsenal of application of pedagogical innovations in the learning process.

The effectiveness of their application depends on the established traditions in a general education institution, the material and technical base of the institution, the ability of the teaching staff to perceive these innovations.

Therefore, innovative methods of teaching at school contribute to the development of cognitive interest in children, teach them to systematize and generalize the studied material, discuss and discuss.

Comprehending and processing the acquired knowledge, students acquire the skills to apply them in practice, gain communication experience.

Undoubtedly, innovative teaching methods have advantages over traditional ones, because they contribute to the development of the child, teach him independence in cognition and decision-making.

Thus, the analysis of the above leads to the conclusion that all stages of the process are interconnected, each of them poses both general and specific learning tasks, the success of which largely depends on knowledge of methods and methods of teaching the subject. Teaching is considered one of the most conservative types of activity, but in the conditions of informatization of society, any activity must evolve.

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