

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INTERACTIVE LEARNING. INTERACTIVE EDUCATION AND ITS DIDACTIC POSSIBILITIES

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**Abstract:** one of the important requirements for the organization of modern education is to achieve high results in a short time without spending too much mental and physical effort. Based on the delivery of specific theoretical knowledge to students in a short period of time, the formation of certain activity skills and competencies, control of their activities, assessment of the level of theoretical and practical knowledge acquired by them requests the teacher to educator high skills and a new approach to the educational process. requests. The article briefly covers these issues.

**Key words:** innovation, method, interactive, problem analysis, changes, new ideas, pedagogical process, non-traditional lesson.

In modern conditions, the most optimal way to increase the effectiveness of education is considered to be the organization of training with the help of interactive methods. So what are the interactive methods themselves? What didactic possibilities do they have? What effects does the appropriate, purposeful application of interactive methods in the educational process guarantee? The following is a brief answer to such questions.

The most correct step in finding answers to the above questions is to get acquainted with the dictionary meaning of the term "Interactive" - a basic concept.

**The concept of "Interactive "is expressed in English in the form of" interact "(Russian for" interactive"), and the lexical meaning is" inter " – mutual, double – sided;" act" - means to act, to see work**

**Interactive education-education that is based on the organization of a joint, collaborative movement of participants in the educational process towards the acquisition of knowledge, skills, qualifications and certain moral qualities**

**Interfaith means that participants in educational processes have the ability to organize a joint, collaborative effort towards the acquisition of knowledge, skills, skills and certain moral qualities**

From a logical point of view, interactivity represents, above all, the conduct of conversation (dialogue), interaction-based action, activity of social subjects.

Every professional in the field of Education knows well that traditional education is also based on conversation (dialogue), and this conversation is organized in the following forms of interaction:

<b>Teacher-student (student)</b>	<b>Conversation participants in traditional knowledge</b>	<b>Teacher-student (student) (team)</b>
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In traditional education, information also naturally forms the basis of conversation. But the main source of information transmission is the experience of the teacher, in the process of which he leads, dominates, that is, he seeks to deliver knowledge at the main time of the lesson to the student (student) in a verbal way. Activity is unique to the teacher, and student (students) remain slow listeners in this situation. Their main task is to listen to the teacher, write in the necessary places, return answers when asked questions, speak only when allowed in few cases.

One-sided higher education in traditional education prioritizes the system of higher education not only in lecture classes, but also in seminar, practical classes. According to him, in the role of "supplier", no longer a teacher, but a student (student) is manifested. The student (student), in principle, demonstrates the knowledge acquired by him, while the teacher listens to his thoughts, addresses them with questions in the necessary places. A group (team) of student (students) in this situation remains a completely sluggish participant, a listener. At first glance, the acceptance of information transmitted by a student (student) or teacher gives the impression that it provides an opportunity for a group (team) of students to master knowledge. However, the results of the psychological study show that knowledge (information) received in this way is very quickly forgotten. In particular, American psychologist scientists R. Karnikau and F. According to mcelrow's studies, the natural physiological-psychological capabilities of an individual make it possible to preserve to varying degrees the knowledge acquired in certain forms. That is, a person: 10% when he reads the source himself; 20% when he hears information; 30% when he sees an event, event or process that happened; 50% when he sees information about them, seeing an event or process; 80% when he transmits information (information) himself (speaks, demonstrates knowledge); has the ability to keep in mind a 90 %

Accordingly, interactive teaching is organized on the basis of "cooperation, heated debate, the possibility of mutual exchange of ideas between the main participants of the educational process - a teacher, a student and a group of students, free thinking, hesitant statement of personal views, joint search for solutions in problem situations, the emergence of student intimacy in mastering educational materials," the teacher - the student-student group is characterized by "mutual respect, understanding and support of each other, sincere attitude, achievement of spiritual unity."

In modern education, including its increasingly popular form-interactive teaching, the conversation between individuals (dialogue) is organized between the following individuals:

	<b>Teacher-student (student)</b>
	<b>Working in a group or small group of teacher – student (student)</b>
	<b>Team of teacher-student (student) (work in a group, class team)</b>

<b>Participants in the conversation in interactive education</b>	<b>Reader-information and communication technologies</b>
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In the essence of interactive education, the organization of the conversation in the form of "Student - Information-Communication Technologies" means the acquisition of knowledge, skills, qualifications by student (student)independently or with the help of Information Technology under the guidance of a teacher.

The fact that teaching is based on interactive learning at first glance is incredibly simple, simple and even gives the impression of a "children's game". However, this requires that the teacher to some extent have the following factors:

At the same time, the effectiveness of interactive education in education also depends on the following secondary factors:

With the help of interactive education, the teacher manages to develop students ' abilities in the educational process, form such qualities as independence, self-control, self-control, effective conversation, work with peers, listen and understand their opinions, independent and critical thinking, advance alternative proposals, freely state their opinions, defend their point of view, strive to find a solution to the problem, be able to Above all, through the use of interactive techniques, the teacher acquires the opportunity to objectively assess students ' collaborative efforts towards achieving a specific educational goal by organizing, directing, managing, controlling and analyzing them.

Typically, educational action based on interactive methods is organized in the following forms: individual; pair; group; work with a team.

Students (students)in the process of interactive education:

- working in collaboration with a group or team;
- Free statement of their ideas among peers,
- demonstrate knowledge without any mental barriers;
- creative approach to solving the problem;
- achieving spiritual intimacy with a group or teammates;
- being able to fully show their inner capabilities and abilities;
- thinking, summarizing thoughts and sorting out the most important among them;
- control and independent evaluation of its activities;
- to be sure of their capabilities and strength;

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- acquires opportunities such as the ability to move in different situations and master the skills of being able to get out of complex situations.

**Interactive education:**

- the learner (student, student)arouses interest in the acquisition of knowledge in Lai;
- encourages each participant in the educational process;
- has a positive effect on the psyche of each student (student ) ;
- creates favorable conditions for the effective assimilation of educational material;
- has a multifaceted effect on the student (student); arouses the opinion and attitude of the student (student)on the topics studied;
- forms vital skills, qualifications in Students (Students) ;
- ensures that the behavior of the student (student)is changed in a positive way

The main signs of interactive learning are:

<b>Main characters</b>	
<b>Polygamy</b>	<b>Interview (diologist</b>
<b>Thought-based activity</b>	<b>Creation (promotion)</b>
<b>Availability of selection options</b>	<b>Generating successful situations</b>
<b>Ryeflyeksia</b>	

**Note:** Ryeflexia (Latin for "reflexio" - backwardness, reflection): a theoretical activity of a person, aimed at understanding, understanding their own actions, their foundations; a separate activity of knowledge; understanding the essence of personal kyechinmas, feelings and thoughts through thinking).

Interactive education is based on the following principles:

1. Training is not a lecture, but the general work of the team.

The experience of the group is more than that of a teacher (educator).

2. Students are equal in age, social status and experience.

4. Each student has the right to express his opinion on the problem of the learner.

5. In training, the student's personality is not criticized (the opinion can be criticized).

6. The expressed ideas do not control the activities of students, but serve as information (information) for thinking

In order to decide an interactive approach to the organization of education, it is necessary that teachers (educators) can comply with a number of conditions. They are:

**Note:** when the chairs are arranged in a small and large circle, students will be placed in a small circle, and an expert group will be placed in a large circle.

Today, it is known to everyone that interactive teaching in the world education system is carried out in the following forms:

The basis of interactive education is interactive methods. "In the process of education, methods are considered interactive methods, which serve to make a decision on cooperation between students and the teacher, to increase activity, to effectively assimilate knowledge by the learners, to develop personal qualities in them."

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