

FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL RULES

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the development of educational rules and their features. In the educational process, the educational goal is made up of such rules as scientific, systematic, systematic. The rules of humanity, taking into account age characteristics, suitability and merit determine the educational goal. on the developmental goals of education, such as education .. the laws and rules of education, their pedagogical and psychological foundations. In the description of the rules of education, a broad definition is given. The principle of scientific, systematic and systematic education is revealed.

Keyword: education, upbringing, rule, suitability, merit, pedagogical technology, distance learning.

INTRODUCTION

"The cornerstone of development, the force that makes a nation great science and education is education"

(From a speech at a meeting chaired by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on improving the education system in our country and accelerating the development of science.)

The educational process is a very complex process. Teachers with different levels of knowledge and pedagogical skills, their own worldview, abilities, mental characteristics take part in its implementation. This, in turn, causes different efficiency of the educational process. However, each teacher should not deviate from the content, goals and objectives of education in the organization of education. Educational rules help the teacher organize his activities within the framework of didactic requirements for the systematic organization of the educational process.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In pedagogical literature, educational rules are interpreted as Requirements for the teacher's activities. However, both the teacher and the students are involved in the educational process, so the rules of education apply to both subjects of the process - both the teacher and the student. Educational rules are superimposed on the educational process social requirements are applied as rules that must be observed in the organization and management of education. Based on this, the pedagogical requirements for the activities of teachers and students in the organization, management and control of education are called educational rules. Educational rules are requirements that must be unconditionally fulfilled by participants in education.

The emergence and development of educational rules is connected with the history of pedagogy. For the first time, the rules of education can be found in the works of our great scientists who lived in Central Asia, Abu Nasyr Farabi, Ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni. . In his famous work "Great Didactics", he studied in detail and explained most of the rules of pedagogical practice (one should start with self-awareness, learning). Comprehension (before teaching a subject, children must be ready to study it; everything that interferes with the study of the subject be

eliminated); sequence (just as things in nature are interconnected, so in education it is necessary to learn all things in connection with each other; it is necessary to divide learning activities in such a way that they open the way to further assimilation of previously acquired knowledge) activity (whatever this activity is, it is necessary instill in children love for her); He defined such a status of educational rules as the solidity of knowledge, skills (the school teaches what is useful for life; what is taught must be justified so that there is no room for forgetting or hesitation; skillful repetition and practice leads to reasonable skill) . Although the terms "rule of education" and "rule of education" in the works of Ya.

Bringing the content of education, means, methods, organizational forms in line with the social requirements for the school, organizing training for the highest level of development of children, parallel content of information and methods of students' activities. The result of education and its quality will be improved due to the continuous introduction of activities into the educational process aimed at achieving these goals, and conditions will be created for the effective use of the time allotted for education. It is determined in advance based on the rule Status of educational rules. Each rule has its place. Just as one cannot be substituted for the other, so one cannot be used in place of the other. At the same time, one of the scientist's rules is considered a measure for the other, for example, the comprehensibility rule is observed to implement the scientific rule at different levels of education - primary, secondary, special and school. Independence and activity are interconnected didactic phenomena in the form of cause and effect. In a country that has not achieved real independence, it is impossible to talk about the activity and initiative of citizens, therefore it is impossible to achieve their activity without ensuring the independence of children in upbringing. The activity of students in education is determined by independence, thanks to independence, the student becomes an active subject of education. Independence in the educational process is a condition of activity. Activity, in turn, is the basis for educating children to be independent. These rules are complementary phenomena, and their essence can be understood only when they are presented as processes directed from outside to inside and from inside to outside. In the process of teaching educational material, children are taught to analyze and synthesize, compare, abstract, generalize, draw inductive and deductive conclusions. As he masters the techniques of mental activity, the child quickly learns the secrets of solving problems. This, in turn, enhances the child's ability to use the acquired knowledge in practice. By organizing independent work at all stages of education, at all stages of the lesson, teaching children the methods used in the field of science, students are brought up with confidence in their abilities and knowledge.

When applying these rules to pedagogical practice, the following requirements are met:

- ensuring the transition of children from emotional to ritual cognition and vice versa, from rational to emotional cognition in education;
- to allow children to feel and understand the stages, links, factors, sequence of the educational process;
- to teach children to tell the acquired knowledge and skills in their own words; - develop the ability to apply knowledge to factors related to the topic being studied, to life, to production;
- limitation of mechanical memorization;
- education of children's attitude to school subjects and, finally,;
- combines educational resources - exhibits, textbooks, teacher's speech.

In short, education is a two-way process, that is, teaching and learning. In the process of learning, students study the worldview, science, ethics, labor, literature and art, general and physical culture, which absorb certain aspects of their socio-historical experience.

CONCLUSION

Education lays the foundation for the formation of a perfect personality. Learning is a joint activity of a teacher and a student, a process of two interactions. The teacher must be prepared for this morally, theoretically and practically. Extra-curricular and extra-curricular activities have great potential in solving this issue. The participation of students in technical, sports, art circles and other activities helps them connect their academic skills and competencies with a variety of practical activities.

The combination of training with practical activities ensures the formation of moral qualities, interests and needs, positive motives for learning. List of used literature.

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