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A STUDENT-ORIENTED APPROACH IN TEACHING TECHNICAL STUDENTS.

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Abstract– Nowadays, the socio-political, economic and cultural development of the social life in Uzbekistan, a change in the educational paradigm is taking place, as a result of which a person-oriented approach becomes the leading one, allowing to create conditions for effective training and further professional development of the specialist's personality, its improvement and continuous education. We consider, a student-oriented approach in teaching foreign languages as a professional communication phenomenon to future specialists in non-linguistic universities is a process of organizing training that fully stimulates the manifestation of the student's intellectual activity and helps to awaken his interest in himself as a linguistic personality. This approach is implemented by communicative means and situations that encourage the student to actively search for personal realization, the value of communicative experience for the development of a person as an individual. The indispensable conditions for the effectiveness of teaching foreign professional communication in the context of a personality-oriented approach, we consider: the implementation of the subject-subject relationship between the teacher and the student; the leading and guiding role of the teacher in the educational process; the use of traditional and innovative pedagogical technologies and methods, technical means, active and interactive forms of training.

Key words– student-oriented approach, learner-centered education, paradigm of education, personality-developing potential, regular formative assessments, real-world relevance.

I INTRODUCTION

In an era characterized by rapid technological advancements and evolving educational paradigms, a student-oriented approach to teaching has emerged as a crucial framework for enhancing the learning experience, particularly in technical disciplines. This approach prioritizes the needs, interests, and abilities of students, fostering active engagement and critical thinking. As technical fields become increasingly complex, adopting a student-centered methodology can better prepare students for real-world challenges and cultivate the skills necessary for lifelong learning. This article explores the principles, benefits, challenges, and practical strategies associated with a student-oriented approach in teaching technical students.

II THE MAIN PART

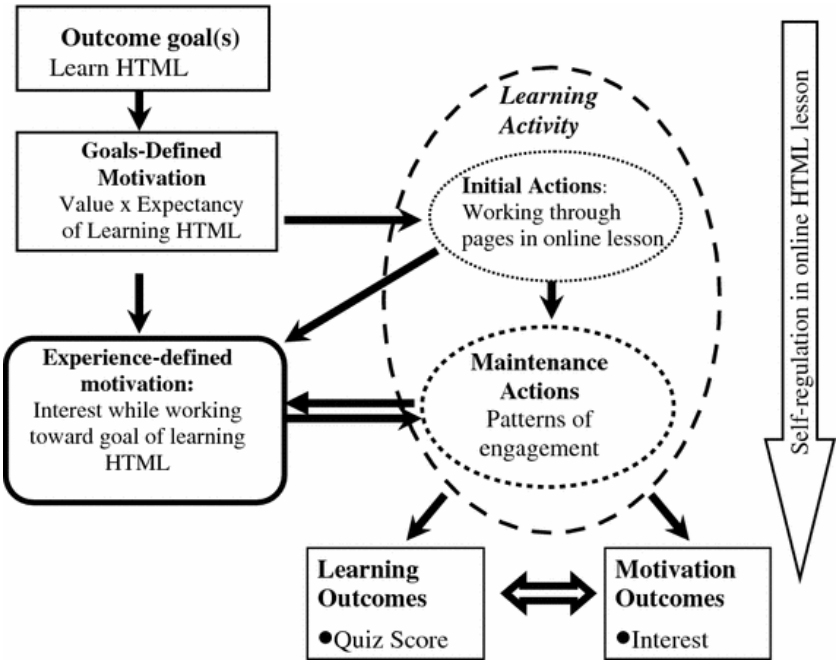
1. The Concept of a Student-Oriented Approach

1.1. Defining Student Orientation

A student-oriented approach, often referred to as learner-centered education, shifts the focus from traditional teaching methods – where the instructor is the primary source of knowledge to strategies that emphasize students as active participants in their learning. This pedagogical shift encourages students to take responsibility for their education, facilitating deeper understanding and retention of material.

1.2. Key Principles of a Student-Oriented Approach

1. Active Learning: Students are encouraged to engage with the material through hands-on activities, discussions, and collaborative projects, fostering a deeper understanding of technical concepts.
2. Personalization: Instruction is tailored to meet the diverse needs and learning styles of students, allowing for differentiated pathways to mastery.
3. Collaboration: Emphasizing group work and peer-to-peer learning enhances communication skills and allows students to learn from one another's perspectives.
4. Reflection: Students are encouraged to reflect on their learning experiences, promoting metacognition and self-awareness regarding their strengths and areas for improvement.
5. Real-World Relevance: Learning is contextualized within real-world applications, helping students see the value and relevance of their studies.



2. Benefits of a Student-Oriented Approach

2.1. Enhanced Engagement and Motivation

When students are actively involved in their learning process, they are more likely to be engaged and motivated. A student-oriented approach fosters a sense of ownership over their education, encouraging students to take initiative and pursue their interests within technical subjects. Engaged students are also more likely to develop a passion for their field, leading to greater persistence and academic success.

2.2. Development of Critical Thinking Skills

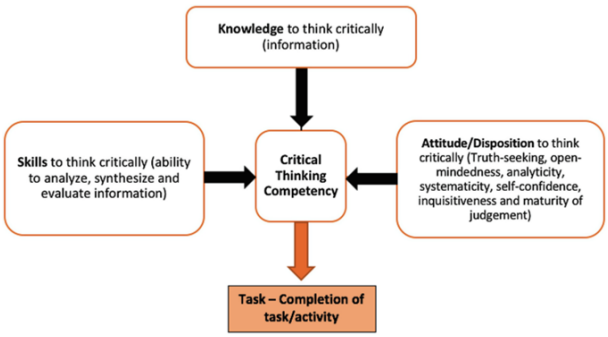
Technical fields require not only the ability to understand and apply knowledge but also critical thinking and problem-solving skills. A student-oriented approach encourages students to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information, promoting higher-order thinking. Through collaborative projects and inquiry-based learning, students learn to approach problems from multiple angles and develop innovative solutions.

2.3. Preparation for the Workforce

Employers increasingly seek graduates who possess not only technical expertise but also strong interpersonal skills, adaptability, and the ability to work collaboratively. A student-oriented approach mirrors the dynamics of the modern workplace, where teamwork and communication are vital. By cultivating these skills during their education, students are better prepared to navigate the complexities of their professional environments.

2.4. Improved Learning Outcomes

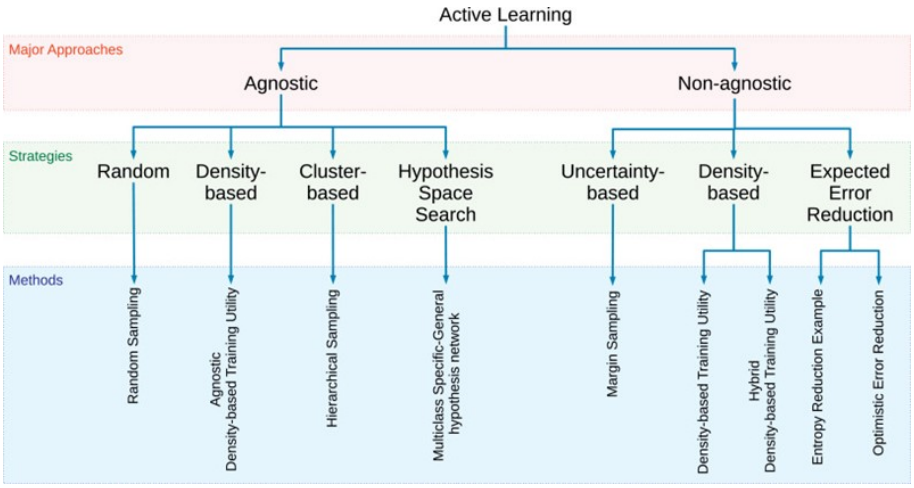
Research has shown that student-centered teaching methods lead to improved learning outcomes, including higher academic achievement and better retention of knowledge. By tailoring instruction to meet the diverse needs of students, educators can facilitate deeper understanding and mastery of technical concepts, ultimately resulting in more competent graduates.



3. Challenges in Implementing a Student-Oriented Approach

3.1. Resistance to Change

Many educational institutions operate within traditional frameworks that prioritize teacher-led instruction. Implementing a student-oriented approach may face resistance from faculty who are accustomed to conventional methods.



Overcoming this resistance requires professional development, institutional support, and a commitment to fostering a culture of innovation in teaching.

3.2. Resource Limitations

A student-oriented approach often requires additional resources, including technology, training, and materials to support active learning environments. Institutions may face budget constraints that limit their ability to fully implement these methods. However, creative use of existing resources and collaboration among faculty can mitigate some of these challenges.

3.3. Assessment Practices

Traditional assessment methods may not align with a student-oriented approach, which emphasizes process over product and collaborative learning. Developing new assessment strategies that accurately reflect student learning and skills acquisition can be a complex task. Educators must adopt formative assessments that provide ongoing feedback, peer assessments, and self-evaluations to align with a student-centered philosophy.

4. Practical Strategies for Implementation

4.1. Active Learning Techniques

Incorporating active learning techniques into the curriculum can significantly enhance student engagement. Strategies such as problem-based learning (PBL), case studies, simulations, and hands-on labs allow students to apply theoretical knowledge to practical scenarios. For instance, engineering students can work on real-world projects that require them to design, prototype, and test solutions, bridging the gap between theory and practice.

4.2. Technology Integration

Leveraging technology can enhance the student-oriented approach by facilitating interactive learning experiences. Online discussion forums, virtual labs, and collaborative software enable students to engage with course material and with each other outside the traditional classroom setting. Additionally, learning management systems can provide personalized learning paths, allowing students to progress at their own pace.

4.3. Reflective Practices

Encouraging students to engage in reflective practices, such as journaling or group discussions about their learning experiences, promotes self-awareness and critical thinking. Reflective activities can help students assess their understanding of technical concepts, identify areas for improvement, and develop strategies for future learning.

4.4. Continuous Feedback and Assessment

Implementing continuous feedback mechanisms is essential for a student-oriented approach. Regular formative assessments allow instructors to gauge student understanding and provide timely feedback. This approach not only helps students track their progress but also fosters a growth mindset, encouraging them to view challenges as opportunities for learning.

III CONCLUSION

A student-oriented approach to teaching technical students represents a significant shift in educational philosophy. By prioritizing active engagement, collaboration, and real-world relevance, educators can cultivate a learning environment that not only enhances academic performance but also pre-

pares students for the complexities of the modern workforce. While challenges exist in implementing this approach, the benefits it offers – ranging from improved critical thinking skills to greater student motivation – are profound. By embracing a student-centered methodology, technical universities can empower their graduates to become adaptable, innovative, and competent professionals ready to thrive in an ever-changing technological landscape.

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