

TYPES OF EDUCATION AND FORMS OF ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION

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Abstract. This article provides information about the development of education, its types, organization, forms and specific aspects. The article discusses the successful aspects of education and the causes and solutions of the main problems in education. Critical issues such as coverage of primary, secondary and higher education systems and learning processes, assessment criteria are explored in this article.

Key words: science, primary, secondary, bachelor, master, types of education, practical lesson, individual, class-lesson, seminar and practical experience.

Education is the process of imparting knowledge, skills and abilities, the main means of preparing a person for life and work. In the process of education, information is obtained and education is carried out. It is known that the process of getting education (getting information) is a process of systematic development of spiritual and mental abilities, formation of knowledge and concepts, and formation of the ability to use the acquired knowledge. This process can be carried out by the learner himself or with the help of someone else - the teacher. The educational process takes place based on different types and forms.

Types of education, in turn, are divided into several types:

1. Preschool education and training is a type of education aimed at teaching and educating children, developing them intellectually, morally, ethically, aesthetically and physically, as well as preparing children for general secondary education. Preschool education and upbringing also includes one-year compulsory preparation of children aged six to seven years for primary education.

2. General secondary and secondary special education is aimed at mastering general educational programs, necessary knowledge, skills and abilities.

The stages of general secondary education (grades I-XI) are as follows:

primary education (grades I-IV);

basic secondary education (grades V - IX);

secondary education (X - XI grades).

3. Professional education includes the following levels according to the profession and specialty:

primary professional education;

secondary professional education;

secondary special professional education.

4. Higher education ensures the training of highly qualified personnel in undergraduate education and master's degrees. Higher education has two stages - bachelor's and master's. A bachelor's degree is a basic higher education that provides in-depth knowledge, qualifications and skills in one of the areas of higher education, and the duration of study is at least three years. A master's degree is higher

education with a duration of at least one year of study in a specific specialty on the basis of a relevant bachelor's degree.

5. Post-higher education can be obtained in higher education and scientific organizations. Post-higher education provides training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel with a scientific degree on the basis of basic doctoral studies, doctoral studies, and independent research, which involves in-depth study of a specialty and conducting scientific research in order to prepare and defend a doctoral dissertation.

6. Retraining of personnel ensures the acquisition of the necessary volume of additional professional knowledge, qualifications and skills to carry out activities in accordance with basic specialties and professions.

Forms of training are divided into several groups:

1. Individual
2. Class-lesson
3. Seminar and practical experience

During the historical development of the educational institution, there were different forms of educational organization. Forms of educational organization are formed in accordance with a certain social system and the interests of this system. Ya. A. Komensky in the Great didactics, special attention is paid to the organization of educational activities in the form of groups, the beginning of the academic year and the academic day at the same time, breaks between activities, and the same age and number of children in the groups. gave 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.

Advantages and disadvantages of educational forms. The form of individual training has several advantages. In this form of education, the lesson process is organized based on the student's level of knowledge, potential, mastery rate. In the process of one-to-one lessons, it is possible to easily observe which topics the student is struggling with and in which area they are gaining control. But this form of training also has its own disadvantages. A student may quickly get bored or tired in the form of individual education, unable to freely express his or her speech in front of the public, not educated in the spirit of competition and competition.

The class-lesson form of education is intended for group lessons. In contrast, the teaching process is conducted in the form of a competition. The student also studies in order to surpass the student who is learning better than him. Where there is competition, there is development. This form of education also has its drawbacks. Due to the large number of students in the class, the allocated time is not enough to work with all students equally. Due to the presence of students with different levels of knowledge in the class, the educational materials will be aimed at students who learn at an intermediate level.

In the form of seminars and practical lessons, students are in groups. In this process, students are required to be active, and the teacher to be passive. That is, in this process, students apply the information they have read and mastered.

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