

# General requirements for teacher training in the organization of pedagogical master classes

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**Annotation:** The article describes the general requirements for the content of the lesson in the organization of master classes, the didactic purpose, objectives, content and methods of organizing lessons.

**Basic concepts:** general requirements, educational requirements, didactic requirements, psychological requirements, hygienic requirements.

The effectiveness of a teacher of pedagogical skills depends on his thorough preparation and effective organization of the learning process. A lesson that is not well planned, well thought out, hastily structured, and adapted to the capabilities of the students cannot be of good quality. Preparation for the lesson is to ensure the organization of the educational process, the development of a set of measures to achieve the highest final result in specific conditions. In preparation for a master class, a teacher should consider the following three steps: diagnosis, forecasting, and planning. At the same time, the teacher must have a good knowledge of practical materials, a good knowledge of the components of pedagogical skills, to be able to conduct their subject freely.

The basis of the preparation for the lesson is a series of steps that take into account the algorithms of the future lesson, the factors and circumstances that depend on its effectiveness. The implementation of the algorithm begins with the diagnosis of specific conditions. The diagnosis is to clarify all the conditions under which the didactic process takes place, to determine its results. It includes students' abilities, their activities and attitudes, motives, needs and abilities, interests and abilities, level of knowledge, the nature of the teaching material, its practical significance, lesson structure, assimilation, consolidation and systematization of new information, knowledge, skills and control and correction of skills[2].

Prediction Evaluate the different options for organizing a future lesson and select the most appropriate one from the accepted criteria. Scheduling is the creation of a student learning management program that is the final step in preparing for a lesson. Planning is short and clear, freely structured, important aspects of the management process for the educator (who and when to ask, how to move to the next stage of the lesson, what scheme to repeat the process in case of unforeseen difficulties change).

The general requirements for a pedagogical master class are based on the following tasks: - To equip students with knowledge about the types of pedagogical abilities, the components of pedagogical skills, the competence of the teacher; - to develop thorough study and skills that will help to prepare for the acquisition of teaching materials on the basics of science; - Improving the educational effectiveness of teaching; - to achieve harmonious development in all respects; - To develop the ability to learn from educational books and magazines; - formation of interest in the study of pedagogical skills; - cultivate the desire to engage in regular mental work.

These groups of requirements can be conditionally combined into educational, didactic, psychological and hygienic requirements. Let's talk about each of them. Educational requirements. Pedagogical master classes have a great educational value, ensuring the unity of ideological, political, labor, moral, aesthetic and physical education of students. In particular, pedagogical master classes provide rich material for shaping the scientific worldview. With this in mind and based on the principle of the inseparable unity of education and upbringing, it is necessary to use every opportunity to develop professional qualities in students.

Accordingly, in preparation for each lesson, the teacher relies on the program and methodological tools to determine what basic knowledge, learning and skills are formed in students in this lesson, what educational

ideas are brought to their minds, how the lesson helps to develop their cognitive interests must think carefully. Didactic requirements. The accuracy of pedagogical master classes is ensured by the rational use of time, the correct setting of the subject, goals and objectives of the lesson. After defining the objectives of the lesson, the teacher begins to choose its most appropriate structure, that is, how to ask, explain, reinforce, control new and previously learned, generalize and systematize knowledge, what type of questioning. considers the use of an individual request or a general request. It is important to set the right time to study new material. A good lesson is one in which the teacher and students focus on learning new material. It is not blocked by extended queries or repetitions. The content of the new material highlights the moments when students need to focus. As you learn new material, the teacher will build on what you have already learned, highlighting the most important ones with other topics. Separating the most important information in the classroom helps students to master the knowledge better and helps them to work independently[1].

Particular attention should be paid to methods that encourage learning in pedagogical skills classes. It uses interesting problems and exercises, cognitive games, and visual aids. But not all lessons are fun. Given the challenges ahead, students need to develop the will and the ability to work hard. The pedagogical master class is characterized by a conscious choice of organizational forms of teaching, that is, a rational combination of group and individual lessons. If the lesson is well thought out and planned, it will be easier to meet the defined requirements for a pedagogical master class. In making the plan, the teacher determines the main purpose of the lesson, its structure, content, teaching materials, methods and techniques, the organization of equipment for each part of the lesson. The expediency of planning is ensured by the correct division of the lesson into parts.

Planning depends on the structure that determines the type of lesson and the didactic purpose. The effectiveness of a pedagogical master class is significantly enhanced when teaching methods are properly selected and combined with visual aids. The skillful use of modern teaching aids increases the intensity of educational work and the technical culture of the educational process. However, in order to use these tools successfully, it is necessary to improve the teacher's methodological and technical knowledge, teaching and skills. In order for a lesson to be successful, the teacher must create an outline that outlines the content in addition to the plan. It includes a list of questions to be asked in the lesson, and specific situations that can be created using interesting and comprehensible material[3].

The syllabus should include additional resources used in the lesson (poems, proverbs, sayings, riddles, excerpts from the works of the authors). Psychological requirements. In compiling the plan and syllabus of the pedagogical master class, the teacher considers the psychological characteristics of each student: - his type of thinking (whether creative or not); - type of memory (voluntary, involuntary, logical, mechanical or recall, memorization and recollection); - the strength and stability of attention (the ability to concentrate on what is being studied), - imagination (creative ability); - will (ability to set long-term and short-term goals and achieve them); - should take into account temperament and character. Students' attitudes towards nature are also influenced by their psychological state, which occurs during the processing of interesting information, hobbies, practical work, and exciting stories of the teacher. Therefore, influencing students' personalities, engaging them in learning activities that give them cognitive joy and satisfaction from what they do, is a necessary aspect of a teacher's work in the classroom. The teacher must clearly and timely monitor the performance of assignments, be demanding but kind and fair, and respect the student's personality. It should be borne in mind that the psychological state of the teacher immediately affects the students. The mood of the teacher, whether he is well-groomed, attentive or, conversely, careless and careless, has a direct impact on the mood of the students. Therefore, pedagogical ethics is one of the most important requirements for the pedagogical success of a lesson[2].

Hygienic requirements. Adherence to the appropriate temperature regime, lighting norms and other hygienic requirements in the classroom is a guarantee of student health. Therefore, the teacher should make sure that they are followed, so that students do not get tired, both physically and mentally. In order to prevent mental fatigue, it is necessary to be careful of the uniformity of the study work, the consistency of the statement, to replace the theoretical material with practical tasks that allow to involve different sensory organs. Assignments that require intense thinking activity should be replaced by the use of visual aids, handouts, and simple textbook assignments and exercises. In order to increase the effectiveness of pedagogical master classes, it is necessary to carefully consider its organizational structure in preparation for it, to pay special

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attention to the issues of personal hygiene in the performance of practical tasks. In short, in preparation for the lesson, the teacher should think carefully about the content, methods and forms of taking into account the knowledge of students. Errors and omissions in the teacher's knowledge should be addressed in the completion of individual assignments. Small-scale tests should not overwhelm students. Checking the mastery of the study material should determine the knowledge of students not only on the assignment, but on the whole subject material. The questions asked by the teacher should reveal the causal relationships and interrelationships between professional knowledge.

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