

QUALITY LEARNING PROCESS - AS A MECHANICAL SUM OF TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESSES**Nurbek Sadullayevich Jorayev**

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Abstract. 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. This article examines the issue of ensuring a quality education process.

Key words: Quality learning process, teaching, learning, education, quality education process

Quality education depends on the fact that students are well educated. Therefore, the educational process is a combination of educational and pedagogical tasks. One of the factors confirming the integrity of the educational and pedagogical tasks of education is the manifestation of teaching methods as an integral part of educational methods, and secondly, the methods of education itself are manifested as methods of stimulating learning.

Education and upbringing contribute to the development of the individual. If students have a special direction of development and are involved in the process of intellectual development, the task of development of education will be effectively implemented.

“Educational process” is a broad concept, consisting of the organizers of the educational process, education, upbringing, all-round development, directly related to any educational institution. In this process, the personal qualities of students 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 not through direct vision of the objects being studied, but through the teacher's story, description.

The use of complementary tools by students in the organization of the educational 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 educational process, it is necessary 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 is not organized without the simultaneous activities of teachers and students, their didactic interdependence. No matter how active the teacher is in the transmission of 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

At the same time, the educational process is not a mechanical sum of teaching and learning processes. It is a qualitatively new, holistic phenomenon, the content of which is reflected in various forms of didactic interactions. The integrity of this process, the generality of the objectives of teaching and learning, and the impossibility of teaching without such study are hidden. Education is not only a cognitive process, but also a teacher-student interaction. One type of information affects the inner world of students in different ways. Communication in the learning process is very powerful in explaining the need for learning. The formation of a positive attitude to learning contributes to the creation of favorable ethical and psychological conditions for active learning.

The positive attitude of the teacher to his subject, the ability to help students in a timely manner in the learning process, the timely and honest assessment of their achievements, success, the ability to behave in difficult situations, has a very strong effect on the process of effective assimilation. Students choose a teacher as an ideal for them, ensure the consistent study of knowledge, the formation of a professional.

If teachers focus only on learning activities in the learning process, the impact may not be enough. On the contrary, in such cases, efforts are ineffective if communication is facilitated and conditions are created, but learning activities are not organized. 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.

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

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 taking into account the tasks set by the teacher. The content of the subject should reflect the interests of students and the need to reflect their "level of readiness", the specifics of the production and social environment. Supervision involves the simultaneous solution of educational tasks by the teacher and the correctness of student responses and learning operations. Supervision is carried out through oral, written, practical training and other practical work through examinations, tests, questionnaires, questions and answers. Self-monitoring is carried out in the form of self-checking the level of mastery of the material studied by students. Exercises are used to check the correctness of the tasks by assessing the relevance of the answers to the questions to the realities of life.

Young teachers who are just starting 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 look at the sequence of exercises for the application and consolidation of knowledge. Indicate the content of homework, literature, the name and number of equipment.

The educational work organized by the teacher on the implementation of the plan is divided into stages of preparation and implementation. During the preparation for the lesson, the teacher, depending on his ability, provides: prepares the necessary technical means of education, visual aids, manuals, didactic

and handouts; In order to prevent complications and select the most important places, in addition, conducts preliminary screenings, reviews of exhibitions, experiments; Involves students in previous experiments, practical work and preparation of exhibitions. It encourages repetition, homework, and reinforcement exercises to take into account time spent at home and in class.

During the initial organizational work, the teacher makes some changes to the lesson plan, clarifies, removes or breaks down some tasks that may cause difficulties for students. The organization of the educational process in the classroom involves, 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 students' activities includes setting learning tasks for them, creating favorable conditions for students to accept these tasks, a clear division of tasks among students during the organization of practical work and the types of activities facing them, clear and concise instructions, timely assistance to students in the performance of educational tasks. 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 the lesson, students are encouraged to use stimuli when they are naturally tired and need an effect that relieves fatigue, the desire to actively learn the material.

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 to teach and the student to learn, in other words, direct, direct and reflects the relative attitude. One of the important requirements for the organization of modern education is to achieve high results in a short time without excessive mental and physical effort.

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