

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND METHODS OF THEIR ELIMINATION

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Abstract. In improving the scientific and methodological training of students, it is important to ensure continuity between such educational courses as professional orientation in the teaching of specialty subjects, pedagogy, pedagogical technologies, psychology, which form professional training in the teaching of universal subjects, which are the basis of their scientific worldview and scientific theoretical training.

Keywords: *teacher, problems, knowledge, specialists, educational materials,*

Introduction: As you know, the process of training is guided in accordance with the purpose. This issue depends on the level of knowledge, previously acquired, of each new subject to be mastered. If the issue of forecasting on the basis of the next acquired knowledge, the previous acquired knowledge, is scientifically and methodically solved and applied in practice, this situation, first of all, provides great opportunities for educators to manage the next cognitive activity of each student. Secondly, each student has self-control, increasing their activity.

Today, in the preparation of a specialist, it is important to control the process of formation of knowledge, talent and skills of students in various disciplines, including pedagogical and professional methodologies. Properly organized control allows students to further deepen their acquired knowledge, choose various tools for the development of their personal characteristics. There are two facets of influencing the student's educational activities. The first is the method and methods used by the educator, while the second is the use of means of influence, which depend only on the personal qualities of the educator.

The analysis shows that in the continuous improvement of Higher Education, the issues of further perfection of methods and methods of training processes and the management of student educational activities are among the problems with a continuous solution.

In the process of training, it is important to control the formation of knowledge, talents and skills. Properly organized self-control, on the other hand, allows a creative and critical approach to the assimilation of educational material. This is especially evident in the persistence of the knowledge acquired in the previous subjects when a new subject is being studied. It is good if students supplement their knowledge, which they do not independently develop, but it is much more complicated for students who do not have self-control to master a new topic. That is why educators will have to carry out preliminary supervision before starting a new subject and topic, with the aim of determining how willing students are to master a new program. There are three types of control, such as current, intermediate, final, and written, oral and test tests as well as various practical forms.

Today, it is important to organize the independent assimilation of subjects by students with the help of computers. One of the main sources of organization with them is the creation of a supply of educational and control programs that meet modern requirements. Computer as a means of modern technology, with which it helps students to be armed with the basics of theoretical knowledge,

teaches them to actively Master educational material, to be able to implement acquired theoretical knowledge, and serves as a convenient tool for quickly and correctly determining their level of assimilation.

In the following years, work was launched to introduce into practice programs on the computerization of the elements of the educational process, that is, teaching describing the educational material, demonstrating difficult-to-imagine processes, controlling student mastering levels in different ways. However, not enough attention is paid to the creation and extensive use of programs designed for use in the training camp.

American spiritualists R.Gane and L.Briggs proposed the formation of the following training device, which is aimed at achieving specific training goals and at the same time includes elements that stimulate the achievement of productive levels of thinking, this method of training is aimed at achieving private educational goals and stimulating a productive level of thinking:

- concentration of students ' attention;
- informing students of the goals of the training;
- promote the need to master the skills of keeping the necessary knowledge in mind;
- providing educational material that arouses interest and encourages them to act;
- to generate the response of students to Echo, which is influenced by the educational material;
- influence the activity of thinking, achieve the strength of the acquired knowledge and skill;
- encourage student activities.

The English scientist a.Romishevsky recommends the following option of the method of pedagogical technology:

- informing students of the necessary knowledge;
- formation of skills on the restoration of the remembered;
- the work that the student performs-to demonstrate the movement in a holistic way and by parts;
- simplify the formation of skills (perform the given task in pieces);
- to motivate the student, being aware that he is doing it independently;
- transition to a productive, sought-after period;
- Organization of various problem situations and solving new and specific issues;
- students analyze their activities, and the educator, in turn, discuss in a group how they performed the task.

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