

IN HOSPITAL EDUCATION - “KIND SCHOOLS” USE OF VARIOUS TEACHING METHODS IN THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS

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Abstract

This article considers the issues of improving the educational process for children with special needs within the framework of “Kind Schools”. The effectiveness of person-oriented and game-based educational methods, their impact on the intellectual, psychological and social development of children are studied. In addition, the article analyzes the role of differentiated education, project approaches, the use of technologies and game methods in increasing motivation and interactivity. Methods for adapting the educational process to individual needs and creating an effective learning environment are highlighted through these methods.

Keywords: Compassionate schools, person-centered education, play-based education, children with special needs, innovative educational methods, inclusive education, differentiated approach, pedagogical innovations.

GOSPITAL TA’LIMDA - “MEHRLI MAKTAB”LAR PEDAGOGIK JARAYONDA TURLI TA’LIM BERISH USULLARIDAN FOYDALANISH

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Maktabgacha va maktab ta’lim vazirligi huzuridagi
“Mehrlı maktab” davlat ta’lim muassasasi pedagog xodimi

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada “Mehrlı maktablar” doirasida maxsus ehtiyojli bolalar uchun ta’lim jarayonini takomillashtirish masalalari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan va o‘yinli ta’lim metodlarining samaradorligi, ularning bolalarning intellektual, psixologik va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga ta’siri o‘rganiladi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada differensiyalashgan ta’lim, loyihaviy yondashuvlar, texnologiyalarni qo‘llash va o‘yinli metodlarning motivatsiya hamda interaktivlikni oshirishdagi roli tahlil qilinadi. Mazkur metodlar orqali ta’lim jarayonini individual ehtiyojlarga moslashtirish va samarali o‘quv muhitini yaratish usullari yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar Mehrlı maktablar, shaxsga yo‘naltirilgan ta’lim, o‘yinli ta’lim, maxsus ehtiyojli bolalar, innovatsion ta’lim usullari, inklyuziv ta’lim, differensiyalashgan yondashuv, pedagogik innovatsiyalar.



Introduction

Kind schools are schools in Uzbekistan for children with special needs, which are aimed at developing their potential through special educational programs, psychological and pedagogical support. In these schools, special attention is paid to the personal development of children and their education.

Person-centered education methods are widely used in inclusive education. These methods mean organizing the educational process taking into account the individual characteristics, abilities and needs of each student. The main goal of these methods is to develop each child based on his or her abilities and capabilities. The main features of person-centered education are:

- the content of the lesson is adapted to the abilities and needs of the individual student.
- students learn not only knowledge, but also life skills.
- Emphasis is placed on developing independent thinking and problem-solving skills.

Playful learning methods are used to make the educational process interesting and effective for children. This method provides education using various games, role-playing games, quests, and projects. The advantages of game-based education are as follows:

- Increases student motivation.
- Ensures active participation of children in the learning process.
- Helps effectively master new knowledge.
- Develops communication and cooperation skills.

The use of person-centered and game-based education methods in “caring schools” contributes to the development of children and the creation of a supportive learning environment that is adapted to them.

Person-centered education methods form an educational process that is tailored to the abilities, interests, needs, and personal capabilities of students. Below are some examples of person-centered education methods:

1. Differentiated education: This method provides education based on the level of knowledge, interests, and learning styles of students. For example:

- In a math lesson, high-level students are given complex problems, while others are given easier problems.
- Games or tasks of different levels are developed for students.

2. Independent learning and projects Students are given the opportunity to work independently on a specific topic. Each child chooses a topic that interests them, studies it and presents their results. Example:

- Students choose projects based on their interests: one studies nature, another collects information about technology.
- Through independent work, students gain deeper knowledge and develop their abilities.

3. Individual adaptation of the learning process: This method takes into account the specific needs of each student. For example:

- The learning pace of students is taken into account: some are taught faster, others more slowly.
- Additional support is provided for children with special needs (for example, special educational materials are provided for children with special needs).



4. Interactive and collaborative learning: Students work in groups and solve problems together. Each student has a role in the group and contributes according to their abilities. Examples:

- Carrying out a team project or assignment (for example, a research project or group discussions on problem solving).
- Through role-playing games, students learn from each other and learn to cooperate.

5. Learning based on students' interests:

Taking into account the interests of each student, topics and tasks are presented that are suitable for them. For example:

- In history lessons, providing material about historical sports events for a child interested in sports, and about historical works of art for a student interested in art.
- This method increases students' interests and encourages them to actively participate in the educational process.

6. Personal development plans:

The development of students is constantly assessed, and an individual development plan is drawn up for each child. Through this plan, it is determined what the student needs to focus on in order to achieve his goals.

- Each student knows his strengths and weaknesses and receives directions for working on himself.
- This method develops students' self-assessment and goal-setting skills.

7. Inquiry and analysis-based learning: Students research the topic themselves and analyze the results. This method develops scientific thinking and analytical skills. Examples:

- students are given the task of studying various sources and drawing conclusions to solve a specific problem.

Through these methods, person-centered education helps to make the learning process interesting and effective, taking into account the individual needs of children.

To increase the effectiveness of education, it is important to use different methods and approaches in the teaching process, as well as to motivate students and ensure their active participation.

The following are the main ways to improve the effectiveness of education:

1. Person-centered education:

- Individual approach: Providing education in a way that suits the needs, abilities and learning styles of each student. The teacher takes into account the level of development of students and gives them appropriate tasks, which increases efficiency.
- Differentiated tasks: Giving each student tasks that are appropriate to his level of knowledge, through which students can better demonstrate their strengths.

2. Using active teaching methods:

Active teaching methods ensure the direct participation of students in the lesson process. These include:

- Interactive lessons: Methods that require active participation, such as conversations, discussions, group work or role-playing games, help students better assimilate knowledge.



- Practical tasks: Practical exercises that allow you to apply the theoretical knowledge being studied in life increase efficiency. For example, by participating in laboratory work or conducting scientific experiments, students gain a deeper understanding of the topic.

3. Increasing motivation and interest:

- Taking into account students' interests: Taking into account students' interests in the learning process and providing them with appropriate materials increases efficiency. Interesting topics attract students to lessons more.

- Encouragement: Recognizing students' achievements and creating incentive systems for them increases interest in learning.

4. Using game-based teaching methods:

Teaching with game elements makes students more active and helps them learn knowledge effectively. For example:

- Educational games: Teaching educational content through games creates an interesting and easily remembered process.

- Role-playing games and quests: Students develop practical skills using games and role-playing tasks that are appropriate to the topic of the lesson.

5. Use of technology:

Using modern technologies in the classroom is one of the important ways to increase the effectiveness of education. Examples:

- Interactive whiteboards and educational platforms: Students learn more effectively through visual and interactive learning tools.

- Educational videos, online tests and programs: Various interactive resources help to better assimilate knowledge. Students consolidate their knowledge by watching online lessons and taking tests independently.

6. Providing feedback:

- Continuous assessment: Regularly assessing students' work and providing them with the necessary feedback plays an important role in increasing efficiency. Students learn about their successes and shortcomings and understand in which areas they need to improve.

- Formative assessment: It is effective to monitor the development of students during the lesson through small assessment methods and make changes according to the needs of each of them.

7. Collaboration and Teamwork:

Students working as a team helps them learn better:

- Teamwork: Allows them to integrate different ideas and learn from each other.

- Developing communication: Through collaboration, students develop communication skills, which increases their participation in the overall learning process.



8. Problem-based learning

Involving students in solving real-life problems develops their logical thinking and analytical skills. For example:

- Working as a team to solve a problem within a specific topic. Students find new solutions by applying what they know, thereby strengthening their knowledge.

9. Developing life skills:

Teaching practical and life skills, rather than limiting education to theoretical knowledge, increases efficiency. By focusing on students' independent thinking, problem-solving skills, and practical application, they can prepare them for the future.

To improve the effectiveness of education, these approaches must be used in harmony with each other. It is important for each teacher to choose the most appropriate methods based on the needs of the students, the purpose of the lesson, and the context.

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