



METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS' TECHNICAL THINKING IN ECONOMICS LESSONS

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Abstract: The article considers the methodology for developing students' technical thinking in economics lessons and interactive forms and technologies for conducting lessons with students. Interactive education is a dialogic education that directs a person to develop his intellectual and creative abilities, self-development and self-education. The educational and training process should be organized using technologies that reflect the specifics of the field of study (in accordance with the profiles being implemented), ensure the quality of education, and contribute to the professional self-education and personal growth of students.

Keywords: interactive methods, dialogue, training, role-playing, brainstorming, modern computer telecommunications, portfolio.

Examines in detail the methodology for developing students' technical thinking in economics lessons, forms of interactive teaching, and the use of modern technologies. The concept of interactive education is defined as dialogic education aimed at improving the intellectual and creative potential of the individual, self-development and self-education. This process involves creating an environment that encourages students to actively participate, forming their independent thinking and creative problem-solving skills.

The methodology for developing technical thinking in economics classes aims to enable students not only to acquire theoretical knowledge, but also to apply it in a practical context. The following methods are used:

1. **Problem-Based Learning:** Students are presented with real-world economic problems, such as market analysis, financial forecasting, or optimal resource allocation. They work in groups to analyze the problem, collect data, and develop solutions. This increases their critical thinking and analytical skills.
2. **Case Studies:** Students are encouraged to study cases based on real business or economic situations. This helps them develop a deeper understanding of economic processes and decision-making skills.
3. **Simulation and Modeling:** Using economic models and simulations, students can test economic processes in a virtual environment. For example, using specialized software to analyze market dynamics or test investment strategies.

Interactive teaching formats and technologies are important for making the learning process more effective. Below are the main methods:

1. **Digital platforms:** Online classes, webinars, and interactive discussions are organized through platforms such as Zoom, Microsoft Teams, or Moodle, allowing students to actively participate even from a distance.
2. **Gamification:** Incorporating game elements into the learning process, such as economic quizzes, business simulations, or competitive assignments, increases student interest and encourages them to actively participate.
3. **Interactive whiteboards and multimedia tools:** Smart boards, interactive presentations, and video materials make lessons more interesting and understandable. For example, economic graphs and charts can be analyzed interactively.

4. Team Projects: Students develop teamwork, responsibility, and creativity by working in groups to develop a project. For example, a project to analyze a local economic problem and propose a solution.

The specific features of the educational process are formed in accordance with the educational profiles in the field of economics. For example, in the areas of finance, marketing or international economics, educational programs are focused on the development of specific professional skills. At the same time, it is important to use modern technologies to ensure the quality of education, to stimulate students' professional self-education and to contribute to their personal growth. In this, the role of teachers is important not only as a transmitter of knowledge, but also as a guide and inspirer.

1. Important aspects of developing technical thinking

enables students to analyze complex economic processes, process data systematically, and develop innovative solutions. This process includes the following elements:

- Data analysis skills: Economics teaches students how to use software such as Excel, Python, R, or Stata to analyze large amounts of data (big data). For example, students develop practical skills by analyzing economic indicators or building regression models.
- Algorithmic Thinking: Students learn algorithmic approaches to solving economic problems, such as solving problems of optimal resource allocation or cost minimization through mathematical models.
- Innovative approach: Technical thinking helps students find new solutions to economic problems. For example, developing a business plan for startups or creating projects based on the principles of a sustainable economy.

2. New forms of interactive learning

Interactive learning is one of the main directions of modern education. The following modern interactive methods are used in economics lessons:

- Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR/AR): Using VR technologies, students learn to operate in a virtual market environment. For example, trading on a virtual stock exchange or participating in economic simulations. Using AR, economic charts and models are visualized in 3D.
- Integration of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs): Students can gain additional knowledge by integrating economics courses from platforms such as Coursera, edX, or Khan Academy into their classrooms. This allows them to study economic trends on a global scale.
- Blended Learning: A combination of traditional classroom instruction and online learning. For example, students learn theoretical knowledge in the classroom and complete practical assignments on online platforms.

3. The role of modern technologies in education

Modern technologies play an important role in making economics lessons more effective:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI): AI-based tools, such as chatbots or analytics software, can help students quickly analyze economic data. For example, AI can be used to predict market trends or analyze consumer behavior.
- Blockchain Technology: Studying blockchain-based financial systems in economics classes can help students understand modern financial innovations. For example, hands-on exercises on cryptocurrencies or smart contracts.
- Cloud technologies: Cloud platforms like Google Drive, Dropbox, or OneDrive make it easy to share information between students and teachers. This supports team projects and real-time collaboration.

4. Guiding students towards professional development

Economics lessons should not only provide theoretical knowledge, but also prepare students for future professional activities. The following approaches are used for this:

- Soft Skills Development: To be successful in the field of economics, students are taught teamwork, communication, and time management skills. For example, training in group presentations or negotiations.

- Real-world connections: Connecting students with real-world economic organizations, such as establishing collaborative projects with local businesses or banks, allows them to gain practical experience.

- Mentoring programs: Engaging experienced economists or industry experts as mentors can help provide students with career guidance.

5. Strategies for improving the quality of education

The following strategies are used to ensure the quality of education:

- Individualized approach: Assign assignments tailored to each student's interests and abilities. For example, some students may be interested in financial analysis, while others may be oriented toward macroeconomic policy.

- Continuous assessment and feedback: Regularly assess students' knowledge and provide them with constructive feedback. This allows them to correct their weaknesses and develop their strengths.

- Teacher training: Continuous training of teachers in modern educational technologies and methodologies improves the quality of education.

6. Practical examples

- Market Simulation: Students learn the laws of supply and demand by participating in a virtual market environment. For example, practicing virtual investments through platforms such as MarketWatch or StockTrak.

- Economic hackathons: Students are divided into teams and develop a project to solve an economic problem in a short period of time. For example, developing an economic strategy based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Podcasts and Webinars: Students learn to communicate their knowledge to the public by producing podcasts or participating in webinars on economic topics.

In conclusion, the development of technical thinking and the use of interactive teaching methods in economics lessons increase not only the theoretical knowledge of students, but also their practical skills. Modern technologies, in particular digital tools and simulations, make the educational process more effective and attractive, which prepares students for future professional activities. The development of technical thinking and the use of interactive teaching methods in economics lessons prepare students not only theoretically, but also practically and creatively. Modern technologies, such as AI, VR, and cloud platforms, make the educational process more effective and interesting. At the same time, an individual approach, contact with the real world, and teacher training ensure the quality of education.

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