

**ANALYSIS OF THE METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF
DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEAM IN TEACHING PEDAGOGICAL SUBJECTS**

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Abstract: The article presents information aimed at teaching students to apply the theoretical knowledge they have learned in real life and in their activities, based on the development of methods and forms of education, using the example of the discipline of educational methodology.

Key words: Education, methods of education, forms of education, team, formal structure of the team, stages of team formation, team development.

In our country, measures are being consistently implemented to form a harmonious generation, to educate young people in spiritual, moral and physical health, and to make them active participants in the ongoing reforms. In order to organize and implement work on ensuring youth employment and their broad involvement in entrepreneurial activity on a completely new system, the State Program "Youth - Our Future" was adopted. Constant communication with youth, identifying and solving urgent problems in this area is becoming an integral part of the activities of state bodies and public organizations.

In particular:

- Organization of measures aimed at instilling in the minds of the younger generation a sense of loyalty to the Motherland and concern for its fate, and forming ideological immunity in them against the negative influence of foreign ideas and views;
- Strengthening the activities of state bodies and public organizations to strengthen loyalty to national and universal values, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony, as well as to form intolerance towards extremism, terrorism and other destructive ideas;
- Helping children to be raised in a healthy spirit and choose the right path in life by creating cultural and entertainment facilities, extracurricular educational institutions, including various creative and educational circles, sports sections, necessary for the meaningful organization of students' and youth's free time;
- Raising the social status of teachers and mentors and providing them with material and spiritual encouragement;
- Reforms being carried out to expand the level of inclusion of youth in higher education institutions, cooperation with leading foreign higher education institutions, and provision of qualified personnel;
- Ensuring the rule of law and supporting talented youth are considered a requirement of the time, and high-level work is being carried out.

In order to eliminate the above-mentioned problems, further improve the work on educating the younger generation, raise the quality of education to a new level in terms of content, and increase the prestige of the teaching profession, as well as in accordance with the Strategy of Actions for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, a comprehensive program of measures was adopted, which provides for priority areas.

The state policy regarding youth in our country includes the education of selfless and patriotic youth with high spirituality, a firm life position, a broad worldview, protecting youth from the

influence of foreign ideas, educating them in the spirit of loyalty to national and universal values, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony, increasing the dignity and prestige of pedagogical workers, strengthening their material, spiritual and social protection, improving the legal culture of young people, preventing them from committing offenses and crimes; creating conditions for young people to regularly engage in physical education and sports, forming a healthy lifestyle among them; social protection of students and youth, material and moral support for children from socially needy families, etc. Of course, all the goals and tasks set out above are achieved as a result of cooperation, tolerance, mutual assistance and teamwork in the general public.

A team (from the Latin word "collectivus" - assembly, public, joint meeting, association, group) is a group consisting of several members (people) and formed on the basis of a common goal of social significance. In the modern interpretation, the concept of "team" is used in two different meanings. First, a team is understood as an organizational group consisting of several people united for a specific goal (for example, a production team, a school team, a university team, an enterprise team, etc.). Second, a team is understood as a highly organized group. Fourth, a student team is a highly organized association. A student team has a number of important characteristics that make it unique. Below we will talk about the team and its characteristics (signs). It is necessary to distinguish between the formal (work) and informal (emotional) structure of the team. The formal structure of a team refers to the organizational aspects necessary for the implementation of various forms of team activity. On the one hand, this aspect expresses the content of the working relationship that has arisen between team members, and on the other hand, it serves to clarify the essence of the management activities organized by the persons performing leadership functions to coordinate the actions and aspirations of team members. The informal structure expresses the content of the general system of interpersonal spiritual and psychological relations between all members of the team and the selective relations between individual members who make up the microgroup. Each member of the team occupies one or another place in the existing system of relations. The student's place in the team has a significant impact on his formation and maturation as a person. When the formal and informal structures in an educational institution or group are in harmony with each other, it can only become a true team if the formal leaders of the team occupy a prominent place in the system of informal relations. Similarly, only when informal groups (microgroups) are groups fighting for the social interests of the general community can the team manifest itself as a true team. The most stable link in the structure of the educational institution team is the teams formed on the basis of specific groups. The main activity carried out by students in the structure of the group team is learning. It is in the group team that interpersonal communication and relationships are formed. Also, the team of the educational institution is formed on the basis of the group teams. The team of the educational institution is formed on the basis of two important links - the teaching team and the student team. The student team is the main part of the structure of the educational institution team. A student community is a group of students who have a social status, as well as mutual unity based on common responsibility before general electoral bodies, and equality of rights and duties of all members.

Stages of formation of a student team. During the formation of a team, four stages must be completed. At the stages of team formation, the teacher initially sets requirements for the entire group and pays special attention to the formation of team activists in this process. At the next stage, team activists who have formed to a certain extent make certain requirements for team members. At the third stage, the team as a whole requires each member of the team to carry out a certain type of activity. At the last (fourth) stage, each member of the team is able to independently set a requirement that represents the interests of the team. The difference in the content of the requirements imposed on the team is considered a bright organizational indicator

that determines the stage of team development. The content of the team's practical activities, the responsibility of team members to the team, creative cooperation between them, as well as their behavior are important signs indicating the level of moral maturity. When forming a team, it is necessary to take into account the nature of the internal processes that determine its life.

Community life in the first stage The emergence of a community activist is a characteristic phenomenon for this period. Community activists are members of a particular group who act in the interests of the community and are sympathetic to the activities and demands of the teacher. Activists act as close assistants to the teacher.

Community development second stage. This stage is characterized by the support of the teacher's demands by the team member and, in turn, the team member himself imposes these demands on the team members. Now the teacher does not solve the problems and issues that have arisen in the team and are related to it alone. He involves the team member in this work by conducting special educational work with the team member. At this stage, the method of organizing the life of the team becomes more complicated, that is, the team moves to self-management. The constant complexity of the practical activities of students is an important feature of this period. In the second stage, the independent planning of important work of the team by students, preparation for holding events, their holding and discussion of the results of the activities are factors indicating that the team's activities acquire a creative character. **Team development third stage** is considered quite productive in team activities. According to A.S. Makarenko, during this period the whole team begins to demand "some kind of aloof, capricious person". At this stage, not only the active one, but all its members are interested in the work of the team. The third stage in the life of the team is represented by the presence of social thought. The teacher can achieve the formation of social thought only under conditions of purposeful and consistent work in this direction. For this purpose, a particular plan of an event, the joint activities of the team and the behavior of its members are discussed as a team, conversations and lectures are organized on various topics, and the promotion of socio-ideological, moral, aesthetic, ecological, legal, economic, etc. knowledge among students is organized using effective media. Organizing the joint activities of team members, the teacher uses forms and methods that affect the formation of mutual relations that allow them to contribute to the creative experience of team members. The ability of each member of the team to develop the ability to organize socially significant activities in a purposeful manner helps to form stable human relations among team members. The reason for the emergence of stable human relations in a team is the active participation of its members in organizing activities that have a positive, cultural and educational content. The characteristics indicated in the third stage of team development indicate that at this stage, not only the team leader, but also each member of the team begins to make moral demands on each other.

Team development fourth stage. This stage is characterized by the ability of all its members to set demands on themselves based on the tasks facing the team. It should be noted that each stage is characterized by the fact that team members make certain demands on themselves, but each demand is distinguished by its own direction (for example, the difference between a game and striving for the happiness of all mankind).

The fourth stage is significant in that team members can set high moral demands on themselves. The content of the team's life and activities becomes a personal need for each team member. The process of education in the team becomes a process of self-education. However, this does not diminish the role and place of the team in the further development of a particular individual. The tasks performed at the fourth stage are much more complex and responsible. At this stage,

absolutely favorable conditions are created for setting promising, high and complex demands on the team.

Today, scientific researchers-scientists, analyzing the essence of the process of development of a student team, divide it into the following three stages:

- a) initial consolidation of the team;
- b) individual development of each of its members on the basis of team formation;
- c) establishment of the general activity of the team.

The identification of each stage that plays an important role in the life of the team does not contradict the above ideas, but rather emphasizes the leading role of the team in the development of the individual. A.S. Makarenko attached great importance to the internal characteristics of the relationships that arise between team members. The teacher singled out the following most important signs formed in the team:

- 1) major - constant vigor, students' readiness for activity;
- 2) understanding the essence of the values of their team, awareness of their own value based on pride for it;
- 3) friendly unity between team members;
- 4) friendly unity established in each member of the team;
- 5) activity leading to educated, productive action;
- 6) the ability to control emotions and follow communication etiquette.

In the formation of a team, common requirements for team members and their activities are of great importance. Common requirements include the rules of behavior of students during the lesson, during breaks, extracurricular activities, as well as in public places and in the family. The systematic implementation of well-thought-out requirements ensures the establishment of a certain order in the educational institution.

The requirements set by teachers give a positive result under the following conditions:

1. The requirements set must be consistent with a sense of respect for the student's personality.
2. The requirements should be set taking into account the existing conditions in a particular educational institution or group.
3. The requirements set for the team must be clear.
4. The requirements for the appearance, clothing, behavior and behavior of students must serve to form a spiritual culture in them. The student must not only know the scope and system of the requirements imposed on him, but also be able to master the methodology for setting requirements.

The methodology for forming a student team has been developed quite fully and perfectly. The general principles of this methodology are outlined in the pedagogical course, it is based on the theory of educating a person in a team and in a team. A methodology for its creation has been developed in accordance with the rules of team theory. Its general principles are as follows: setting requirements; identifying activists, organizing prospects in educational work, socio-

political and mass cultural activities, forming a healthy public opinion, creating and multiplying positive traditions.

These described rules are a guide for the formation and development of any team (educational institution, group team, student association outside an educational institution, etc.).

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