



ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS OF EDUCATION IN MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract: *In this article, lessons play the main role in equipping students with knowledge, skills and abilities, and the stages of education organization in modern educational technology are sufficiently explained. The author achieved the intended result.*

Keyword: *national training program, lesson, knowledge, skill, qualification, modern technology.*

By the forms of educational organization, we understand the types of training that the teacher conducts with students in a specific period and order. Nowadays, it is common to conduct education in the form of a class-lesson in general education schools. Looking at the history of mankind, the forms of educational organization appeared and developed in accordance with the interests of the social system. In the early days, education was inextricably linked with people's work and lifestyle, and education and training were carried out individually.

With the passage of time, there will be a need to give knowledge to many people. The content of the educational system, the complexity of knowledge, required group-by-group training of children and created the need to train specialists and teachers engaged in education.

By this time, special organizational forms of teaching begin to appear. As a result, the class-lesson system begins to appear. Among the people, people with life experience, knowledge and education were active as coaches and teachers.

Organizational issues of education Al-Farabi's work "Science and Intelligence" focuses on the issues of dividing academic subjects into groups and revealing their educational essence. In the history of pedagogy, the main form of educational organization was the lesson. The great Czech pedagogue Jan Amos Comenius (1592-1670) made great contributions to the creation of the class-lesson system based on didactic requirements.

Ya. A. Komensky in his work "Great didactics" recommends organizing educational activities in groups, starting the academic year and the academic day at the same time, giving breaks between activities, and ensuring that the age and number of children in the groups are the same. paid special attention to it. During the lesson, he emphasizes the need to focus students' attention, explain the material in detail, ask questions to the student, and control the learning process.

A class is a group of students of the same age and educational level.

A lesson is an activity conducted under the guidance of a teacher with students and young people of the same age at a specified time.



The purpose, content, size of the lesson is determined based on educational standards (curriculum, program, textbook and manual). Since the lesson is the main organizational form of educational work, the following should be followed in this process:

1. The age and level of knowledge of students in each class should be the same.
2. The lesson should be conducted according to a fixed schedule in a certain period of time.
3. The lesson is conducted under the guidance of the teacher in the form of working with the whole class and with individual students.
4. The lesson is conducted in different ways and means, depending on the nature of the subject, the content of the material being taught, and as part of the educational system, it provides complete knowledge and creates a foundation for mastering the next knowledge. It should not be forgotten that educational work in educational institutions is carried out not only in the form of classes, but also in the form of practical exercises and experiments. These activities are conducted outside the classroom and school in the form of optional activities, clubs, and excursions.

Since the lesson is the main form of education, it must be scientific, systematic, understandable, conscious and active, knowledge must be solidly mastered, and it must be organized taking into account the personal characteristics of the student. . Including:

1. Each lesson should be carefully planned with a specific goal in mind. In this process, the teacher determines the educational and educational purpose of the lesson. He decides in advance the stages of the lesson, that is, how to start, how to end, and the use of visual materials.
2. Each lesson should have a clear ideological and ideological research. The teacher should use them for educational purposes.
3. Each lesson should be connected with practice, taking into account the possibilities of the school and social environment, and should be equipped with instructional tools.
4. Each lesson should be organized with the effective use of methods, methods and tools appropriate to the nature of the lesson.
5. It is necessary to save and effectively use the hours and minutes allocated for the lesson.
6. In the course of the lesson, the teacher and the student should have an active relationship with each other, the student should not become a passive listener.
7. Lessons should be conducted with the whole class and with each student, taking into account their individual characteristics.
8. Effective use of the rich spiritual heritage and spiritual values of our people depending on the content and character of the lesson.
9. To inform the students of the changes in our independence depending on the content of the topic being studied.
10. In the lesson, use the thoughts of President I. Karimov in the field of education, his appeals to our children, who are the future of our country.

In the theory and practice of education, the types of lessons and their structure are considered and studied as problems.



The lesson plays a key role in equipping students with knowledge, skills and abilities. For this reason, the main part of the time allocated for educational activities is spent on studying.

The types of lessons tested in the educational system are as follows:

1. The lesson of describing new knowledge.
2. Strengthening educational materials.
3. Repetition and generalization lessons.
4. Monitoring of students' learning and assessment lessons.
5. Lesson types, combined lessons.

The lesson that is most often used in the educational process is the lesson that describes new knowledge

The structure of this lesson is as follows:

1. Lesson organization.
2. Expressing new knowledge.
3. Consolidation of new knowledge.
4. Practicing new knowledge.
5. Giving homework related to new knowledge.
6. Completion of the lesson.

The success of each lesson largely depends on the proper organization of the training. During this period, it is necessary to carefully monitor the preparation of the class, to learn whether the children are mentally ready to listen to the lesson. After that, a skillful pedagogue does not miss the opportunity and starts the main part of the lesson without distracting his students, because it is necessary to ensure that the students of the class are actively engaged in the lesson quickly. If the lesson focuses on the presentation of new material, the topic of the lesson will be announced. After completing the educational material planned in the plan, it must be completed and conclusions must be drawn.

The lesson should be based on the creative cooperation of the teacher and the student. Only then students will be able to think independently, their will will be trained. Speech culture develops. They can find a way out of a problematic situation through research.

In addition to the classroom form of training, there are a number of additional forms of education, such as practical-experimental training, additional classes, electives, excursions, etc.

These are additional trainings organized to supplement, strengthen and connect the knowledge given in the lesson with practice.

In addition to these, science clubs, production practices, and game-type exercises are used in the experience of educational institutions.

There are specific organizational forms of education at all stages of continuous education.

For example: the two-level higher education system has its own forms of education, including lectures, seminars and practical training, participation in open lectures of department teachers, preparation and discussion of the text of lectures, such as the



preparation of programs for educational courses are multifaceted directions and forms of higher education.

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