

**ZAMONAVIY TA'LIMDA PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARNI QO'LLASH  
MASALALARI**

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**Аннотация:** *Maqolada kognitiv va ijodiy faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun ta'lim sifatini oshirishning turli yondashuvlari muhokama qilinadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Integratsiya, kooperativ kurslar, pedagogika, metod, texnologiya, ta'lim oluvchi.*

O'quv jarayonida talabning kognitiv va ijodiy faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun ta'lim sifatini oshirish, o'qish vaqtidan samarali foydalanish va o'quvchilarning reproduktiv faolligi ulushini kamaytirish imkonini beradigan zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalaridan foydalaniladi. Uy vazifasi. Zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari yoshi va ta'lim darajasidan qat'i nazar, individuallashtirishga, o'quv jarayonining masofali va o'zgaruvchanligiga, talabalarning akademik harakatchanligiga qaratilgan.

Pedagogik faoliyatda innovatsion usullardan foydalanish tajribasiga asoslanib, ularning ayrim afzalliklarini ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin: ular o'quvchilarga yangibilimlarni o'zlashtirishning faol usullarini o'rgatishda yordam beradi; shaxsiy ijtimoiy faollikning yuqori darajasini o'zlashtirish imkoniyatini berish; ta'lim jarayonida o'quvchilar o'rganmay qolmaydigan sharoitlarni yaratish; talabalarning ijodiy faolligini rag'batlantirish; o'qishni kundalik hayot amaliyotiga yaqinlashtirishga, fan bo'yicha nafaqat bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni, balki faol hayotiy pozitsiyani shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Hozirgi bosqichda ta'lim, birinchi navbatda, shaxsni rivojlantirishga, uning faolligi va ijodiy qobiliyatlarini oshirishga, binobarin, o'quvchilarning mustaqil ishlashi, o'z-o'zini nazorat qilish, o'z-o'zini nazorat qilish usullaridan foydalanishni kengaytirishga qaratilgan. o'qitishning faol shakllari va usullari, bularning barchasiga qiziqish mavjud bo'lgandagina erishish mumkin. o'quvchilarning fanni o'rganishi. Kognitiv qiziqish - bu o'quv jarayoniga intellektual va hissiy munosabat, o'quvchining o'rganishga bo'lgan intilishi, individual va umumiy vazifalarni bajarish, o'qituvchi va boshqa talabalar faoliyatiga qiziqish.

Kognitiv faollashtirish - bu maqsadli o'rganish uchun doimiy motivatsiya jarayoni. Zamonaviy o'qituvchi o'z faoliyatida o'quvchilarning faolligi va mustaqilligini rag'batlantiradigan turli shakllar, usullar, o'qitish vositalarini

birlashtirgan holda faollashtirishning turli usullaridan foydalanishi, ta'lim jarayoniga innovatsion pedagogik texnologiyalarni joriy etishi kerak. O'rta maxsus kasb-hunar ta'limi muassasalari bitiruvchilariga oliy ta'lim muassasalariga kirish yoki ishga joylashish uchun yuqori talablar qo'yiladi. Ular murakkab zamonaviy dunyoga moslasha olishlari kerak: ularga nafaqat olgan bilimlari, balki ularni o'zlari topish, hayotda o'zini muvaffaqiyatli o'rnatish uchun har qanday sohada o'zini qobiliyatli odamlar sifatida his qilish, ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyati kerak.

Ba'zi an'anaviy o'qitish texnikasi va usullari bu qiziqishning yo'qolishining sabablaridan biridir. Talabalarning fanni o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishini rivojlantirish uchun talabalarni amaliy va aqliy faoliyatga undashga hissa qo'shadigan usullardan foydalangan holda o'qitishning an'anaviy usullaridan ham foydalanish zarur; kognitiv qiziqish va qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish; ijodiy fikrlashni rivojlantirish, shuningdek, innovatsion texnologiyalar elementlari (muammolarga asoslangan, o'quvchilarga yo'naltirilgan ta'lim elementlari, axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari va boshqalar). Mashg'ulotning muvaffaqiyati va bilimning mustahkamligi o'quvchilarning fanga bo'lgan kognitiv qiziqishlarining rivojlanish darajasiga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri mutanosibdir.

Talaba uchun darsning muhim jihatlaridan biri bu bilim olishda shaxsiy qiziqish zarurligini tushunishdir, shunda talabalar nafaqat natijada, balki butun o'quv jarayoni davomida o'z kompetentsiyalarini his qilishlari mumkin. ta'limning o'quvchi shaxsiga rivojlanishiga ta'siri. Shuning uchun zamonaviy dars maxsus tashkil etilgan mashg'ulotlar va oddiy shaxslararo aloqalar uyg'unligida qurilishi kerak, shuning uchun darsda shaxsiy muloqot rejasi orqali o'quvchilarning yoshi, psixologik xususiyatlari hisobga olinadi: ularning doirasini kengaytirishga tayyorligi. muloqot, kattalar muammolariga hamdardlik, o'zini o'zi tasdiqlash istagi. Zamonaviy ta'lim texnologiyalari qo'yilgan maqsadlarga erishishga yordam beradi, masalan: ta'lim darajasini farqlash texnologiyasi; guruh texnologiyalari; kompyuter o'qitish texnologiyalari; o'yin texnologiyalari; muammoli va tadqiqot o'rganish texnologiyasi; o'quv materialining sxematik va ramziy modellari asosida o'qitishni intensivlashtirish texnologiyalari; hamkorlik pedagogikasi.

Zamonaviy texnologiyalar hissiy qulay muhitda o'quvchilarning faol ko'p bosqichli kognitiv faoliyati jarayonida fan va o'quv bilim va ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish va rivojlantirish, o'rganish uchun ijobiy motivatsiyani rivojlantirish imkonini beradi. Hozirgi bosqichda pedagogik texnologiya tushunchasidan pedagogik amaliyotda faol foydalanilmoqda. Biroq, uni tushunish va qo'llashda katta tafovutlar mavjud, shuningdek, turli olimlar tomonidan berilgan ko'plab ta'riflar mavjud, masalan, B.T.Lixachev, V.P.Bespalko, I.P.Volkov, V.M. tushunish pedagogik texnologiyani barcha ta'riflarning ma'nolarini o'zida mujassam etgan mazmunli umumlashtirishdir. turli mualliflar. G.K.Selevkoning fikricha, "pedagogik texnologiya" tushunchasini uch jihat bilan ifodalash mumkin:

1) ilmiy: pedagogik texnologiyalar - pedagogika fanining maqsadlari, mazmuni va o'qitish usullarini o'rganuvchi va ishlab chiqadigan hamda pedagogik jarayonlarni loyihalashtiruvchi qismi;

2) protsessual va tavsifiy: jarayonning tavsifi (algoritmi), rejalashtirilgan o'quv natijalariga erishish uchun maqsadlar, mazmun, usullar va vositalar majmuasi;

3) protsessual jihatdan samarali: texnologik (pedagogik) jarayonni amalga oshirish, barcha shaxsiy, instrumental va uslubiy pedagogik vositalarning ishlashi.

Shunday qilib, pedagogik texnologiya o'qitishning eng oqilona usullarini o'rganuvchi fan sifatida ham, o'qitishda qo'llaniladigan usullar, tamoyillar va tartibgasoluvchilar tizimi sifatida ham, real o'quv jarayoni sifatida ham faoliyat yuritadi.

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