Organizing the Process of Higher Education Through Project-Based Learning

Karshiyeva Dilnoza Utkirjonovna

Nukus innovation institute, associate professor Doctor of Philosophy Pedagogical Sciences +99897910-91-70

dilnozaeldor@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article discusses project-based learning in educational processes: its importance in basic education. Through project-based learning, the stages of creating a creative environment for children to make decisions and find a solution to each problem and apply it are shown. Project-based learning allows teachers to make broad decisions to realistically assess learner skills across multiple domains, monitor progress, and evaluate their performance against mutually agreed upon learning criteria.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 19 Mar 2024

Received in revised form 24 Apr

Accepted 23 May 2024

Accepted 25 May 2024

Keywords: realistic assessment, observation, research, analysis, authenticity, reasoning, sustained inquiry.

Hosting by Innovatus Publishing Co. All rights reserved. © 2024

INTRODUCTION

Researches aimed at modernizing the educational process and organizing the educational process on the basis of new innovations are being carried out all over the world. Research shows that project-based learning (PBL) is beneficial for all learners. PBL encourages learners to actively engage in learning, work responsibly, develop real solutions for the audience, and solve difficult problems or questions through the process of development. It focuses on developing skills that encourage independent learning, helping the learner identify pathways to their interests. PBL in education is important because it prepares learners to face challenges in the real world and later in life.

Unlike traditional lecture-based courses, project-based learning is based on real-life scenarios. This makes learning experiences more reliable and relevant because it reflects our way of thinking when approaching real problems. Because of the interdisciplinary integration of learning, PBL provides authentic experiences that help the learner overcome challenges like an adult.

Project-based learning allows teachers to realistically assess learner skills in a variety of areas. A project-based learning environment provides **ample opportunities for teachers to monitor learners' progress and assess their performance** against mutually agreed-upon learning criteria. The teacher can also provide feedback on learning failures during assessment, but this should not be perceived as a failure by the learners. Gain experience in Project Based Learning (**PBL**) by working on meaningful assignments based on problems and challenges that learners face in their daily lives. Enhances personalized learning and develops life skills. Learners can face endless challenges while working on a project, but only constant practice and learning can help them solve these challenges and apply them in the classroom.

Unlike the "doing a project" you may remember from your school days, Project-Based Learning involves much more. According to the Buck Institute of Education (BIE), PBL requires learners to focus on "researching and responding to a real, interesting, and challenging issue or problem."

Why project-based learning? We live in a project-based world. The truth is that many teachers understand that the continuation and development of the modern world depends on the implementation of initiatives. PBL helps learners become self-confident, creative and critical thinkers, and able to cope with any challenge.

If you want your kids to succeed in the real world, you need to prepare them to work in a project-based environment. To fully convey the importance of project-based learning to learners, it is necessary to show them how they can put theoretical concepts into practice. Learners' confidence in their ability to identify the root of a problem, assemble a multidisciplinary team of experts to discuss it, and ultimately implement a solution is strengthened through experience.

Project-based learning is continuous learning. During their studies, learners acquire skills that will be useful to them beyond the classroom and throughout their lives. Learners learn to meet their own life needs by engaging in research that equips them with the skills to be lifelong learners. This skill helps the learner develop and improve his ability to understand the world and process new information in later life, promotes an open attitude to learning new knowledge and adapting to future changes.

Project-based teaching is not a new concept in pedagogical practice, the concept of "educational project" has been used in pedagogy for more than 300 years.

Although only a small number of schools have fully implemented the project-based learning approach, we hope that this method will continue to grow and flourish in the future. Looking back over the centuries, we see that the core components found in today's gold standard project-based education have deep roots in the thought and work of several philosophers and educators of the past. Concepts such as authenticity, reflection, sustained inquiry, and learner voice and choice that can be tracked over time are powerful tools in the 21st century classroom.

Summary. The introduction of project-based training into the system of continuous professional development of teachers not only inculcates the principle of lifelong learning into the activities of pedagogues, but also causes a significant change in the quality of education in general education schools. Because this approach is an incentive to change the attitude towards the teacher's activity, to find an answer to a difficult problem or guiding question in the education system, a meaningful problem that needs to be solved.

REFERENCE

- 1. Biggs J., Tang C. Teaching for quality learning at university. McGraw-hill education (UK), 2011.
- 2. Brookfield S. D. Teaching for critical thinking: Tools and techniques to help students question their assumptions. John Wiley & Sons, 2011.
- 3. Burke D., Pieterick J. Giving students effective written feedback. McGraw-Hill Education (UK), 2010.
- 4. Conklin J. A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing: A revision of Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives complete edition. -2005.
- 5. Hall T. E., Meyer A., Rose D. H. (ed.). Universal design for learning in the classroom: Practical applications. Guilford press, 2012.