

THE POTENTIAL OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CLASS HOUR ORGANISATION MODEL

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Abstract: *The article explores the potential of using pedagogical modelling to design and structure content units and constructs of a class hour plan-summary, which is a key form of organising the educational process in a modern educational organisation. The study clarifies the essence of the categories ‘educational work’ and ‘class hour’ and identifies the pedagogical conditions that ensure the effectiveness of modelling educational activities in a group of students.*

The possibilities of using pedagogical modelling in the structure of compiling a lesson plan as the main form of organising modern education in an educational organisation are unique. The personalisation of the future physical education teacher's inclusion in the system of selecting practice-oriented tasks is determined by the study of the course ‘Practical Pedagogy’, where laboratory work includes tasks for developing a class hour, extracurricular activities, and parent meetings.

The structure of the class hour plan is studied by future physical education teachers in the courses ‘Theoretical Pedagogy,’ ‘Practical Pedagogy,’ and ‘Methods of Educational Work.’

In order to qualitatively determine the possibilities of a class hour as the main form of organising educational work in an educational organisation, we will clarify the concepts of ‘educational work’ and ‘class hour’, identify the pedagogical conditions for the optimal modelling of educational work in a student group, and define and explain the purpose of each element in the model of the general structure of a class hour plan-summary.

Educational work is the purposeful work of teachers to shape values and value orientations in a model of reproducing experience of activity and social relations that predispose the learner to seek optimal opportunities for development and self-realisation, the specifics of which can be visually represented in the system of determinations ‘I want – I can – I must – I have,’ which predetermine the choice of pedagogical conditions and pedagogical technologies for the qualitative resolution of identified contradictions.

Class hour is the main form of organisation of educational work in school, determining the possibility of a qualitative solution to the tasks of forming experience of relationships, worldview, self-esteem, level of aspirations, self-analysis, self-presentation, self-affirmation

and other vital components of personality formation in the system of socio-educational relations.

The pedagogical conditions for the optimal modelling of educational work in a student group are a set of restrictions and implemented provisions for the holistic development of the individual in a model of culture and education that guarantees the individual and society the consideration of all components of personal development in the system of social and educational relationships and methods of solving problems, regulating compliance with cultural and ethical norms, competitiveness and creativity, flexibility and humanism.

Pedagogical conditions for optimal modelling of educational work in a student group:

- comprehensive study of the fundamentals of education in the structure of personality development, included in the system of continuous education;
- determination of the general structure of the lesson plan as a basic construct of pedagogical choice and the possibility of modelling various types of lessons;
- mastery of scientific research methods and modern education in identifying and solving problems of personality development and socialisation, self-realisation and self-affirmation;
- definition of various methodological approaches to setting goals in the planning and organisation of educational work;
- mastery of various methods of analysing the formation of interests and motives for choosing the direction of socialisation and self-realisation of the student's personality;
- taking into account the specifics of the normal distribution of abilities and health in the constructs of using adaptive and acme-pedagogical knowledge;
- taking into account the model of personality motivation formation and experience in resolving conflict situations;
- formation of a culture of independent work.

Let us define and explain all the elements of the general structure of a lesson plan:

Topic. The topic of the lesson is determined in accordance with the educational work plan for the class and school.

Form. The form of organisation of the class hour is selected. There are more than 1,000 types of educational work in schools. New forms of educational work are being developed. The popularity of the developed forms is personalised. The ability of a future physical education teacher to determine a new form of educational work objectively highlights the priorities of their accumulated experience and self-realisation. The quality of the use of the developed forms of education depends on the teacher's involvement in the system of tasks that are set and solved.

Age. The age of the students is indicated.

Purpose. The construct of goal setting is determined in accordance with the chosen direction of research and correction of the possibility of organising education. Let us highlight some popular constructs of goal setting:

- Introduction to the culture and history of the modern educational space.
- Introduction to the culture of activity and psychological protection of the individual and the group.

- Taking into account individual capabilities and social norms, determine ...
 - Realisation of conditions for conflict-free communication in the structure of activating attention to the problem ...
 - Determination of opportunities for solving problems and contradictions of self-realisation and self-affirmation of the individual through consideration ...
 - Promotion of a healthy lifestyle.
 - Creation of conditions for improving the level of health culture and a healthy lifestyle.
- It should be noted that the wording of the goal provided by the teacher during class is always the same.

Objectives:

- Educational: to continue fostering respect, determination, humanism, accuracy, honesty, decency, patriotism, a sense of duty, confidence, compassion, discipline, responsibility, diligence, curiosity, etc.
- Educational: to continue acquiring knowledge about ..., systematising ..., forming needs ..., positive, adequate self-esteem, the necessary level of aspirations, internal motivation for activity.
- Developmental: to continue developing memory, thinking, speech, imagination, the need for communication, cooperation, competition; sense of humour, sense of self-worth, etc.

Educational methods. The traditional classification structure can be used to identify the methods used in class: verbal, visual, practical.

Educational tools. Ideal, material.

Methodological basis of the class hour. The methodological approach and system of principles of education or pedagogical interaction with students are indicated. The system of educational principles may be the author's own.

Plan.

Class hour procedure.

Literature. Formatted in accordance with current GOST standards.

Analysis of the class hour. After the class hour, the results are summarised and the prospects for further work are determined.

Conclusion: The highlighted components of the organisation of the study of the basics of educational work in schools were defined in the context of pedagogical modelling, which guarantees, in a systematic approach to the problem of optimising the quality of the production of pedagogical tools and competitive systems of self-organisation of pedagogical activity, a high result in the formation of a culture of independent work of the individual and the productivity of solving specific educational and scientific-pedagogical tasks.

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