

## THE FORMATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL SKILLS USING INTERACTIVE METHODS IN EDUCATION

Jakhona Karimova O'ktamjon qizi

3<sup>rd</sup> year student of Tashkent State Pedagogical

University named after Nizami

### ABSTRACT

Interactive methods, innovative in the educational process today to apply technologies, pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process The interest and attention is growing day by day. The teacher is in the process creates conditions for the development, formation, education and upbringing of the individual, at the same time, it performs a managerial, guiding function. In this article the most effective and unprecedented approaches and ways are discussed.

**Keywords:** organizational skills, innovation, technologies, education, techniques, students, upbringing, knowledge, methods, approaches

### INTRODUCTION

Education in the process, the student becomes the main figure. How the teacher and the student achieve the goal the choice of technology is at their disposal because the purpose of both parties is clear aimed at achieving a result, in which the level of knowledge of the students, the group character, the technology used is selected depending on the circumstances, for example the result To achieve this, you need to work not only with a computer, but also with film, handouts, you will need drawings and posters, various publications, information technology, and so on depends on the teacher and the student. However, it is important to plan the learning process in advance the teacher learns about the specifics of the subject, the place and conditions of education technical means, and most importantly, the capabilities and needs of the student should be able to organize joint activities. Only then is it necessary a guaranteed result can be achieved. In short, educate the student should be brought to the center. The teacher sees each lesson as a whole it is necessary to design the future lesson process in order to know and imagine it. It is important for the teacher to create a technological map of the future lesson is important because the technological map of the course is for each subject, for each are the nature of the subject being taught, the ability of the students and based on the need. Examples of person-centered interactive methods are:

"Interview technique" - asking the student questions, listening, correct answers to teach how to formulate a question correctly.

The technique of "hierarchy" is the transition from simple to complex, from complex to simple to teach them to think logically, critically, creatively by applying their methods focused.

Boomerang technique allows students to be in and out of class work with various literature, texts, memorize the studied material, to be able to express the idea of getting a bear bear verbally and all in one lesson aimed at assessing students.

“Student” training is a teacher who works with students individually and to break down the barrier between students, to teach them how to work together focused.

The skillful use of such technologies by any teacher the teacher's worldview, the teacher's level of self-education, ability, will, attention, observation, organization, and so on is dependent. Man's ideological focus is on his faith, the development of nature and society depends on the system of ideas about the laws, that is, the worldview. Only a person's worldview as a key factor in determining a person's psychology it determines not only the teacher's ideological beliefs, but also his or her ideological image, behavior, and impact on children. The teacher's worldview is in our society reflects stable ideas, concepts, and theories.

In conclusion, These skills are used to establish structure and order. Organizational skills also increase productivity and performance. With strong organizational skills, the employees develop a firm grip on time management and stay goal-oriented. When there is order to your workplaces, there is low stress and a lesser chance of going wrong. Interestingly the span of the skills falling under organizational skills is very confusing. Organizational skills are transferable and trainable skills that are employee-centric and manager-centric. These skills have to be absorbed at the molecular level, i.e., if an employee is efficient and manages their time well, they will always carry those skills to whichever place he/she goes to. While there is a broad range of organizational skills, most fall into one of two categories—physical or reasoning. It's a good idea to use both reasoning and physical organizational skills in conjunction since they're both integral to achieving goals.

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