

IMPROVING DIDACTIC SUPPORT FOR EDUCATIONAL TEACHING

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Annotion

This article analyzes the role of the subject of education in the modern educational process and the significance of didactic support in its effective teaching. The necessity of using interactive methods, innovative technologies, and visual aids to enrich the learning process has been substantiated. Additionally, based on international experience, recommendations are provided on how to improve the didactic approaches of subject teachers. This article merits attention as a methodological foundation for increasing the effectiveness of teaching the subject of education.

Key words

education discipline, didactic support, quality of education, interactive methods, pedagogical technologies, teaching materials, educational process, student engagement, learning effectiveness, visual aids

In today's era of globalization, improving the educational process and comprehensively developing the personality of students through the use of modern pedagogical approaches has become an important issue. In particular, the didactic provision of the discipline of education is one of the main tools in this regard, and its improvement directly affects the quality and effectiveness of education.

Education is a pedagogical process aimed at forming certain physical, mental, spiritual, moral and spiritual qualities in a person.[3] A set of measures used to ensure that a person has the characteristics necessary for living in society constitutes education. Education is the most ancient and eternal value that ensures the humanity of a person. Without education, neither an individual nor a human society can exist. Because the values that ensure the existence of a person and society are passed on from one generation to another only through education.

In pedagogical literature, the term "education" is used in broad and narrow meanings. In a broad sense, education means the sum of all influences, activities, actions and aspirations aimed at the formation of the human personality, ensuring its active participation in the production and social, cultural, educational life of

society. In this understanding, education includes not only educational work carried out in the family, school, children's and youth organizations, but also the entire social system, its leading ideas and all types of art.

At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2020, for the first time in the history of the Uzbek discipline "Pedagogy", a new discipline "Education" was developed. In this regard, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 422 dated July 6, 2020 "On measures for the gradual introduction of the subject "Education" into practice in general secondary educational institutions" was adopted, and this Resolution approved the "Concept of the subject "Education" for students of general secondary educational institutions".[2] In accordance with the Resolution, the subject "Education" was organized by combining the following existing subjects:

The subjects "Etiquette" and "Sense of the Homeland" taught in primary grades;

The subjects "The Idea of National Independence and Fundamentals of Spirituality" and "History of World Religions" taught in higher grades.

As a result, a new subject was formed. The methodological foundations of this discipline "Education" are:

- normative documents on education;
- foundations and sources of education;
- laws, methods and technologies of education;
- practical issues of education.

It is these foundations that form the basis of the discipline of education.

Education itself is the basis of human development and serves to educate the younger generation as a healthy, morally perfect, patriotic person in all respects. The special place of the discipline of education in the educational process, the presence of the necessary didactic support for its effective teaching are of great importance.

Didactic support is a set of theoretical, practical and technical resources necessary in the process of teaching the discipline of education. Didactic support refers to tools that facilitate the teacher's work, such as teaching aids, slides, tables and diagrams, tests, electronic resources, practical exercise scenarios, and interactive methods. Today, it is necessary to update this support and enrich it with interactive and innovative elements.

A.Mukhitdinova emphasizes that "the quality of education depends not only on the knowledge of the teacher, but also on the modernity of the didactic tools he uses" [3].

Currently, there are a number of problems in teaching education. In particular, we can cite the priority of traditional methods, the lack of interactive and multimedia tools, the lack of textbooks that meet the requirements of the time, the limited number of tasks that increase student activity, etc.

B. Saidov expresses the following opinion in this regard: “The introduction of new technologies in the educational process is an important factor in improving the quality of didactic provision” [4].

Among the methods used in teaching education, there are such methods as “Brainstorming”, “Brainstorming”, “Role playing”, “Discussion”, “Work in small groups”. They activate students, encourage independent thinking, and create a debatable atmosphere. This serves to consolidate knowledge and deepen understanding of educational ideas.

Education is a collaborative activity of educators and learners, in which the intellectual, spiritual and moral qualities of a person are enriched and developed. In lessons, the educator conveys his knowledge, skills and qualifications to learners through exercises, and as a result of assimilating the information provided, they acquire the ability to use it. If we look at the example of primary school teachers in general education schools alone, in the educational process, issues of education and upbringing are resolved in the form of cooperation between teachers and students during lessons, independent work of students, and extracurricular activities.

The purpose of education is formed in accordance with the needs of society. Therefore, the purpose of education and upbringing must be appropriate and proportionate. It would not be wrong to say that the reforms being implemented in the education system in our country are not really aimed at achieving results in one or two years or a short period, but rather a change that will last for several hundred years.

This is also reflected in the wise words of our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, who said, “Further improvement of the science, modern and continuous education system is a necessary task.” Currently, interest in the use of interactive methods and information technologies in the educational process is growing day by day. One of the reasons for this is that until now, in traditional education, students were taught only to acquire ready-made knowledge, while the use of modern technologies teaches them to search for the knowledge they acquire on their own, to independently study and think, analyze, and even draw final conclusions on their own. The teacher in this process creates conditions for the development, formation, acquisition of knowledge and upbringing of the individual, and at the same time performs a management and guidance function.

Analysis shows that in many educational institutions, there are cases of reliance on the same, traditional methods and textbooks in teaching education. This reduces the effectiveness of lessons. Therefore, the use of interactive technologies, multimedia tools, mobile applications and platforms is relevant.

If we turn to foreign experience, in the education systems of Finland, Japan, and Singapore, education is taught through interactive classes and discussions modeled on life situations. This is effective in enlivening the lesson and providing a deeper understanding of the topics.

In conclusion, we can say that the use of modern didactic support in teaching education positively changes the activity, level of knowledge and attitude of students to educational ideas. The teacher should enrich the lesson with didactic materials, games, tests, presentations appropriate to each topic. Based on the research, we have developed the following recommendations.

- Creation of multimedia manuals on education;
- Publication of methodological manuals, a collection of scenarios for teachers;
- Conveying ideas such as patriotism, humanity, and hard work in science lessons using interactive methods.

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