

Teaching Organic Chemistry in Higher Education Institutions

Genzhemuratova Gulkhan Perdebayevna

Associate professor, candidate of organic and inorganic chemistry faculty of Korakalpok State University

Annotation: The performance of synopsis and individual homework on topics (sections) allocated to the student's independent work is checked by the teacher in each practical lesson and recorded in the group Journal.

Key words: Student independently chooses one of the methods, independently chooses one of the methods propose

During the semester, the student must complete and submit three valuable independent works in the Department according to a plan with approved topics, deadlines for execution at the beginning of the school year.

The student independently chooses one of the methods proposed above and performs independent work according to this method. If a student wants to carry out his independent work in the form of an abstract, then the following requirements are necessarily imposed on him: in an abstract written on a given topic, of course, a zarvarak, and in the next sheet a plan for covering the topic, and then "introduction",

it should be written covering the "main part" and "summary". In the introductory part, this topic is about the essence, the purpose of independent work, and in the main part, in the presence of an incoming substance, its name, structure, isomerism, methods of extraction, physico-chemical properties, use, storage, as well as drugs obtained on its or on its basis information will be brought about. In another main part, the student expresses his opinion on the basis of information received from literary sources, internet sites (using information technologies), applying the knowledge gained in lectures and practical popular lessons. Expresses his opinion on the topic covered in the summary section. After the conclusion, the number of literary sources used consists of a literary source on behalf of at least 5 and is listed. The abstract is 7-10 pages long and is handed over in written form by hand in Cyrillic or Latin graphics. The slides prepared on the topic are 5-10 pieces and should contain information about the substances of the given group, their composition, chemical structure, nomenclature, obtaining, methods of analysis, use, storage and drug preparations, the main part of which should be made up of chemical formulas and formulas for calculating chemical reactions. Slides are recorded on a CD and delivered along with an abstract.

The future of each society is determined by the extent to which the educational system is developed, which is an integral part of it and a vital necessity. Today, the reform and improvement of the continuous education system of our country, which is on the path of independent development, raising it to a new qualitative stage, introducing advanced pedagogical and information technologies into it, and increasing the efficiency of Education have risen to the level of Public Policy. With the adoption of the law "on education" and the "national program of training", the basis of modern personnel training was created through the system of continuing education. It is known that continuity and continuity education, putting an end to excessive repetition in the system, first of all expand the spiritual and intellectual potential of society, and, moreover, ensure the sustainable development of production as a factor in improving the social and scientific technical progress of the state. The development of pedagogical technologies and their penetration into the educational process, as well as in the process of rapid exchange and improvement of information technologies, each person is provided with the opportunity to strengthen his professional training, skills.

Education without usluk consists in the perfect combination of various forms, methods, means and directions of deep, comprehensively substantiated education and training of specialist personnel. The quality of continuing education is ensured by the interaction between different components, the rational application of certain methods and techniques to the educational process.

The general pedagogical and didactic requirement for all stages of Education consists in improving the effectiveness of independent work of the student on the basis of programmatic knowledge, imagination

and skills, increasing his interest in scientific thinking, academic science, deepening his professional knowledge, increasing their activity during theoretical and practical training. World pedagogical experience confirms that modern pedagogical technologies have an unlimited opportunity to interest students in disciplines, to increase their activity in independent work.

The task of education today is to teach students to operate independently in the conditions of an information and educational environment that is increasing every day, to use the information flow rationally. For this, it is necessary to create the possibility and conditions of continuous independent work.

The main goal and driving force of amalgam reforms in the field of education at a time when the Republic of Uzbekistan is on the path of building a democratic, legal and civil society is to educate a harmoniously developed person.

The concept of "innovation technology". Until then, in traditional education, students were taught to acquire only ready-made knowledge. Such a method would fade the initiative of independent thinking, creative search in students.

Currently, interest in increasing the effectiveness of Education, attention is growing every day, using interactive methods (innovative pedagogical and information technologies) in the educational process. The activities in which modern technologies are used are aimed at the fact that students search for the knowledge they are acquiring on their own, independently study and analyze it, and also give rise to the conclusions themselves. In this process, the teacher creates conditions for the development, formation, acquisition and upbringing of the individual and the team, as well as performs the task of directing, directing. In such a learning process, the student becomes the main figure.

This led scientists and practitioners to believe that the learning process can be attempted to be technologized, that is, to transform teaching into a technological process that gives a clearly guaranteed result regarding production.

The birth of such an idea gave rise to a new direction of pedagogical technology in pedagogical science.

The main reason why special attention is paid to the use of pedagogical technologies in the educational and educational process of educational institutions today is the following:

First of all, in the breadth of the possibility of implementing personality-developing education in pedagogical technologies, special attention is paid to the issue of implementing developmental education in the law "on education" and the "national program for training personnel".

Secondly, pedagogical technologies provide an opportunity to widely introduce a systematic activity approach to the educational process.

Thirdly, pedagogical technology encourages the teacher to design in advance the technological chain, starting from the goals of the educational process, to draw up a diagnosis system and control the course of this process.

Fourth, since pedagogical technology is based on the application of new tools and information methods, their application provides for the implementation of the requirements of the "national program for training personnel".

The correct introduction of pedagogical technologies in the educational process leads to the fact that the teacher acts in this process as the main organizer or consultant. This requires more independence, creativity and volitional qualities from the teacher.

The application of any pedagogical technology in the educational process depends on the personal nature, on who is teaching the student and who is teaching the teacher.

Classes conducted on the basis of pedagogical technology provide an opportunity for young people to think, substantiate their point of view, satisfying their desire to express their attitude to important life achievements and problems.

In the innovative processes taking place at the present time, to solve the problems before the educational system, individuals are needed who are able to assimilate new information and assess their acquired knowledge by themselves, make the necessary decisions, are independent and freely thinking.

Therefore, in the educational and educational process of educational institutions, modern teaching methods of interactive methods, the role and importance of innovative technologies are immeasurable.

Knowledge, experience in pedagogical technology and their application in education ensure that students receive educated and mature qualifications.

Innovation (English-“ innovation”) means innovation, innovation.

Innovative technologies are the introduction of innovations and changes in the pedagogical process and the activity of the teacher and the student, in the implementation of which mainly interactive methods are used.

Interactive (“Inter ” is mutual. “act” - to act) - means to act among themselves or to be in the order of conversation, communication with someone. In other words, interactive teaching methodologies are a special form of Organization of cognitive and communicative activity, in which educators will be involved in the process of cognition, will be able to understand and think about what they know and think. The role of the teacher in interactive lessons leads in part to the orientation of students ' activities towards achieving lesson goals.

Interactive methods and methodology of application of pedagogical technology that chemistry can apply in the educational process

Let's start the statement of this text from the narrative told in distant times.

One day from the days, a man, hungry for snow by the lake, came across a sage holding a fish, and turned to him and said “ ” I am hungry, help me!”, The sage replied: “I can give you fish, you will be full quickly, and after a while you will be hungry again just like that, and you will ask me for help again. I can give you a fishing rod, but it can break at some point, in which you will have to turn to me again. Better yet, I will teach you how to make a fishing rod, which is long and difficult, but later you will not need my help. Choose your own path...”

The conclusion from the above narration is that a good teacher should teach the student to “make a fishing rod”, and a smart student should learn it. The faster and more firmly students learn to “make a fishing rod”, the more they will have their own “hunt” without having to give in to someone. The fact that new interactive and unconventional pedagogical technologies are very used in the implementation of such tasks is confirmed by the results of many pedagogical experiments carried out by researchers in various educational institutions. Therefore, it is extremely necessary that teachers operating in educational institutions know how to apply innovative technologies in their place in their training in their field.

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