

## SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION OF TEACHER'S WORK

<sup>1</sup>Ziyodullayeva Gulhoyo Ziyodullayevna, <sup>2</sup>Panjiyeva Nazokat Normaxmatovna

Student of Termez branch of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami<sup>1</sup>, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Natural and Applied Sciences, Termez branch of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami<sup>2</sup>  
angorabbosfff@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>

---

### ANNOTATION

This article discusses the scientific organization of the work of the teacher and the organization of various activities of students, their development into knowledgeable, faithful, hardworking, well-rounded people.

**Keywords:** *Teacher, the concept of perfection, pedagogical theory, the educational process, the pedagogical skills of the educator.*

The fulfillment of the tasks set by the Government of the Republic in the field of public education largely depends on the teacher. The future of our people, the future of independent Uzbekistan in many respects it depends on the teacher, his level, readiness, dedication, attitude to the work of teaching and educating the younger generation. The idea of continuous pedagogical education is being implemented. In this regard, the training and retraining of teachers has been the focus of state and public attention.

Teaching is an honorable but very difficult profession. Mastering pedagogical theory alone is not enough to be a good teacher. Because in pedagogical theory the general rules of teaching and upbringing of children are generalized, methodical ideas are stated. Emphasis is placed on taking into account the individual characteristics of young teachers.

School life and the practical pedagogical process are very diverse. There are situations that do not correspond to pedagogical theory. This requires a teacher with extensive knowledge, thorough practical training, high pedagogical skills and creativity. That is why a teacher working in a secondary school of the independent state of Uzbekistan:

- creative, business-minded, capable of pedagogical activity;
- well-informed and spiritually mature, well-versed in national culture and religious sciences, who have a perfect knowledge of universal, secular knowledge;
- must have a thorough knowledge of the specialty, psychological and pedagogical knowledge and skills, as well as theoretical work.

To be a true master of a profession, one must have natural abilities, certain physical and mental qualities. In order for pedagogical teaching to be effective in teaching and educating young people, it is necessary to have the ability, skills and interest to earn the respect of parents and children.

To be successful, every teacher must have pedagogical skills. The master of pedagogical skills achieves great results with little effort. Creativity will always be his partner. Only a talented person with pedagogical skills can have pedagogical skills.

For a highly skilled teacher, first of all, it is necessary to be talented, qualified and resourceful. Ability arises in the process of activity and is different from success. Skills and dexterity are the result of exercise and learning, and for the development of ability, talent must have the ability and intelligence, that is, anatomical and physiological features of the human nervous system.

In the process of narrating the lesson material, the skilled teacher notices the students based on a series of signs and, if necessary, changes the method of narration. The teacher also takes into account the need to prepare the ground for students to master literacy, to give them time to move from leisure to work, to relax, to be lazy, to eliminate their abilities. He will not start work until an appropriate situation arises.

The skill of pedagogical influence in the educational process is one of the methods of the teacher's work, which is used in the process of explaining to the student the essence of this or that high moral qualities. One of the most effective ways to influence pedagogy is to tell stories, epics, poems, and proverbs. For example, "A father and his 10-year-old son are returning from a field when they see a horseshoe lying on the road and say to him, "Take the horseshoe. Shall I bend over for the old horseshoe?" The day was hot. The boy was thirsty. After walking for a while, he saw a grocer selling cherries. His father changed his shoes to cherries. He put a cherry in his mouth and threw one on the ground. His son immediately bent down and took the cherry and tried to quench his thirst. The father throws the cherries one after the other. After the son bends down and picks the cherries 10-15 times, the father finally stops and passes the cherries left on his belt to his son and says: "Did you look, my son, bend once to lift the heel, bend 10-15 times to pick the cherries, if you think light work is hard, it is run into even worse! "

In explaining the negative and positive aspects of the pedagogical impact of this story to children, the teacher is identified with pedagogical skills through the following questions:

Is the father's request correct or not? Explain the reason.

Is it right for a father to keep his child from working?

He first sets an example for the child with his actions and then explains his mistake. What are your thoughts on this?

The following methods of educational influence are used in the educational process: the demand on the child, the pedagogical influence, the teacher in the educational process always achieves his goals with the students with their own requirements approach. Encourages, warns, reprimands them.

Explaining the pedagogical requirements of the teacher is a series of requirements to keep children from misbehavior, especially young school children, until they are adapted to the school and the community. The impact of the above requirements depends on the pedagogical skills and reputation of the educator. Forms of requirements:

- The educator makes the right demands on the ball. Such a requirement is the first step in working with a children's team. the great educator A.S. Makarenko said that "it is impossible to start educating a team without sincere, transparent, convincing, passionate and determined demands". Such requirements are to start a team on a goal path;

- the demand is positive and does not interfere with the child's behavior;

- the requirement is clear and understandable;
- know the results of the requirements and tasks;
- The request should be given in an open face, in a sincere tone, please call for good intentions;
- the requirement is appropriate to the age and level of education of the children;
- no cuts, bites, no thanks, etc. in the requirements.

The next task of the educator is to acquire theoretical knowledge on the organization, upbringing and integration of children's teams, to build friendship, friendship, cooperation, solidarity, self-reliance in the educational process, based on best practices. is the acquisition of parenting skills. They are:

- nurture the primary class and build relationships within them;
- integrating all aspects of students' daily activities into a team;
- teaching to put the interests of the community above personal interests;
- love for each other in the community. when there is kindness and generosity, friendly cooperation, it has become a great educational force.

• Every teacher must constantly work on himself, improve his knowledge and skills in order to be more effective in his pedagogical work. He should think carefully about the relationship with the students and work without hurting them. Behavior culture needs to control its behavior. The attitude of each educator is reflected in his behavior. The basic means of communication is language. There is a saying of our people: "A child is a beggar of sweet words". So the educator has to be very careful in his dealings. A. Navoi says about the skill of the person who treats him: "A sweet word is a sweet honey for the day".

Thus, the scientific organization of the teacher's work, the care of the state in this regard, will be a strong impetus to fulfill the sacred task of educating a harmoniously developed generation.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education".
2. "National Training Program" of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. "State Standards of General Secondary Education" Education. 18.08.99 y.
4. Regulations on the rating system for monitoring the level of knowledge of students in general secondary education.  
Abu Nasr Faroobi. "The City of Noble People."