



LOYIHAVIY TA’LIMGA CHET EL OLIMLARNING MUNOSABATI

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ANNOTATSIYA: hozirgi kunda loyihaviy ta’limning kundan kunga o’rnii ortib bormoqda. Shu sababli nafaqat ko’plab olimlarning, balki pedagogika sohasida faoliyat olib borayotganlarda ham qiziqish ortib bormoqda. Ushbu maqolada turli davlatlarda yashagan olimlarning loyihaga asoslangan ta’limning rivojlanishiga munosabati haqida yoritilgan.

KALIT SO’ZLAR: ta’lim, Fransis V.Parker, John Devey, Kilpatrik, loyihaviy ta’lim, Tanner, Collins.

Bugun dunyo miqyosida loyihaviy ta’limga e’tibor kata bo’lmoqda. Albatta O’zbekistonda ham bu jarayon bo’yicha birmuncha ishlar⁶⁶ amalga oshirilgan bo’lsa-da, mazkur maqolada loyihaviy ta’limga chet ‘l olimlarining munosabatini yoritish maqsad qilindi.

Fransis V.Parker va John Deveylar XIX asrda loyihaga asoslangan ta’lim metodining rivojlanishiga ulkan hissa qo’shishdi. John Devey o’zining “amaliyot orqali o’rganish” dasturida ta’lim oluvchi real hayotda olgan tajribasidan foydalanish hamda atrof-muhitda ro’y berayotgan muammolarga yechim topish, shuningdek, boshlang’ich sinflarda o’quvchilarning tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish g’oyasini ilgari surdi.⁶⁷

Fransis Vayland Parker qat’iy o’quv dasturi yoki eslab qolishdan ko’ra, bolaning ehtiyojlari va manfaatlariga qaratilgan o’quv dasturi bo’lishi kerak deb

⁶⁶ Hamroyev A.R. Ona tili ta’limida o’quvchilarining ijodiy faoliyatini loyihalashtirish. Monografiya. – Toshkent: Durdona. 2018. 187 b. Собирова М. Enhancing the mechanisms and factors of improving the literacy of upper school students based on an innovative. <https://journal.silkroad-science.com/index.php/EJHEAA/article/view/810>. European journal of higher education and academic advancement. VOL.1NO.8(2024) va b.

⁶⁷ Robert M. Kapraro, Meri Margaret Kapraro, Jeyms R. Morgan, Stem project based learning, (2013)4- bet



hisobladi. Shuningdek, Parker turli fanlarni alohida o’rgatish o’rniga markaziy mavzular yoki loyihalar atrofida birlashtirishni ilgari surdi . Dars davomida o’zaro hamkorlikni taminlash, o’quvchilar bir-birlaridan o’rganadigan jamoaviy bo’lish kerakligini ta’kidladi⁶⁸.

LAT haqidagi ushbu asosiy g’oya hamda yondashuvlar zamonaviy loyihaviy ta’limning rivojlanishiga asos bo’ldi. Ularning olib borgan samaralari metodlari hozirgi kunda Amerika davlat maktablarida faoliyat olib borayotgan pedagoglar tomonidan foydalanilmoqda.

Villiam Heard Kilpatrick 1918- yilda nashr etgan “Loyiha metodi” asari bilan mashhur bo’lgan. Uning fikricha, ta’lim talabalarga yo’naltirilgan bo’lishi kerak, bunda talabalar o’z hayoti va qiziqishlariga mos loyiha ustida ishslash orqali o’z ta’lim jarayonida yetakchilik qiladilar.

Kilpatrick “Loyihaviy metod” asarida o’qitish usulini 4 ta asosiy elementlarni ta’kidlab o’tgan

-Maqsadli faoliyat: Loyiha talaba uchun mazmunli bo’lishi, uning qiziqishlarini jalg qilishi va o’rganishga undashi kerak

- Ijtimoiy ishtirok: Loyihalar ko’pincha hamkorlikni o’z ichiga oladi, bu Kilpatrickning ta’limning ijtimoiy jihatiga bo’lgan ishonchini aks ettiradi

-O’qituvchining roli: O’qituvchilar dars jarayonida boshliq emas, balki yordamchi sifatida ishlaydilar, ular o’z loyihalari bo’yicha talabalarga rahbarlik qiladilar

-Bilimlar integratsiyasi: Loyihalar turli mavzularni birlashtirishi hamda rag’batlantirishi kerak⁶⁹.

Kilpatrickning ishi butun dunyo bo’ylab ta’lim amaliyotiga ta’sir ko’rsatuvchi hamda o’quvchi va o’qituvchi o’rtasidagi interfaol munosabatga

⁶⁸ Tanner.D., va Tanner.L.N. (1980) Curriculm Development: Theory into Practise. Macmillan Publishing

⁶⁹ Kilpatrick (1938) The project method. In Education for a Changing Civilization (40-70 pages)



asoslangan. Shuningdek, John Develning ishlari Kilpatrikning g’oyalariga o’z ta’sirini o’tkazgan⁷⁰

Ilmiy tadqiqotlarda loyiha asosidagi ishlar olimlarga nazariy bilimlarni amaliy muammolarga tatbiq etish imkonini beradi, yangilik va kashfiyotlarni rag’batlantiradi hamda hamkorlikda qanday ishslash kerakligini o’rgatadi.⁷¹

Ta’limda LAT ijodkorlikni, tanqidiy fikrlashni va yangi bilimlarni rivojlantirishga o’z hissasini qo’shadi⁷²

Olimlarning fikricha, jamoaviy ishslashda muhim omil sifatida qaralgan hamkorlik va muloqot erkinligi loyihaviy ta’limning asosiy elementlari hisoblanadi.⁷³

Loyihaviy ta’lim dars jarayonida ma’lumotlar yig’iladi, tahlil qilinadi va xulosalar chiqariladi. LAT nafaqat ta’limda, balki ilmiy tadqiqotlarda fundamental yondashuv hisoblanadi. Ko’pincha murakkab va real muammolarni hal qilishga qaratilgan ushbu yondashuv LATning yondashuviga mos keladi.⁷⁴

Garchi, loyihaviy ta’limning kelib chiqishi Amerikaga borib taqalsa-da, loyihaviy ta’lim chexiyalik pedagog va olimlarning nazaridan chetda qolmadi.

XX asrga kelib Chexiyada ilm-fanning taraqqiyoti loyihaviy ta’limning rivojlanishiga o’z ta’sirini ko’rsatdi. Otoka Chlup, Petr Valenta, Miloslav Hubatka, Lenka Snajdrova, Jana Strakova, Pruch kabi pedagog va oimlar loyihaviy ta’limning ustida izlanishlar olib borishdi.

⁷⁰ Devey,J (1938) Experience and Education. New York Kollier books

⁷¹ Collins. F.S.,(1999) Medical and socient consequences of the Human Genome Project. Jama 540-544 pages.

⁷² Hmelo-Silver,(2004) Problem- based learning: What and how do students learn? Educational Psychology Review 235 page

⁷³ Linn,M.C., Davis, E.A., va Bell,P., (2004) Internet environments for science education. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates,

⁷⁴ .(Krajcik, J.S.,va Blumenfeld, P.C.(2006) Project based learning. In Cambridge Handbook of the learning Sciences (317-333 pages) Cambridge University Press.



Loyihaviy ta’limdagi dars mavzular yoki berilgan topshiriqlar maktab o’quvchilarida katta qiziqish uyg’otadi, bu esa darsning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Loyihaviy ta’limda o’quvchilar mavzuni anglash ustida ishlashadi, shunindek, dars davomida bilim va ko’nikmalarni egallashadi. O’quvchilar dars davomida bir nechta savollar va muammolarga duch kelishadi va ularni birlashtiradigan g’oya ustida ish olib borishadi.⁷⁵

1990- yillarda loyihaning yangi nazariyalari ishlab chiqildi va yangicha ta’riflar ham paydo bo’ldi. Loyiha aniq va aniq ishlab chiqilgan topshiriq bo’lib, o’quvchilarga hayot uchun muhim deb bilishlari uchun ularga loyihaviy ta’limni yaxshilab tushuntirishimiz kerak, chunki loyihaviy ta’lim hayot uchun juda yaqin faoliyatdir.⁷⁶

1998-yildagi pedagogik lug’atda ta’riflanishicha, loyihaviy ta’lim bu - o’qitish metodi hisoblanib, unda o’quvchilarni qiyin muammolarga yechim topishga yo’naltiradi va amaliy mashg’ulotlar hamda tajribalar orqali o’quvchilarda ko’nikmalar hosil qiladi. Shuningdek, eng samarali rag’batlantiruvchi strategiyalardan biri bo’lib, o’quvchilarni jamoaviy bo’lib ishlashga undaydi. Loyihaviy ta’lim umumiy bo’lgan mavzular to’plami va amaliy mashg’ulotlar hamda muammolarning birlashmasidan vujudga kelgan.⁷⁷

Kasikovaning fikricha, loyihaviy ta’lim o’rganish usulining bir turi bo’lib, unda o’quvchilarning o’zlari qiziqqan topshiriqni hamda tadqiqot yo’nalishini tanlashlik imkoniyatiga ega bo’lishadi. Bu tashabbuslikni, ijodkorlikni, tashkilotchilik qobiliyatini, shuningdek, mavzu bilan bog’liq muammolarni hal qilish uchun ma’suliyatni o’z zimmasiga olishni talab qiladi.⁷⁸ Simonikning fikricha, loyihani quydagicha tavsiflash mumkin. o’quvchilar bir vaqtning o’zida

⁷⁵ Otokar Chlup.(1938) Pedagogical reflection on the role of practical Education. 22-35 betlar

⁷⁶ VALENTA, J. et al.: Pohledy. Projektová metoda ve škole a za školou. Artama76STD, Praha 1993.

⁷⁷ Prucha.J. pedagogik lug’at(1998) 94- bet

⁷⁸ KASÍKOVÁ, H.: Kooperativ ta’lim, kooperativ maktab. Praga (2001), ISBN 80-7178-167-3.



yangi bilim va ko’nikmalarga ega bo’lishadi, shuningdek, o’zlarida mustaqil fikrlash va ishslash ko’nikmalarini ham shakllantirishi mumkin.

Demak, loyihaviy ta’lim bo’yicha izlanish olib borgan chet el olimlarining fikrlariga asoslangan holda, bizningcha, loyihaviy ta’lim nazariya va amaliyotning birlashuviga asoslangan bo’lib, o’rganish jarayonini real hayotga bog’laydi.

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