

METHODOLOGY OF ORGANIZING EDUCATIONAL WORK BASED ON INTERACTIVE METHODS.

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Abstract: This article discusses the methodology for organizing educational work based on interactive methods. The essence of interactive methods, their use in educational processes, their effectiveness and significance in modern education are analyzed. The article broadly covers the ways of implementing interactive methods in practice, their role in developing the moral, spiritual and social qualities of students and young people, and their role in organizing effective educational work.

Relevance of the topic: Today, the effective use of innovative and interactive methods in the process of education and upbringing is one of the pressing issues. Traditional approaches are being replaced by modern, student-centered, active and creative thinking methods. This is of great importance in developing young people's life skills such as independent thinking, communication, teamwork, and problem solving. Educational work organized on the basis of interactive methods directs young people to activity, initiative, social responsibility and the acquisition of moral values.

Keywords: Interactive methods, educational methodology, pedagogical approach, students-youth, moral development, discussion, cooperation, reflection, motivation, personal approach

Main part: What is interactivity and why is it needed? Interactive methods are a set of approaches aimed at enhancing the activity, independent thinking, collective exchange of ideas and social reflection of a student or student. Although these methods are mainly applied to lesson processes, their use in educational work is also relevant.

Today, the generation described as the "informed youth" is ready to think, argue, and discuss, not just for simple advice or sloganeering. Therefore, the effectiveness of educational work can be increased using the following interactive methods:

The main stages in organizing educational work based on interactive methods:

1. *Diagnostics (identification of problems)*

- ✓ Current problems are identified among students through questionnaires, blitz interviews, and free conversations.
- ✓ Example: “What is the situation that worries you most in society?”, “What does friendship mean to you?” Questions.

2. *Determining the educational topic*

- ✓ Based on the answers received, the topic is determined.
- ✓ Example: “False lives in social networks”, “The power to resist difficulties”, “The qualities of gratitude and patience”, “False friendship is a temporary vice”.

3. *Choosing interactive forms*

- + Discussion (debate): Both sides express their opinions, judges evaluate.
- + Role-playing (role-playing games): Life situations are staged. Students try themselves in different roles.
- + Fishbone (analysis of causes and effects): For example, “Causes and effects of a student’s decreased motivation.”
- + Reflection (process of reflection): At the end of the lesson, questions such as “What did I understand today?”, “What was the most important conclusion for me?” are concluded.
- + Empathy exercises: Questions such as “What would you do if you were in his place?”, “How would you approach it if your relative made this mistake?”

4. *Evaluation and analysis*

- At the end of the educational session, the participants are given the opportunity to express their thoughts and give their feedback on the session.

Results based on interactive methods in educational work

The following changes are the result of the interactive approach:

- ❖ Independent thinking is formed in students.
- ❖ Empathy and social awareness are strengthened.
- ❖ Students learn to openly express their internal problems.
- ❖ The skill of self-assessment appears.
- ❖ Formal and dry education is replaced by vitality.

Conclusion: Educational work organized using interactive methods is one of the most effective tools for shaping the thinking of modern youth, educating them as active, responsible, morally mature people. This approach can leave a deep mark not only in the audience, but also in the hearts of students. The main thing is that young

people feel that they are participating in these activities "not looking at you from the side, but with you." Only then will education be truly effective.

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