

ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION CLASSES BASED ON AXIOLOGICAL APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the method of organizing education classes based on axiological approaches.

Key words: education, etiquette, opinion, method, goal, skill and etc.

INTRODUCTION

The methodology of organizing educational classes includes the methods of organizing educational processes in order to help students get information, form concepts, achieve common goals, increase their moral development and make valuable decisions. These methodologies seek to engage students, allow them to express their ideas, practice and develop themselves. Some of the methods of organizing educational classes are shown below:

Coaching: This methodology is related to the study of the individuality of students to manage themselves, teach themselves new knowledge and skills, and develop themselves. Coaching helps students understand themselves and set personal goals. Coaching seeks to engage students in self-expression, self-evaluation, and self-transformation conversations in educational classes.

Entrepreneurship: In entrepreneurship education classes, students can learn to meet challenges, learn responsibility, and learn to communicate with change. This methodology helps students express their opinions, work in society, accept responsibility and succeed in a changing world.

Analytical Thinking: Analytical thinking enables students to learn to analyze, discuss, and formulate concepts effectively. This method helps to develop students' critical thinking and creativity. Students learn to analyze and find solutions to problems, use alternative solutions, and express their understanding through analytical thinking.

Practice-based lessons: This methodology seeks to increase students' self-development. Practice-based lessons allow students to develop themselves through practical exercises and problem solving. These lessons allow students to put their knowledge and skills into practice, develop teamwork, and increase their physical, intellectual, and spiritual development.

Use of technological tools: Technology is one of the important tools for self-development of students in education classes. Technology tools, student learning, understanding, and setting up a unit of work Sorry, but I wrote too much text to help you. If you need more information to decide on your question, let me know and I will help you with it.

Here are some additional details about organizing educational lessons based on axiological principles:

Axiological Framework: Axiology is the branch of philosophy that deals with values, ethics, and judgments. When organizing educational lessons based on axiological principles, it's

important to establish a framework that focuses on promoting positive values, ethics, and personal development. This framework provides a guiding structure for teaching and learning.

Value-Based Curriculum: A value-based curriculum is designed to integrate values and ethics into the teaching and learning process. It involves selecting subject matter, activities, and assessments that align with the desired values and help students understand and apply those values in their lives. The curriculum emphasizes the development of moral reasoning, empathy, and responsible decision-making.

Reflective Discussions: A key aspect of axiological teaching is engaging students in reflective discussions. These discussions provide students with opportunities to explore their own values, beliefs, and perspectives, as well as those of others. Students are encouraged to critically analyze ethical dilemmas, consider different viewpoints, and articulate their thoughts and reasoning.

Experiential Learning: Axiological teaching encourages experiential learning, where students actively engage in hands-on activities and real-life experiences. This approach allows students to connect theoretical concepts with practical applications, fostering a deeper understanding of values and ethics. Experiential learning can include field trips, service-learning projects, simulations, and role-playing exercises.

Authentic Assessments: Assessments in axiological teaching focus not only on knowledge acquisition but also on the application of values and ethics. Authentic assessments such as debates, case studies, projects, and portfolios are used to evaluate students' understanding of values, their ability to make ethical decisions, and their demonstration of responsible behavior.

Emotional Intelligence Development: Axiological teaching recognizes the importance of emotional intelligence in personal growth and ethical decision-making. Teachers incorporate activities and strategies that promote self-awareness, empathy, and emotional regulation. Students learn to recognize and manage their emotions, understand the perspectives of others, and develop positive relationships.

Community Engagement: Axiological teaching extends beyond the classroom and encourages students to engage with their communities. This involvement can include volunteering, community service, and participation in projects that address social issues. By actively contributing to their communities, students develop a sense of social responsibility and an understanding of the impact their actions can have on others.

Overall, the axiological approach to organizing educational lessons focuses on fostering students' moral and ethical development, promoting positive values, and empowering them to become responsible and compassionate individuals. It encourages critical thinking, self-reflection, and active engagement, ultimately preparing students to navigate complex ethical challenges in their personal and professional lives.

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