

FORMS OF ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN HISTORY IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Currently, modern teaching methods are widely used in the educational process. The use of modern teaching methods leads to the achievement of high efficiency in the learning process. When choosing teaching methods, the choice is considered appropriate, based on the didactic task of each lesson. This article discusses the forms of organization of educational activities in history in higher educational institutions.

KEYWORDS: *Education, Innovation, Historical Science, Pedagogical Skills, Pedagogical Technology.*

INTRODUCTION

A modern teacher who is able to freely use all the advantages of information and communication technologies when teaching a subject outside of his specialty, practically confidently applying these technologies to students and students, believes that existing innovations in science and technology require intensive inclusion in the content of curricula and textbooks, thereby creating the basis for the formation of modern knowledge of students. The introduction of modern teaching technologies and various methodological approaches, in turn, creates favorable conditions for the relatively easy and durable formation of a large amount of fundamental information among students.

While preserving the traditional form of the lesson, enriching it with methods that activate the activities of diverse students leads to an increase in the level of assimilation by students. To do this, it is necessary to rationally organize the lesson process, constantly stimulate the interest of students and their activity in the educational process by the teacher, break the educational material into smaller fragments and use such techniques as brainstorming, working in small groups, discussion, problem situation, reference text, project, role-playing games, etc. when revealing their content. It is required to motivate students to independently perform practical exercises.

MAIN PART

As you know, the education system is a social mechanism for the constant transfer of accumulated knowledge to subsequent generations. With the help of this mechanism, the formation of the personality in society is ensured and predetermined, because without the transfer of accumulating and developing knowledge, neither society nor the individual can develop [1].

Educating young people in the spirit of patriotism and respect for our national values, protection from various ills and threats, increasing the effectiveness of propaganda work is one of the pressing problems of today.

The information sphere is a constantly expanding area of human activity associated with the production of new information products, services and technologies [2]. Today, the information sphere includes not only research and information centers, networks, libraries and archives, but also office systems, mass media, educational, electoral and information technologies, which generally form the industry of creating, storing, processing and distributing information in all areas of human activity[3].

This is also confirmed by the trend of formation of the information society – a society whose members interact with each other and with the environment mainly through highly specialized communication channels, the purpose of which is data transmission.

In today's globalized world, the issue of upbringing a harmoniously developed spiritually enlightened person is becoming more and more urgent. In turn, the process of globalization affects human spirituality. The process of globalization is mainly characterized by the development of international economic relations, information technology and science and technology. Globalization imposes new requirements on the rapid development of production and the training of appropriate personnel. This is due to the fact that the development of the economy is inextricably linked with the training of qualified personnel.

The rapid development of Information Technology and globalization processes are setting new tasks in the areas of human factor, education, new pedagogical technology. In fact, more than a hundred years ago, the knowledge that a person received in the process of education was enough for his whole life. Because the exchange of Information, its update has been very slow[4]. The development of Information Communication Technology has also led to the fact that educational programs become obsolete in the short term[5]. Their creation should be in proportion to the newly formed professions and specialties. In conclusion, it is worth noting that the role of each parent in the integration of the idea of national independence into the younger generation is also very important. It is necessary for parents to realize how important their children are in preschool education, their spiritual development, this period is an important stage of continuous education and upbringing. It will be desirable to achieve a consistent adaptation of the family to the system of educational institutions.

The lesson is the main organizational form of educational work, in which the teacher is engaged strictly according to a schedule with a permanent composition of students within a clearly defined lesson, guided by collective cognitive activity, using a variety of techniques to achieve didactic and educational tasks that he sets before the curriculum. Lesson special forms of the educational process are an important factor in improving the effectiveness of the lesson.

One of the most important conditions for the implementation of educational and educational tasks assigned to historical science is that it is advisable to start teaching history only after the role of the history course taught in each class, its educational tasks, each chapter and topics in them, and even more educational, are clearly defined in advance. educational and developmental tasks of the subject that takes place in each lesson.

The successful implementation of the goals and objectives of teaching in historical education primarily depends on the ability of the teacher to clearly and correctly define the educational tasks of

each lesson in advance. This, in turn, depends on the level of thorough theoretical knowledge and skills of the teacher to correctly set the educational tasks of the lesson and methods of their solution.

The lesson as the main link of the educational process occupies an important place in teaching young people the basics of science. The didactic requirements for a history lesson are: scientific, historicity, methodicality, visibility, the possibility of students' cognition and age-related psychological characteristics, continuity and continuity, the connection of history in the context of time and space, education and upbringing that it has a purpose[6].

When preparing for each lesson, it is provided that the state educational standards and curriculum are indicated in the cover letter. When preparing and conducting a lesson, it is necessary to prepare the teacher for each subject of the curriculum in its own subject, preparation for each lesson. In preparation for each individual lesson, the teacher conducts the following work:

- Specify goals and objectives based on the topic;
- Highlights the content of the educational material and develops it didactically (highlights the leading concept, patterns, factual and practical information);
- Assumes a connection with the previously studied, the logic of content placement;
- Determines the nature of educational and cognitive activity of students, that is, thinks over what skills and abilities will be formed, what is the relationship between reproductive and research activities, independent work and the role of a teacher.
- Defines the form, tool, methods and techniques of the lesson;
- Teaching methods: selects and defines tasks, exercises, problem questions, tasks.
- Develops and plans the lesson process.

It is also necessary to be able to clearly and effectively conduct a well-prepared lesson, again in an organized manner. At the same time, the following rules should be observed:

- 1) Start the lesson clearly and in an organized manner, and for this everything must be prepared for the lesson in advance;
- 2) Know the attention of students to the content of the lesson and support it throughout the lesson, activating the cognitive activity of students.
- 3) Rational use of time in the classroom;
- 4) Observation of one's own behavior. High spirituality, morality and culture, the manner of speaking and demanding, encouraging, addressing students-all this determines the style of the teacher's activity, and also excludes strenuous work or extreme emotional excitability of students.
- 5) The conditions under which the demonstration of entrepreneurship takes place in the lesson must be taken into account when changing the conditions of the lesson.

The purpose of teaching history in every history lesson and in extracurricular activities is to ensure the harmony of education and upbringing [7]. Important concepts that form the basis of the scientific worldview are assimilated by students gradually, over the course of several lessons, new concepts are concretized and supplemented with new content based on the material of the next lesson [8]. The next lesson expands the knowledge acquired by students in previous lessons, skills, forms new concepts in them. Students are becoming more and more aware of historical processes.

The lesson is a collective form of learning, which has such features as a permanent composition of students, a clearly defined pre-arranged schedule of classes and the organization of educational work on one specific topic. During the training sessions, the foundation is laid for students to master the basics of the knowledge being studied, to form the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities.

- Knowledge – assimilation, systematization and consolidation in memory of concepts and ideas about laws, laws, phenomena, facts of the environment, as well as about the methods of activity
- Skill-the ability of trainees to successfully perform their actions in the process of work, using methods of action that is appropriate in certain conditions
- Qualification-the ability of trainees to accurately, quickly and purposefully automatically perform their actions in the process of work.

The educational and educational significance of the visibility of history teaching is also great. First of all, the visual aid serves as an important source of students' knowledge. Even when the teacher's statement is always complete, students' ideas about events will be incomplete. Also, without the use of ornaments, it is impossible to imagine a complete, accurate and deep picture of the studied period.

Visual aids help to clarify the historical imagination of students and clarify these ideas. Visual images reveal not only the appearance of historical facts and phenomena, but also their inner essence. Visual aids help students to understand complex historical phenomena, the meaning of historical concepts more easily.

Visual aids contribute to the formation of students' historical ideas, their theoretical generalization and generalization, a better understanding of the results, objective patterns of social development, relationships, and also serve as an important means of aesthetic education of students.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the importance of visibility is not limited to the statement with the participation of the organs of vision of historical facts, phenomena and the formation of a clear idea of them, it also facilitates the understanding of complex historical phenomena, concepts, contributes to a truthful understanding of history.

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