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## THE ROLE OF INTERACTIVE EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING STUDENT SKILLS

Annotation

In this article, a number of scientific studies are carried out on the role of interactive educational technologies in improving student competence and on the development of vitagenic educational technologies for creative thinking, non-standard decision-making, the formation of motivation for students to receive independent education in the higher education system, the development of analytical and critical thinking skills. In particular, it is important to expand the capabilities of students in relation to distance education to develop competence in working with independent information.ways and methods of forming the qualities of a solid civil position are scientifically illuminated.

**Key words:** Taknowledge, creativity, innovative-interactive, competence, communicative competence, mutual cooperation, communication, professional skill, self-competence, extreme professional competence.

## РОЛЬ ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ УЧАЩИХСЯ

Аннотация

В данной статье проведен ряд научных исследований о роли интерактивных образовательных технологий в повышении компетентности студентов и о разработке витагенных образовательных технологий для творческого мышления, принятия нестандартных решений, формирования мотивации студентов к получению самостоятельного образования в системе высшего образования, развития навыков аналитического и критического мышления. В частности, важно расширить возможности студентов применительно к дистанционному образованию для развития компетентности в работе с независимой информацией.научно освещены пути и методы формирования качеств твердой гражданской позиции.

**Ключевые слова:** Студенческая молодежь, прагматическое мышление, идеологический иммунитет, духовно-нравственная компетентность, творческое мышление, нестандартное решение, гражданская позиция, социализация.

## TALABALAR MALAKASINI OSHIRISHDA INTERFAOL TA'LIM TEXNOLOGIYALARINING O'RNI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada talabalar malakasini oshirishda interfaol ta'lim texnologiyalarining o'rni hamda kreativ tafakkur, nostandart qaror qabul qilish, oliy ta'lim tizimida talabalarning mustaqil ta'lim olish motivatsiyasini shakllantirish, analitik va tanqidiy fikrlash malakasini rivojlantirishning vitagen ta'lim texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish bilan bog'liq qator ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Jumladan, talabalarning mustaqil axborotlar bilan ishlash kompetentliligini rivojlantirishga masofaviy ta'lim bilan bog'liq imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.mustahkam fuqarolik pozitsiyasi fazilatlarini shakllantirish yo'llari va usullari ilmiy jihatdan yoritilib berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Talaba-yoshlar, pragmatik tafakkur, mafkuraviy immunitet, ma'naviy-axloqiy kompetent, kreativ fikr, nostandart qaror , fuqarolik pozitsiya, ijtimoiylashtirish.

**Enter.** The importance of developing a culture of independent thinking in determining the prosperity of the country and its socio-economic, national-cultural status and prospects in the development of world education is incomparable. The basis of the successes of the higher education system of developed countries is prepared - bslgilan with the development of the competence of independent activities in Gan cadres. The competence of Independent Education serves for the independent self-development of students, increasing the effectiveness of professional activities. Teaching" higher mathematics " in the direction of the profession, students ofpg develop independent cognitive activity, the development ofpipg Effective Technologies is of urgent importance.

In the system of higher education of developed countries of the world, cathoric scientific research is carried out in connection with the development of vitagenic educational techno - logics of the formation of motivation of students to receive independent education, the development of analytical and critical thinking skills. In particular, the development of competency of independent information bilap performance of students is important to expand the opportunities for communication with distance education. As an important mechanism for ensuring professional socialization of future personnel, the issues of determining the Educational Trajectories of mus - takil, strengthening the ORP and effectiveness of the work of students mustakil in the development of acmeological competencies, the development of the sinsrgstic model of the individual in the process of acquiring qualification requirements are of significant relevance.

Special importance is paid to the development of pedagogical mechanisms for ensuring the mobility of higher education in our republic, improving the system of training of personnel taking into account the real fields of Economics and Dietetics, expanding the opportunities for Independent Education on the basis of advanced foreign experience, effective reproduction of information and communication and digital tex - nologies. In the strategy of Action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the tasks of "continuing the path of further improvement of the continuing education system, opshrish the capabilities of quality education services, training of highly qualified personnel in accordance with modern needs of the labor market" are set out. This assumes the organizational and methodological support of the organization of the musta - qil education of students in the process of teaching higher mathematics.

One of the urgent issues today is to apply information technologies, which express the spirit of the times and are increasingly entering the practice of all fields, into the educational process of general education schools. The worldwide information network can provide information in any field, regardless of the size and speed, for receiving it in any amount. The emergence of multimedia and Internet technologies opened a wide way for the use of information technologies as an effective tool in education and training, communication processes in general education schools. It cannot be denied that the role and influence of information technologies in the development of a well-rounded person, in his independent choice of profession and professional self-formation, in the development of professional skills is increasing. In the educational process in schools of general education, the following opportunities are opened to teachers and students with the help of information technologies, in particular:

learn new methods of collecting information and their application;

children's range of thinking expands, their interest in learning increases;

the role of independent work increases, efficiency improves;

it helps to develop the child intellectually, to expand his emotional-aesthetic range, and to develop his positive abilities.

**Analysis of literature on the topic.** Using computers and information technologies, new opportunities are created in the field of education, in educational activities and in the development of students' creative thinking. Information technology allows to combine education with life in the process of implementation. There will be an opportunity to closely connect training with future professional activity. In the application of information technologies, it is necessary to strive to realize all the possibilities of the student's personality: to realize the cognitive, moral, creative, communication and aesthetic possibilities and abilities of the child through computer tools. In order to turn computer and information technology into a full-fledged tool for the development of the student's personality, the teacher himself must be knowledgeable (competent) in the field of information technology.

Today, in order to improve the quality of education in the world and in our country, very large-scale reforms are being implemented, it is difficult to progress without ensuring education and its place and participation in the ongoing reforms in society. In this sense, extensive work is being carried out in our country to create a higher education system that meets international requirements. Today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of practical activities are being carried out in order to determine the priorities of the systematic reform of professional education, to raise the process of training independent thinking highly qualified personnel to a new level in terms of quality, and to develop the social sphere and economic sectors based on advanced educational technologies. This is defined in the priorities of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev of February 7, 2017 PF 4947 "Action Strategy". Also, in the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2017 PQ - 2909 - "On measures for the further development of the higher education system", the fundamental improvement of the higher education system and the priority tasks of the social and economic development of the country based on this, one of our main tasks today is to radically restructure the content of personnel training, to create the necessary conditions for the training of highly educated specialists in accordance with international standards.

On the basis of the above tasks, formation of communicative competence of future teachers is one of today's urgent issues in achieving educational efficiency.

Reforms in the field of education in our republic require extensive use of effective factors of education, establishment of conscious cooperative relations among the participants of this process, formation of communicative competence of future teachers.

**Research methodology.** The essence of pedagogical cooperation in the educational process is reflected in the content of the joint activity of the teacher and the student, in this process the pedagogue helps the teacher to overcome the difficulties that have arisen. The main essence of pedagogical support is expressed by the description of the pedagogical process, its orientation towards a certain goal, as well as the tasks to be solved in terms of personality formation and education.

In interactive lessons, the main focus of the teacher should be on increasing the activity of students. The uniqueness of these methods is that they are implemented only through the joint activity of the pedagogue and students. Such a process of pedagogical cooperation has its own characteristics, including: forcing the student not to be indifferent during the lesson, to think independently, create and search; permanence providing; increasing students' interest in science with an independent creative approach to each issue; includes continuous organization of collaborative activities of pedagogues and students.

The purpose of any education is the formation of knowledge and the skills and abilities to apply it in practice, to develop the necessary personal qualities and instructions.

Therefore, pedagogical cooperation is considered one of the main elements in the educational process, and one of the urgent tasks of today is to master and introduce interactive educational methods that allow students to activate and think independently. First of all, it implies abandoning the dialog of "educator - learner" and switching to a three-way interaction in the form of "educator - group - learner" in increasing student activity. The study group is divided into mobile subgroups according to their composition, and each of them learns the study material on its own. Experience shows that due to this, a much stronger connection is established between us and the students, personal and at the same time educational collective morale is strengthened. Collaborative action of students is formed, which helps to activate the learning process, to form empathy and communicativeness in them: - in the process of completing the task in cooperation, students are motivated to discuss the opinions expressed by their peers. ; - learners ask each other questions, so they need to know how to formulate questions clearly, to argue the answers, and to achieve understanding, they need to listen carefully to each other; - when working in groups, learners ask for help when needed and learn to help others.

Working in small groups relieves them of stressful situations, that is, they are free from fear and shame in front of the whole team when they give the wrong answer. Group members will evaluate the answer in a friendly manner, allowing them to develop a sense of self-confidence. In a group of 4-5 people, a shy person feels much more relaxed than in front of a group of 25 people. This form of education ensures mutual enrichment of students' knowledge: exchange of knowledge only with methods of cooperation and action (knowledge), obtaining a common product - problem solving.

By developing the pedagogical competence of modern teachers in the process of professional activity, it can affect the life of a person and his social development to a certain extent. The main idea of the development of the educational system in modern society is the intellectual and moral-spiritual development of a person on the basis of purposeful independent activity in various fields. Before developing the professional competence of a modern teacher, it is necessary to know the true nature of this concept, and then the ways to improve it.

In scientific literature, the word competence is defined as follows:

Competence (from the Latin Competentio to Competo, to meet, to match) is the professional's personal ability to solve professional problems at a certain level. Competence also means officially described requirements for personal, professional, etc. qualities of employees of a certain organization, company (or some group of employees).

**Analysis and results**. Professional competence is the specialist's acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for professional development and their ability to properly apply

them during their work. The teacher, of course, assumes the mastery of knowledge and actions in a certain independent direction, along with the acquisition of specific knowledge and skills. Therefore, professional competence requires the pedagogue to enrich his specialized knowledge, to be able to follow new information and use it, to be inquisitive and to be able to process new knowledge and apply it to his work.

K. Angelovski determines the structure of the teacher's professional competence through pedagogical skills

Pedagogical skills are divided into four groups here:

1. The ability to "translate" the content of the objective process of education into specific pedagogical tasks: studying the individual and the team, determining readiness for active assimilation of new knowledge and design on this basis, developing the team and individual students; determining the complex of educational, training and development tasks, concretizing them and defining the main task.

2. The ability to build and implement a logically completed pedagogical system: comprehensive planning of educational tasks; reasonable selection of forms, methods and means of its organization.

3. The ability to identify and establish relationships between the components and factors of education, to apply them in practice: to create the necessary conditions (material, moral, psychological, organizational, etc.); activation of the student's personality, development of his activity;

4. The ability to record and evaluate the results of pedagogical activity: to introspect and analyze the results of the educational process and teacher's activity; defining a new set of dominant and subordinate tasks.

In Uzbekistan, a number of researches have been conducted on the professional competence of the teacher and its specific aspects. According to the research conducted by B. Nazarova, professional competence consists of the following structural foundations:

• Special or professional competence (organization of professional activity at a high level).

• Social competence (joint organization of professional activities, social responsibility).

• Self-competence (being able to develop oneself socially and professionally).

Extreme professional competence (ability to work in unexpected situations).

Summarizing the results of the above research, it is necessary for a specialist to have a high level of knowledge in the process of organizing education, to be able to develop himself and to know the way out of any unexpected situations.

So, a teacher is a person who plays an important role in the process of socialization, who has a complex human image, who embodies professional qualities. At the heart of the achievements in all spheres of social life lies his work. A teacher should have a pedagogical and psychological approach to the educational process, a thorough assimilation of knowledge, the ability to control oneself in the communication process, and the ability to get out of different situations.

Requirements for conducting interactive lessons

The use of interactive teaching methods assumes that the teacher or teacher has sufficient qualifications. It depends on the leader how well the team members get along with each other.

There should be a balance between group work and individual approach. The team strives to "melt" the individual in itself, and the basis of interactive teaching methods is the formation of the individual.

The lesson should be structured in such a way that students are active and interested in all stages. For this, it is necessary to have a didactic base and a sufficient amount of visual material, as well as to take into account the previously accumulated experience.

**Conclusions and recommendations.** In conclusion, it can be said that it is necessary to educate a well-rounded person who is fully intellectually developed, educated with social qualities, loyal to national and spiritual values, thinks in a new way, has his own personal and civil position, and embodies all the qualities of the national ideology. one of the urgent tasks. All of the above-mentioned skills serve as a foundation for students, that is, future junior specialists, to organize their activities in the future, independently manage work, carry out scientific research, and take their place in the team. Organization and conduct of interactive training taking into account the factors briefly described above will help to further increase the quality and effectiveness of these trainings.

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