

Pedagogical Skills in Management of the Educational Process

Rashitova Shahnoza Shuhrat Qizi

Teacher of the Department of General Sciences Asia International University Bukhara, Uzbekistan

INTRODUCTION. Improving teaching methods in the modern education system and ensuring the active participation of students in the process of acquiring knowledge are one of the urgent issues. In this regard, the teacher's skills in organizing the educational process play an important role in the development of society.

PURPOSE. The purpose of this article is to broadly cover the theoretical foundations of teaching methods, their types, their role in the teaching process and their effectiveness. To highlight the importance of teaching methods in the modern educational process, to analyze their essence and to determine their role in the formation of students' knowledge, skills and independent thinking abilities. At the same time, one of the main tasks of this article is to show effective types of methods and reveal the methodological foundations of their application in practice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The materials for this article were scientific literature in the field of pedagogy and education, international and national studies on teaching methods used in the modern educational process, as well as the results of a questionnaire and practical observations conducted with teachers and students. In addition, methodological manuals, articles on educational technologies, and Internet resources were also used as materials. The article also took into account pedagogical experiences aimed at increasing the effectiveness of teaching methods.

CONCLUSION. Teaching methods in the modern educational process form an active, conscious and responsible approach of students to acquiring knowledge. Such methods transform students from recipients of ready-made knowledge into active owners of knowledge. The scope of students' thinking expands, their creative approach strengthens, and their speech culture and social activity increase.

KEY WORDS: educational process, teacher, skill, lesson, advanced pedagogical technologies, application skills, creative activity, knowledge.

Teacher skills in organizing the educational process. The day-to-day changes and development of society require each teacher, like those working in various fields, to solve issues such as initiative, activity, independent thinking, the ability to get out of new non-standard situations, and the ability to have characteristics. This is only done in the process of teaching and learning. The lesson is a workshop of the pedagogical process. In this workshop, information is presented, perceived, information is mastered, knowledge, skills, and competencies are controlled and evaluated. Thus, in the lesson, the skills of teaching, delivery, implementation, acquisition, and application are formed. In this, the teacher performs an important task - he directs students to acquire knowledge, attracts them and moves them from ignorance to knowledge, from simple to complex knowledge of real things and phenomena

This requires preparation from the teacher, which is associated with his theoretical, practical, methodological armament. "Although there is a slight difference between a lesson and upbringing," wrote the Uzbek pedagogue Abdulla Avloni, "they are inseparable, one body is like a soul and a body that are intertwined with the other." This means that the teacher must organize such educational and educational work with students in the lesson so that teaching can educate, and upbringing can teach. The social order that is set before the lesson today consists of this content. Pedagogical and psychological theory and school experience are characterized by the need for the teacher to develop a three-stage preparatory project for preparing and conducting a lesson. These are:

➤ initial preparation;

- current preparation;
- final preparation.

Initial preparation begins with planning his activities for one academic year or in the future. In this case, the teacher determines the classes, groups (stages - I, II, III) for which his subject will be taught during the academic year, and familiarizes himself with the curriculum of his subject for this class and stage. In order to plan his activities for the academic year or in the future, he first: - asks experienced teachers to find out which class, stage the information in the curriculum is relevant for and which section of it will cause difficulties for students- to thoroughly study the importance of the program information for which class (level) students, its complexity, and whether it is not suitable for the student's level of preparation; - to determine the intersubject, interdepartmental, and interdisciplinary connections of the phenomena and information being studied; - to select and separately determine educational material that can serve to successfully form the student's interest, creative activity, cognitive independence, organizational and worldview; - to identify sources of information, data, phenomena, and events that can foster the student's desire for individual knowledge, enthusiasm, independence, and conditions, and to organize them into a specific system; - to clarify and systematize the set of didactic tools (educational demonstration, technical, information-communicative) for each lesson based on the state educational standard, and to develop a project and system of additional lessons, practical, and laboratory lessons; - develop an approximate volume and amount of scientific knowledge, practical skills and competencies that students should acquire; - determine teaching and learning technologies, interactive methods and didactic tools, etc., depending on the content of each training material. After familiarizing yourself with the program and DTS for the subject and resolving the above issues, you can begin to draw up a thematic plan. It is advisable to formalize its structure in the following direction:

- a) the serial number of the topic;
- b) the name of the section or chapter;
- c) the name of each topic to be studied;
- d) g) the hour allocated for the lesson;
- e) the time (duration) of the transition (performance);
- f) a sign reflecting the inter-section, inter-subject, inter-disciplinary connection;
- g) the number of the main and additional literature on the methodological support of the topic; (the literature is listed alphabetically at the end of the work plan);
- h) the didactic tools available for the topic;
- i) Note (if for certain reasons this topic is not studied or is condensed, the reason for this is indicated in the note).

A sample lesson plan is shown below. An important process in the preparation and conduct of a lesson by a teacher is current preparation. In this case, the teacher designs a daily lesson and sequentially implements the project. During current preparation, the teacher is required to remember some didactic rules. As is known, modern pedagogical and psychological teaching emphasizes that the educational process consists of the following didactic components (parts) that are inextricably linked to each other.

REFERENCES USED

1. Rashitova, S. (2023). USE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS IN CHEMISTRY. International Bulletin of Medical Sciences and Clinical Research, 3(10), 115-119.
2. Rashitova, S. (2023). BENTONIT GIL KUKUNINI SORBSION XOSSASINI KIMYOVIY USULDA FAOLASHTIRISH. Центральназиатский журнал образования и инноваций, 2(10Part 3), 98-102.

3. Shukhrat, R. S. (2023). PROCUREMENT OF SORBENTS WITH HIGH SORPTION PROPERTIES AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT ON THEIR BASIS. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MODERN MEDICINE AND PRACTICE, 3(12), 75-76.
4. Рашитова, Ш. (2023). ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ АКТИВИРОВАННОГО СОРБЕНТА ДЛЯ ОЧИСТКИ СТОЧНЫХ ВОД. Центральноеазиатский журнал образования и инноваций, 2(12), 135-140.
5. Рашитова Ш.Ш. (2023). ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ АКТИВИРОВАННОГО СОРБЕНТА ДЛЯ ОЧИСТКИ СТОЧНЫХ ВОД . Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке, 2(16), 656–672.ELEMENTLARINI O'RGANISH.TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMI
6. Rashitova Shahnoza Shuhrat qizi. (2024). KOLLOID ERITMALARNING TIBBIYOTDA TUTGAN O'RNI. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 39(3), 187–192. Retrieved from
7. Rashitova Shahnoza Shuhrat qizi, NITROFURAL MOLEKULASINING NITROREDUKTAZA FERMENTI BILAN MOLEKULAR DOKINGI , TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI: Vol. 4 No. 4 (2024): TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI
8. Rashitova Shahnoza Shuhrat qizi. (2024). “NOORGANIK BIRIKMALARNING MUHIM SINFLARI” MAVZUSINI O'QITISHDA TEXNOLOGIK USULLARDAN FOYDALANISH . ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(7), 95–101.
9. Rashitova Shahnoza Shuhrat qizi. (2024). BUFER SISTEMALARNING VA ULARNING TURLARINI INSON ORGANIZMGA TA'SIRINI O'RGANISH . ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ, 38(7), 87–94.