

THE EFFICIENCY OF APPLYING INTERACTIVE LEARNING METHODS IN MEDICAL UNIVERSITIES

Kasymova Shaxlo Shavkatovna
Assistant Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Mukhitdinova Mavdjuda Imadovna
PhD, Associate Professor Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute

Khakberdieva Guljaxon Erkinovna
Assistant Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute
+998946451498, shahlo.kasimova@bk.ru

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the Law "On Education" and the National Program for Training. In order to radically improve the quality of training of the level and qualifications of the teaching staff of universities, the introduction of an improved system of their regular retraining in accordance with modern requirements: - teaching staff of universities, their in-depth study of the norms of legislation, the latest achievements in the field of theory, scientific and applied research, technological progress and innovation in the discipline taught, as well as modern methods of organizing the educational process; fundamental updating of qualification requirements, curricula, A prerequisite for the quality training of doctors is the integration of education and production, in this case, medical universities and clinics of leading centers. That is, medical universities use leading medical institutions as clinical bases. Not only university teachers, but also scientists and experienced doctors are involved in teaching students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Interactive technologies are used in the process of teaching students - business games and methods are used: "Round table", "Cluster", "Pen in the middle of the table", "Weak link", "T scheme", "Gallery tour", " Bee Swarm", "Chamomile", "Crossword Solving", "Blitz Game", "Boomerang", methods "SWOT - analysis" and "Assesment", etc.

RESULTS

Determination of the effectiveness of implementation in the educational process of modern interactive teaching methods. The methodology of professional training of students in medical universities ensures a higher readiness of future specialists for professional activities. Studying the effectiveness of the application modern interactive teaching methods in the educational process, using modern methods of knowledge control. To contribute to the acquisition of solid knowledge and skills by students, as well as to motivate them for continuous self-education.

DISCUSSION

The main task of training doctors is the formation of clinical creative thinking, an in-depth approach to the interpretation of each case of the disease. With this skill and certain skills, the doctor can study the particular issues of pathology and understand them. According to S.P. Botkin "the task of clinical teaching is that the doctor mastered the methods of clinical research and methods of inference for independent activity."

In the process of teaching students the use of interactive technologies- use of business games and interactive methods: "Round table", "Cluster", "Pen in the middle of the table", "Weak link", "T scheme", "Gallery tour", "Bee swarm", "Chamomile", " Solving crosswords", "Blitz-game", "Boomerang", "SWOT - analysis" and "Assesment" and others manage to form an objective opinion about the knowledge of each student in a short time. In addition, students concentrate their attention as much as possible, their activity in the classroom increases. Thanks to the use of interactive technologies, the educational material is analyzed in more detail, clarity of thinking is formed, conciseness in the answers to the question posed. Students, using modern teaching technologies, carefully prepare for classes, as the principle of competition is involved. In most business games, each participant is a member of the team and this increases the sense of responsibility, which increases the student's desire for self-education. In addition, positive relationships are strengthened, both between students and between students and the teacher. All this contributed to a significant increase in student performance at our department. The use of modern interactive teaching methods increases students' interest in the subject, in the profession, improves their academic performance and, ultimately, helps in the preparation of highly qualified specialists.

Active methods -these are ways of activating the educational and cognitive activity of students, which encourage them to active mental and practical activities in the process of mastering the material, when not only the teacher is active, but students are also active. The traditional explanatory-illustrative approach to teaching is based on the principle of transferring knowledge to students in finished form. In the case of using active methods, there is a shift in emphasis in the direction of activating the mental activity of students.

Active teaching methods allow solving simultaneously three educational and organizational tasks:

- 1) subordinate the learning process to the control influence of the teacher;
- 2) to ensure active participation in the educational work of both trained and unprepared students;
- 3) to establish continuous control over the process of assimilation of educational material.

One of the main tasks of higher education has always been and invariably remains high-quality education of students of a certain specialty, which determines their successful and effective work in the future. Only professionals of the highest class have always made up and will always make up that "intellectual potential of the country", which acts as a true guarantor of its successful and dynamic scientific, technical and economic development.

Mastering modern teaching technologies (methods, forms, means of organizing the educational process) allows students to focus on independent work, on the development of their creative initiative, the ability to work in groups, to express, argue and defend their point of view, teaches

them to have creativity, communication, tolerance, etc., i.e. contribute to the formation of those skills and personality traits that are required today from both a modern student and a teacher. One of the main advantages of interactive teaching methods is the approximation of the learning process to the real practical activities of specialists. The use of such a learning strategy contributes to the development of ingenuity, the ability to solve problems, develops the ability to analyze problems, and increase the level of mastery of the problem being studied. Interactive methods contribute to the intensification and optimization of the educational process. They are helping:

- Learn how to formulate your own opinion correctly;
- Analyze the received information;
- Use the knowledge and experience acquired earlier;
- Discuss, defend one's point of view;
- Be more confident and independent.

Summing up, it should be said that the ability to highlight the most characteristic features of the phenomenon, process, structure being studied, as well as to apply the acquired knowledge to solve a new problem is especially important today, when student youth do not have sufficient erudition and vocabulary. Students often do not aim to identify causal relationships, that is, the emphasis is shifted from logical thinking to algorithmic.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Interactive teaching methods contribute to the effective assimilation of educational material and activate the learning process.
2. Improving the methods of knowledge control contributes to the development of creative thinking, and also motivates for the independent development of professional skills, the discovery of the energy of knowledge, the constant desire to acquire new knowledge.

REFERENCES

1. Mandrikov V.B., Krayushkin A.I., Perepelkin A.I. and others. The main directions of optimization of educational activities in the Volgograd State Medical University // Actual problems and prospects for the development of Russian and international medical education. University pedagogy. - Krasnoyarsk, 2012. - S. 84-86.
2. Mandrikov V.B., Petrov V.A., Krayushkin A.I. Dmitrienko S.V. Modern teaching technologies in a medical university // Bulletin of the Volgograd State Medical University. - 2005. No. 3. - P. 15-18.