

## **Psychological possibilities of active teaching of psychological sciences**

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**Abstract.** This article is specific to today's globalization process and aims to study the psychological possibilities of active teaching of psychology.

**Keywords:** Science, technology, interactive teaching, mental, independent thinking, education, worldview, tradition.

The most important thing about the 21st century and its achievements is that it is characterized by an increasing number of problems related to the person who created technology, electronics and other similar complex technologies and his daily life. The latest achievements in the field of science and technology impose a number of requirements on the qualification level of future specialists. One of these requirements is to educate the future specialist so that he can understand the news in his field in time. Wide introduction of information technologies and interactive methods of teaching in the educational process will create an opportunity for future professionals to expand their general worldview and acquire theoretical and practical knowledge related to their profession. The reform of the field of education has created favorable opportunities for the development of the science of pedagogy and psychology. Now, the study and research of educational experiences created by the human society for many years has been launched.

One-sidedness in traditional education takes precedence not only in lectures, but also in seminar classes in the higher education system. According to him, the role of "supplier" is no longer the teacher, but the pupil (student). The pupil (student) mainly demonstrates the knowledge he has mastered, and the teacher listens to his thoughts and asks questions where necessary. In this situation, the group of pupils (students) becomes a passive participant, listener. At first glance, the reception of information transmitted by a student (student) or a teacher gives the impression that it creates an opportunity to acquire knowledge for a group of students (community). However, the results of psychological research show that knowledge (information) received in this way is quickly forgotten.

In particular, according to the studies of American psychologists R. Karnikau and F. McElroy, the natural physiological and psychological capabilities of a person allow to preserve acquired knowledge in different ways. That is, a person: 10% when he reads the source himself;

20% when he heard the information; 30% when he sees an incident, event or process; 50% when he saw the incident, event or process and heard information about them; 80% when he/she transmits information (speaks, demonstrates knowledge); when he applies the acquired knowledge (information, information) to his activities, he has the ability to remember 90% of the information. Accordingly, interactive teaching is organized on the basis of "cooperation between the main participants of the educational process - a teacher, a student and a group of students, intense debates, having the opportunity to exchange ideas, in which they can think freely, express their personal views without hesitation, and jointly search for solutions in problem situations. , it is characterized by mutual respect, understanding and support of the "teacher-pupil-pupil group", sincere relationship, and spiritual unity of the "teacher-pupil-pupil group".

It is known that today's educational system does not allow to conduct the educational process in an outdated way within the framework of new standards and programs created on the basis of the demand for modern specialists. For this reason, now pedagogical innovation is considered as a whole complex process, and its interactive qualities, educational parts, functional description and coherence are being consistently researched. Active teaching methods and the results of their use in practice required the creation of information support for the continuous improvement of students' scientific worldviews, and through its wide implementation in practice, the continuous improvement of the scientific worldview of future specialists is achieved.

Also, the use of active teaching methods in the course of the lesson allows students to consciously and effectively acquire knowledge, skills, and abilities. Nowadays, interest in the use of modern technologies in the educational process of teaching psychology is increasing day by day. The purpose of using active teaching methods is to bring innovation to the teaching process and teacher's and student's activities in order for students to master psychological sciences well. We will dwell on some of them, these modern methods help to increase the effectiveness of teaching, to form logical, intellectual, independent thinking in students, to develop their abilities, to expand their worldview, to become a competitive mature specialist, to become a multi-factorial person full of positive qualities.

It is the formation of cooperative activities of teachers and students. In particular, if the educational process is carried out with the help of the "Ingenious and clever" strategy, the effectiveness of teaching the topics of cognitive processes in psychology classes will increase even more. It is important for students to have the ability to think and think in order to acquire knowledge.

This strategy helps students to develop quick thinking skills and to determine their thinking speed. Its application provides a convenient opportunity for students who want to test their personal capabilities at their own discretion.

It is necessary for students to be able to answer the questions asked by the teacher in a short period of time. Points are awarded for the correct answer returned to each question according to the level of difficulty. The speed of thinking of students is determined based on finding the average arithmetic value of the final scores. By using the strategy in the lesson, students' thinking speed is determined by asking the following questions:

Strengthens knowledge with the help of the strategy "Ingeniously clever".

According to the ratio of the accumulated points, the students who actively participated in the training process will respond to the following questions asked by the teacher in a short period of time:

The procedure is as follows

1. What is the importance of memory in human life?
2. Memory processes: explain the processes of memorization, recall, and recall?
3. Tell me the laws of memory growth and education?
4. Psychological factors that increase memory?
5. Individual differences in memory?
6. What is memory?

Achieving such a result requires the use of active methods in practice. In the process of teaching, considering students as individuals, using various interactive methods, independent thinking, research, positive approach to every issue, sense of responsibility, analysis, effective use of literature will increase their interest in the profession.

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