

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOHN DEWEY'S PROJECT TECHNOLOGY IN PERSONAL FORMATION IN MODERN EDUCATION

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Abstract

In this article, at the beginning of the 20th century, the well-known pedagogue John Dewey and his follower U. X. Project technology created by Kilpatrick, its content - essence, main concepts, its types, stages of using Project technology and project annotation created for the purpose of using this technology are covered.

Keyword: Project technology, pedagogy, class, lesson, learner, school, teaching, work, game, student, teacher, creativity, designing, project activity, educational project, project education.

The project technology was developed in the early 20th century by the well-known pedagogue John Dewey and his follower U. X. Designed by Kilpatrick. The famous American philosopher and educator John Dewey had a great influence on US pedagogy and practice. He published more than a thousand books and articles during his long life. John Dewey's work has a fundamental influence on the formation of modern American and European education. In 1896, while working as a professor at the University of Chicago, he opened an experimental school laboratory under the university. This school soon became famous and became one of the leading "new schools" in the world. John Dewey declares that the class-lesson system, which is a traditional form of education at the moment, is incompatible with the level of development of modern society and concludes that it is harmful in terms of content. He suggested that teaching should be done on an active basis through the purposeful activity of the learner, in accordance with the student's personal interest in this knowledge.

John Dewey proposed the idea of bringing life closer to school. According to the child, the biggest disadvantage of the school comes from the fact that the child is not able to freely and fully use the experience he received outside the school and in the school.

Teaching should be both work and play. In this case, the concept of self-education and self-development and improvement of the learner develops. The child should gain experience and knowledge based on the research of the problematic learning environment, by preparing various models and drawings - images.

A student and follower of John Dewey. X. Kilpatrick (1871-1965) created the foundations of the project method theory. Kilpatrick believed that schools should prepare students for life in a rapidly changing society. He saw the main task of pedagogy in the development of children's ability to independently master various methods of solving problems, research and research skills. According to Kilpatrick, the educational process should not be limited to learning and memorizing the material, but should direct students to concrete life situations. The school should not serve to prepare students for competition in the labor market, but should be aimed at preparing them for conscious participation in improving working conditions. Education in such a school should be based on respect for the individual.

U.H. Kilpatrick proposed to build teaching on an active basis, showing the goal-oriented activity of the learner, in accordance with his personal interest in this knowledge. In this way, based on the Project technology, the idea of directing students' learning activities to results was put forward. As a result, solving a problem of theoretical or practical importance for the student is achieved through design activities. The ideas put forward by John Dewey and W. H. Kilpatrick have been tested by pedagogues in the educational system. Currently, teaching on the basis of Project technology is widely used in schools in the United States and other countries.

Through the use of project technology, the task of the teacher is to teach the learner to plan and effectively implement "their own life projects". Project technology has great developmental, educational and psychological potential. The technology of the project helps to solve the problems of the current educational system, especially the insufficient motivation of learners in the traditional educational process, their alienation from educational and cultural values, and the distance of knowledge from life. Such advantages of the project technology in education inspire to search for possibilities of its wide application in the educational process.

Project technology in education is a means of activating the cognitive activity of students, developing creativity and at the same time forming certain personality qualities. There are three foundations in this technology: independence, activity, achievement of results.

Project-based education allows solving the following pressing problems and corresponds exactly to the demand of the time:

- 1) ensures implementation of education in a situation that is highly approximated to real life;
- 2) it allows connecting theoretical information with practical activities and involving students in the process of active independent learning;
- 3) formation of professional and basic skills.

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