

METHODS CARRIED OUT IN EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

Menglibaeva Azima Oralbaevna

Assistant Teacher of the Department of pedagogy,
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajinyoz.

E-mail: azimaa943@gmail.com

Annotation: In this article we can give an example of the directions and methods that are carried out in educational classes, as well as several styles. In the course of the lesson, important aspects of the effective use of innovative educational technologies in the formation of the labor education of students are revealed.

Keywords: Upbringing, lesson, method, style, Labor, multiple factors, enthusiasm, continuity, continuity, complexity.

By upbringing we understand the formation of personal, moral qualities in the person being formed. Upbringing also has its own laws, with a strong connection with teaching. Education is the only process. But they are not exactly alike. The unity of education and upbringing is, first of all, in the totality of their goal. In one whole pedagogical process, Education constantly performs educational tasks, and upbringing-knowledge of Life, responsible in preparing for it. The tasks of upbringing are multifaceted. It is not for nothing that Abdullah Avloniy points out that "the lesson is something that, even if there is a slight difference between upbringing, does not fall apart, one is tied together." It turns out that education and upbringing cannot be distinguished from each other. Therefore, the main task of Pedagogy of the present day should be to give knowledge, educate and give knowledge according to the principle of Education. Nowadays, the interest, attention to raising the effectiveness of education, using interactive methods (innovative pedagogical and information technologies) in the educational process, is gaining momentum day by day. The training, in which modern technologies are applied, is aimed at students searching for the knowledge they are acquiring, independently studying and analyzing it. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the development, formation, knowledge and upbringing of the individual and the team, and, among other things, acts as a steward, a guide. In such a learning process, the student becomes the main figure. The main reason that today special attention is paid to the use of pedagogical technologies in the educational process of educational institutions are the following:

First of all, special attention is paid to the issue of the implementation of developmental education in the educational law —at the breadth of the possibility of the implementation of personality-developing education in pedagogical technologies.

Secondly, pedagogical technologies provide an opportunity to widely introduce a systemic activity approach to the educational process.

Thirdly, pedagogical technology encourages the teacher to pre-design the technological chain, starting with the goals of the educational process, to establish a diagnostic system and control the course of this process.

Fourth, since pedagogical technology is based on the application of new tools and information methods, their application includes.

It is well known to us that the process of upbringing is long-term, complex, continuous, it has its own characteristics. Although modern educational technology favors the leadership role of the student in the educational process, the educator in the educational process cannot occupy the main position. Chunky in it, the character, the worldview are not sufficiently formed, he feels an extension to the care of the educator in this regard, therefore, the technology of upbringing is different from the technology of education, both logically and structurally. On the basis of the technology of upbringing lies the educational process. The organizers of the activities of students are the methods of planning and achieving the results achieved by them, modeling these methods to realize the plans and models produced, such as managing the activities and ethics of the person who carries out these plans. Upbringing is a two-way process that involves the activities of an educator and an educator. Those who are brought up with educators and those who are brought up are young people who learn knowledge and experience. But those who are brought up cannot isolate and learn knowledge if they do not operate actively at the level of examination. Upbringing process:

- targeting;
- Multiple Factor;
- enthusiasm;
- continuity;
- continuity;
- complexity;
- varity;
- two-sided character;
- the remoteness of the results;

Upbringing tasks

* To educate the citizen of his homeland. The implementation of these tasks of upbringing assumes the following; national patriotism, a sense of pride in their homeland, history, culture; cultural relations between nations, political culture.

* Formation of the spirituality of the individual. Spirituality is the inner world of a person, expressing his "I", Image, fate and role in society and nature. The level of spirituality, in this sense, is a criterion of humanity. The formation of spirituality is the vjudization of the inner world of a person with his personal actions, aspirations, reflexes.

* To educate the economic thinking of hardworking Inon, respect for Labor, the profession and sociopsychologically it is necessary to strengthen the qualities of independence, creativity, workmanship, activity, high professional training in young people.

* Mental-physical wellness education. It is the formation of skills to maintain a state of moral – life attitude and psychological comfort, and not to allow moving away from the meiore of physical development.

* Harmonization of a person's relationship with nature. The problem of environmental tragedy is one of the most pressing problems of our time. Harmonizing a person's relationship with nature

requires strengthening and expanding analytical activities in local lore and Natural Science, taking into account concrete territorial specificity. This, in turn, allows educators not only to realize the rules of environmental safety, but also to make sure that it is necessary to personally participate in the work of Nature Conservation.

* The education of individuality and individualism in the individual. In the time of the former Union, pedagogy was focused on the education of the individual in the community and through the community. At the moment, individual upbringing is overestimated in some pedagogical circles. In fact, individual and collective education are not at odds with each other. Individuality is a line of nature, it is necessary to develop it, as long as a person lives in society, he must respect the norms of morality and law in society, social thoughts. For most countries, a team movement will be necessary. Thanks to this, upbringing in the spirit of communalism is considered an urgent issue. Individual upbringing is extremely important at the moment, since it was not given enough attention at first, and now it requires modern socioeconomic changes.

The humanization of the educational process is directly connected with its democratization. Democratization is first seen in the methods and methods of all stages of the educational system. In this sense, democratization is the opposite of authoritarianism.

Personal approach: this approach aims to rely on the personal qualities of students and requires the following from the teacher:

- regular study and good knowledge of individual characteristics of a person (character, client (temperament), views, habits, etc.);
- skillful diagnosis and knowledge of the level of real formation of personal qualities;
- engaging the student in increasingly complex activities that ensure personal development;
- relying on the activity of a person;
- transfer from personal education to self-education, acquire the ability to determine the purpose, content, methods of self-education;
- development of independence, initiative, initiative of students, skillful organization and direction of activities that lead to success.

The unity of educational influence is the principle that all persons, organizations, social institutions involved in education should work together to mutually complement each other in their pedagogical influence, set demands on the students, and help each other. will be done. The main rules for the implementation of the principle:

- taking into account other areas of educational influence by educators;
- to be in contact with the students' families, to rely on them in solving educational tasks, to agree on educational activities;
- the teacher himself must be educated (to have the qualities that should be instilled in his students);
- relying on the unifying (not separating) factor in the cooperation of the educator with other subjects in the educational process;

- support of the favorable demands of colleagues, team, social organizations and others by the educator; - traditionality in the educational influence, regularity in the educational process;
- establishing relations between all subjects of the educational process.

The content of the educational process The content of the educational process is a system of stable habits of knowledge, beliefs, skills, qualities, personality, morals, which the students need to acquire in accordance with the set goals and tasks. The main ideas of education:

1. Clarity of educational goals.
2. Joint activities of educators and students.
3. Determine your own path.
4. Personal orientation of the educator.
5. Voluntary.
6. Community orientation.

Organized education should prepare a person for three main roles in life: citizenship, employment and family management.

In modern pedagogy, it is emphasized that education is not a simple influence of the educator on the person being educated, but a relationship and mutual influence between educators and students aimed at a specific goal, in cooperation with each other. Today, it is time to educate not only a person who has knowledge, but also a creative, business person who is distinguished by his talent.

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