

FORMS AND METHODS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

In this scientific article, we will be able to see the content and essence of the educational process, which is considered an important factor in the process of teaching the student, and in this process, school and family unity, especially some laws of the teacher's skills are scientifically and pedagogically based.

Keywords: Education, training, spiritual education, intellectual, ability, teacher, student, method, style, technology, cognitive, talent.

INTRODUCTION

In the speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the twenty-ninth anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, he said, "All the opportunities for our children to fully realize their talents and abilities, noble aspirations, increase their social activity, and take a worthy place in life creating will continue to be our main goal."... For this purpose, we are introducing the science of "Education" for the first time in general education schools within the framework of the "Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education". He emphasized that he placed huge tasks on public education workers and school teachers.

In the implementation of these tasks, it is necessary to further support and encourage the mentoring skills and talents of teachers in Uzbekistan today, to create a special system for managing and organizing the activities of educational institutions, and to conduct educational work in schools in the future. in the process of training teachers, to form respect for national and universal values, to further increase the level of their spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical development, to carry out propaganda work on science and enlightenment based on the improvement of their knowledge - it is of special importance to bring young people to maturity, to organize the activities of teachers who will achieve concrete results in their work, who will be able to do everything in the 21st century, who will be known to the world, and who will have healthy thinking.

Many forms of educational work have been created in pedagogical theory and practice. It is impossible to enumerate all forms of educational work, and there is no such need. Each form does not repeat each other, but can only be similar to it. Education has been the most important task of society since ancient times. Development of society, preservation and enrichment of its culture, human civilization cannot exist without the transfer of social and historical experience from generation to generation, without the involvement of young people in social and production relations. With the development of society, education changes: its purpose, content, means. History gives vivid examples of specific features of education in different eras: primitive community system, antiquity, middle ages, new and modern eras. The culture of peoples and

nations in different countries is reflected not only in customs and traditions, but also in the essence of education.

The diversity of creative associations of additional education for children is very large: these are circles, departments, clubs, studios, laboratories, workshops, scientific societies of students, expeditions. Their profile is multifaceted. First of all, this is due to the fact that creative associations are designed to perform broader functions, not just teaching within a certain field of science. Therefore, their effectiveness depends on the complete satisfaction of the child's current interests and needs. Providing a set of creative associations of any kind in terms of direction and diversity of types creates conditions for the development of students within the purposeful and orderly spending of extracurricular time. The task of modern teachers is to develop children's independence in decisions, appropriateness of actions and work, their ability to self-educate and regulate mutual relations. The goal of education is the development of a person who has the ability to develop his spiritual and physical self, improve himself and realize himself, which is required by the most complete culture.

The content of education is the culture of a person: internal culture, its essence is spirituality and external culture (communication, behavior, appearance), the abilities of each person, his self-determination, self development, self-awareness.

Educational tools. It is always a determining tool of education, most of which affects the child's development, it is various types of activities: play, work, sports, creativity, communication. The leading type of activity at each specific age of the student is distinguished: play activity at preschool age, educational activity at primary school age, personal communication at adolescent age, education and professional activity at senior school age. In the near future, the transition to the information society will require a wider use of technical means (video, television, film, computer programs, etc.). However, nothing can replace such important educational tools as the word of the teacher, the example of his bright personality, and the level of the teacher's culture. Education as a leading means of education in humanistic pedagogy complements and enriches the educational process, but does not replace it. The method of educational work is a theory of education that studies the features of the organization of the educational process in various educational and educational institutions, children's associations and organizations, develops recommendations for the creation of an educational system in educational or educational work. department. improving the institution and its efficiency, using certain methods or technologies in the educational process.

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL METHODS

Methods of persuasion. Talabalarning qarashlari (tushunchalari, tushunchalari) shakllanadigan usullar va uning a'zolari o'rtasida pedagogik tizimda tezkor ma'lumot almashinuvi amalga oshiriladi. Taklifni bayon qilish, dialog, nizo, ko'rsatma, nusxa, batafsil hikoya.

Training methods (training). Methods of organizing students' activities and positive motives are encouraged. Assignments, different types of assignments, example method, showing examples, pedagogical requirement.

Assessment and self-assessment methods. Methods that promote self-esteem and help students self-manage their behavior, self-reflection, self-discipline, and student performance are evaluated.

Types of educational activities. All types of educational (outside the classroom) work are closely related to the educational process, are related to the content of teaching and upbringing at school, and serve to achieve certain educational and educational goals. .

Cognitive activity is aimed at the development of cognitive interests, accumulation of knowledge, formation of mental abilities, etc. It is excursions, Olympiads, competitions, lectures, book weeks. Value-oriented activity, in essence, the formation of attitudes to the world, the formation of beliefs, views, the assimilation of moral and other standards of people - This is everything that is called value. The teacher has a wide range of opportunities to stimulate the development of students' outlook on life in various forms of activity: conversations, discussions, debates on social and moral topics. Of course, the acquisition of social values by students occurs in all other forms and types of activity. Community activities include children's participation in self-governing bodies, various children's and adolescents' associations in and out of school, participation in labor, political and other actions and campaigns. This is self-service, the work of self-governing bodies, evenings, holidays, etc. occurs in such forms.

Aesthetic activity develops children's artistic taste, interests, culture and abilities. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of aesthetic training for students, which can be effectively organized outside of school in special additional educational institutions, in clubs. Spending free time means meaningful, developing rest, free communication, in which the initiative should belong to students, but the teacher should not be an external observer, but should remember his duties as his educator. This includes sports and entertainment. Free communication, free time of students can be in various forms: games, vacations, evenings of rest, public birthdays, competitions, joint walks, walks. A teacher should know a lot and be able to methodically correct the organization of all these forms of work. First of all, in the pedagogy of educational work, the concept of "form of work" itself is not very clear and it is often difficult to separate it from style. However, it is still important for the teacher to know how to organize students' activities, what opportunities he has, and his methodological arsenal.

Concept of form of educational work. Educational work, like any socio-psychological cultural phenomenon, has its own form.

The form of educational work is a description of interactions between children and the teacher, which is convenient for external perception, developed due to the system of tools used, built in a certain logical support of the method of working with children. In the search for form, the teacher starts from the content: he chooses the optimal means that best carry the load of the external design of the idea. The child, on the contrary, goes from form to content: he moves

towards the essence and accepts the external thing; it is carried away with the form, so that later it can receive the idea. The form has another main purpose: it helps to distinguish the pedagogical effect by emphasizing the unique characteristics of children, adolescents and young people, the incompatibility of groups and individuals.

CONCLUSION

The issue of classification of forms of educational work is not new. Certain grounds for solving this issue are found in "If you know how to act" by E. V. Titova; Rozhkov is shown in the manual "Educational process in a modern school". Publications under the leadership of SPP Afanasyev make a great contribution to solving the problem of classification of forms of educational work: "New Year's Tale", "New Year's Holiday", "Last Call", "How to send children to school" in his camp or to employ a hundred jobs". Collaborative pedagogy can be considered both education and educational technology. Collaborative pedagogy should be considered a special type of "penetrating" technology, since its ideas are shared by almost all modern pedagogies. entered into the technologies. The goal directions of this technology:

- ❖ Transition from the pedagogy of requirements to the pedagogy of relations;
- ❖ Humanitarian - personal attitude to the child;
- ❖ Education and training unit.

Mandatory elements of all forms of work with students: information, experiences, actions. Information is something new and important that students learn by participating in a specific activity. Experience is their emotional perception, evaluation, and reaction to information and everything that happens. Actions are joint activities (with each other and with adults) that enrich and develop them. Children participating in various activities learn new things, experience successes and failures, happy moments of creativity, acquire the social experience they need and the direction of the person approved by society.

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