

TRAINING OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Abstract.

Quality education depends on the students being adequately educated. Therefore, the educational process is a combination of educational and pedagogical tasks. One of the factors that confirm the integrity of the educational and pedagogical tasks of education is that teaching methods are manifested as an integral part of educational methods, and secondly, educational methods themselves are manifested as methods of motivating learning. This article analyzes the ways to properly organize the educational process in the training of qualified personnel.

Keywords:

Quality education, qualified staff, education, training, teaching method, educational method.

Education and upbringing contribute to personal development. If students have a special developmental orientation and are involved in the process of mental development, the developmental task of education will be effectively accomplished.

“Educational process” is a broad concept and consists of the organizers of the educational process, education, upbringing, all-round development, which are directly related to any educational institution. In the process, students' personal qualities are formed and developed. The main task of the educational process is to discover new scientific facts. Many types of knowledge are acquired by students through perception through the teacher's story, description, rather than through direct sighting of the objects being studied.

The use of complementary tools by students in the organization of the learning process raises them to a qualitatively new level. During this process, the issues facing the educational institution are addressed in a comprehensive manner. When considering the structure of the learning process, it is important to identify the main components of the structure and the relationships between them. Education is a form of personal activity. It certainly refers to the interactions between the teacher and the learner, which take place under certain conditions.

The learning process consists of two interrelated processes - teaching and learning. Education cannot be organized without the simultaneous activities of the teacher and the students, without their didactic interdependence. No matter how active the teacher is in conveying knowledge, if the students themselves do not have a conscious approach to the acquisition of knowledge, then the learning process will not take place. Therefore, in the educational process, the teacher should not simply influence the student, but ensure their coherence.

If teachers focus only on learning activities during the learning process, the impact of the impact may not be sufficient. On the contrary, if communication is facilitated and conditions are created, but learning activities are not organized, efforts will be ineffective even in such cases. That is why it is important to ensure communication and the sharing of knowledge and information in the process of discovering the essence of education. The development, education and upbringing of the individual not only through education and upbringing, but also through the environment, the media, socially useful work, exercise, games and other similar extracurricular activities. is done.

The components of the learning process: purposefulness, motivation, content, operational, monitoring, evaluation, and outcome ensure thorough mastery of knowledge. These components of the learning process reflect the development of a connection between educators and students, from setting goals for themselves to achieving and guaranteeing fair outcomes.

The content of education is determined by the State Education Standard, curriculum, state curricula and textbooks on the subject. The content of some lessons is determined by the tasks set by the teacher. In the context of science, students' interests should reflect their "level of readiness," the need to reflect the specifics of the production and social environment. Supervision involves the simultaneous resolution of educational tasks by the teacher and the correctness of student responses and learning operations. Supervision is carried out through oral, written, practical exercises and other practical work through examinations, tests, surveys, questions and answers. Self-monitoring is done in the form of self-checking the level of mastery of the material studied by students. Exercises are done by checking the accuracy of the assignments by evaluating the relevance of the answers to the questions to the realities of life.

Young teachers who are just starting out in their careers will need to plan their lessons in more detail in the early stages of their careers. That is, to combine the main tasks of educational, pedagogical, developmental nature, to record the purpose of the lesson, to summarize the main questions used during the survey, to see the sequence of exercises for the application and consolidation of knowledge, indicate the content of homework assignments, literature, name and number of equipment.

The teacher's work on the implementation of the plan is divided into stages of preparation and implementation. In preparation for the lesson, the teacher, depending on his / her ability, provides: prepares the necessary teaching aids, visual aids, manuals, didactic and handouts; conducts extraordinary screenings, exhibitions, experiments to prevent complications and select the most important places; engages students in previous experiences, practical work, and the preparation of exhibitions. Repetition to take into account time spent at home and in class encourages homework as well as exercises to reinforce the theoretical theme learned.

During the initial organizational work, the teacher makes some changes, clarifications to the lesson plan, removes or divides some tasks that may cause difficulties for students. The organization of the educational process in the direct lesson implies, on the one hand, the organization of the teacher's own actions, on the other hand, the organization of activities for students to master the material, encourage and explain the need for learning. The organization of student activities includes the assignment of learning tasks, the creation of favorable conditions for students to accept these tasks, the clear distribution of tasks among students during the organization of practical work and the types of activities facing them. providing clear, concise guidance on how to provide timely assistance to students while completing assignments. Successful teaching is unimaginable without encouraging students to be active in the learning process.

Encouragement can be achieved by drawing students' attention to the topic, as well as by stimulating enthusiasm, diligence, curiosity, and interest in learning. In the course of the lesson, especially in the second part of it, when students are naturally tired and they need the effects that relieve fatigue, the effect that stimulates the desire to actively master the material, need to think.

So education is the most important and reliable way to get systematic knowledge. Therefore, improving the quality and efficiency of the educational process is an important pedagogical task. Any education includes the activities of the teacher and the student, that is, the activities of the teacher and the student focused on learning, that is, direct, indirect and relative. One of the important requirements for the organization of modern education is to achieve high results in a short time without spending too much mental and physical effort.

List of used literature

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