

Methods Of Forming Small Groups Of Students In Education

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Annotation. This article describes modern education. One of the factors that helped to realize the ideas was to organize small groups of students, in accordance with which he was offered methods of arranging desks in the classroom and students in them.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассказывается о современном образовании. Одним из факторов, способствовавших реализации идеи, была организация малых групп учащихся, в соответствии с которой ему были предложены способы расстановки парт в классе и учащихся в них.

Keywords and phrases: teaching; board; desk; excellent; east; north; south; classroom; small group; good assessor; intermediate learner; sluggish; degree of true intellectual development; the closest degree of intellectual development; modern education;

Introduction

In recent years, radical changes have taken place in the education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Like all socio-economic sectors, the education system has begun to integrate with the education of developed countries.

Due to the conditions created in our country, the patriotism, aspiration to knowledge, activism and free thinking of our youth, their place in society is growing from year to year, occupying high places in world science, art and sports olympics. As it was said by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev in his decrees, resolutions and speeches before the people emphasizes that our main task is to achieve a high level of efficiency in all areas.

Educational performance cannot be measured by the achievements of individual students. Evaluation of performance is based on the definition of education in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", approved on September 23, 2020: "Education - deep for students a systematic process aimed at imparting theoretical knowledge, skills and practical abilities, as well as the formation of their

general and professional knowledge, skills and abilities, the development of their abilities.

The law stipulates that every student must be deeply equipped with theoretical knowledge, be able to apply this knowledge in practice, and constantly develop their abilities.

Therefore, science teachers are required to move to teach each student at the level of intellectual development closest to him or her, not at his or her true level of intellectual development.

The true level of intellectual development of the student. This allows the student to complete assignments independently without any outside help. The closest level of intellectual development of the student. In this case, the student completes the assignments with minimal external assistance, such as books, people around him, or the Internet.

The level of intellectual development of a student can be explained as follows.

The first level can be compared to a car that sunk in the mud and its wheels spin incessantly but do not cover the distance.

The second level can be compared to a car that sunk in the mud after a little supporting they can go on acting out.

A second condition is definitely necessary for life. Therefore, we need to move on to teaching in the classroom, taking into account the level of intellectual development of each student. In that case, the student will be able to do the work that he did not do yesterday, and the next day he will be able to do it independently. In each lesson, the level of intellectual development of each student is gradually increased. This is called developmental education.

Let's say there are 25 students in a class, 5 of whom are eager to learn what the teacher is teaching, while the rest are indifferent to the lesson and some are trying to be naughty. In this context, the legitimate question arises as to how each student can be taught at his or her closest level of intellectual development. The answer to this question is to move students to teaching based on their nature and character. That's what modern education demands.

Modern education is a complex use of information and communication technologies and

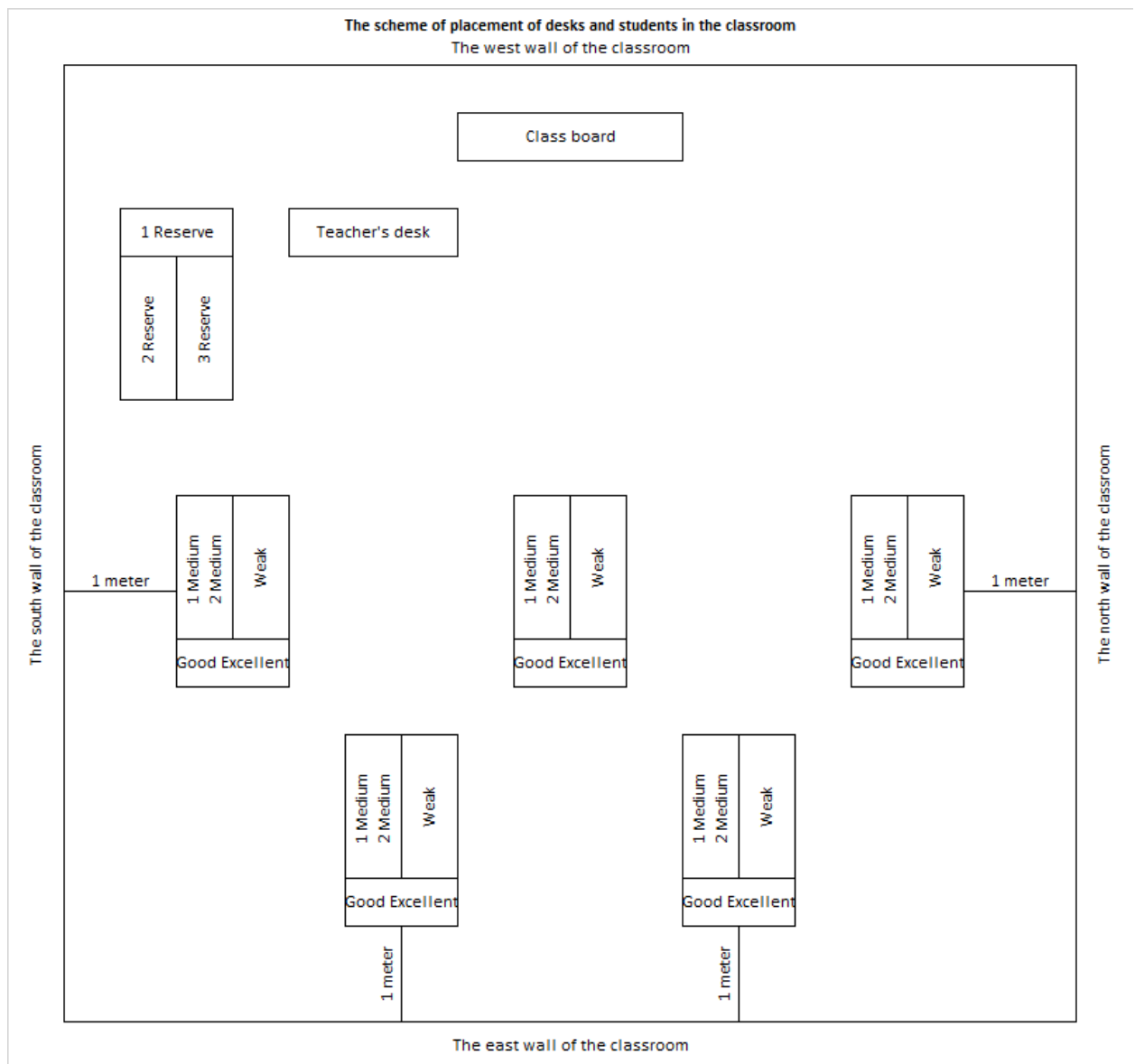
interactive methods in the classroom, aimed at the more independent acquisition of knowledge based on the nature of children's interactions and planned activities, each of which Armed with the knowledge of the nearest level of intellectual development, the application of this knowledge in a changing environment is said to be an education that guarantees the formation of practical skills and competencies.

In order to teach students in small groups, it is necessary to prepare the classroom for them.

Let's say there are 25-30 students in the class. In this case, the teacher's desk and students' desks are placed in the classroom as shown in the table.

If there are 25 students in the class, there will be 5 students in each set of desks. 18 desks are required to form 5 small groups. Fifteen of them will be seated by students, while the remaining three will be used by the team leader and five small group leaders to sit together and consult. Also, if there are more than 25 students in the class, they will be transferred to the reserve desks.

The distance between the set of small group desks and the walls of the classroom should be about 1 meter. This space is used for training in the form of rehearsals.



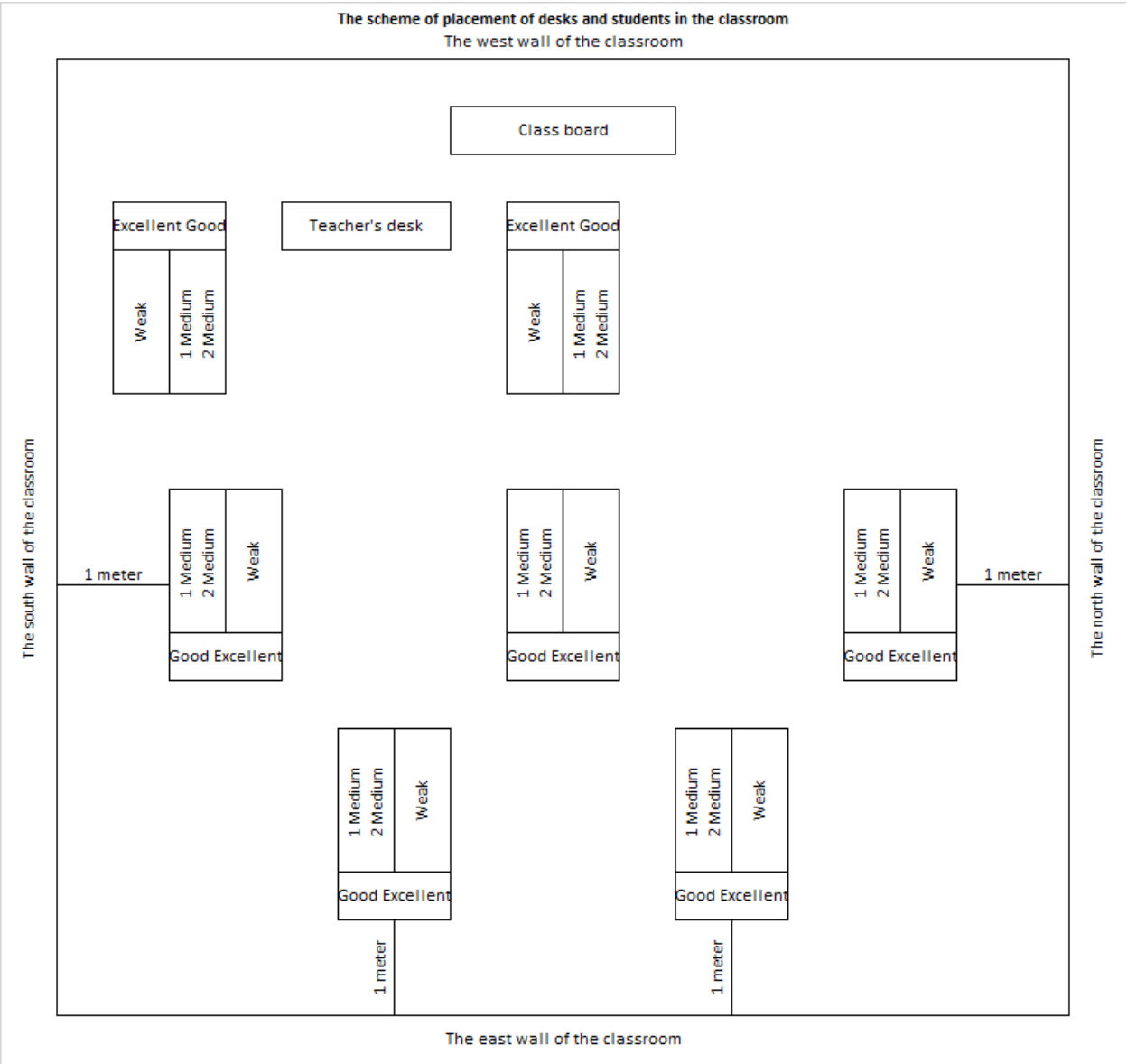
Note on understanding the table: 1 backup batch, 2 backup batch, 3 backup batch. Excellent student. A good student. 1st Intermediate Student, 2nd Intermediate Student. A slow learner.

Excellent and well-rounded students sit side by side on a desk on the east side of the classroom. About the excellent student, a low-achieving student sits on a bench on the north side of the classroom.

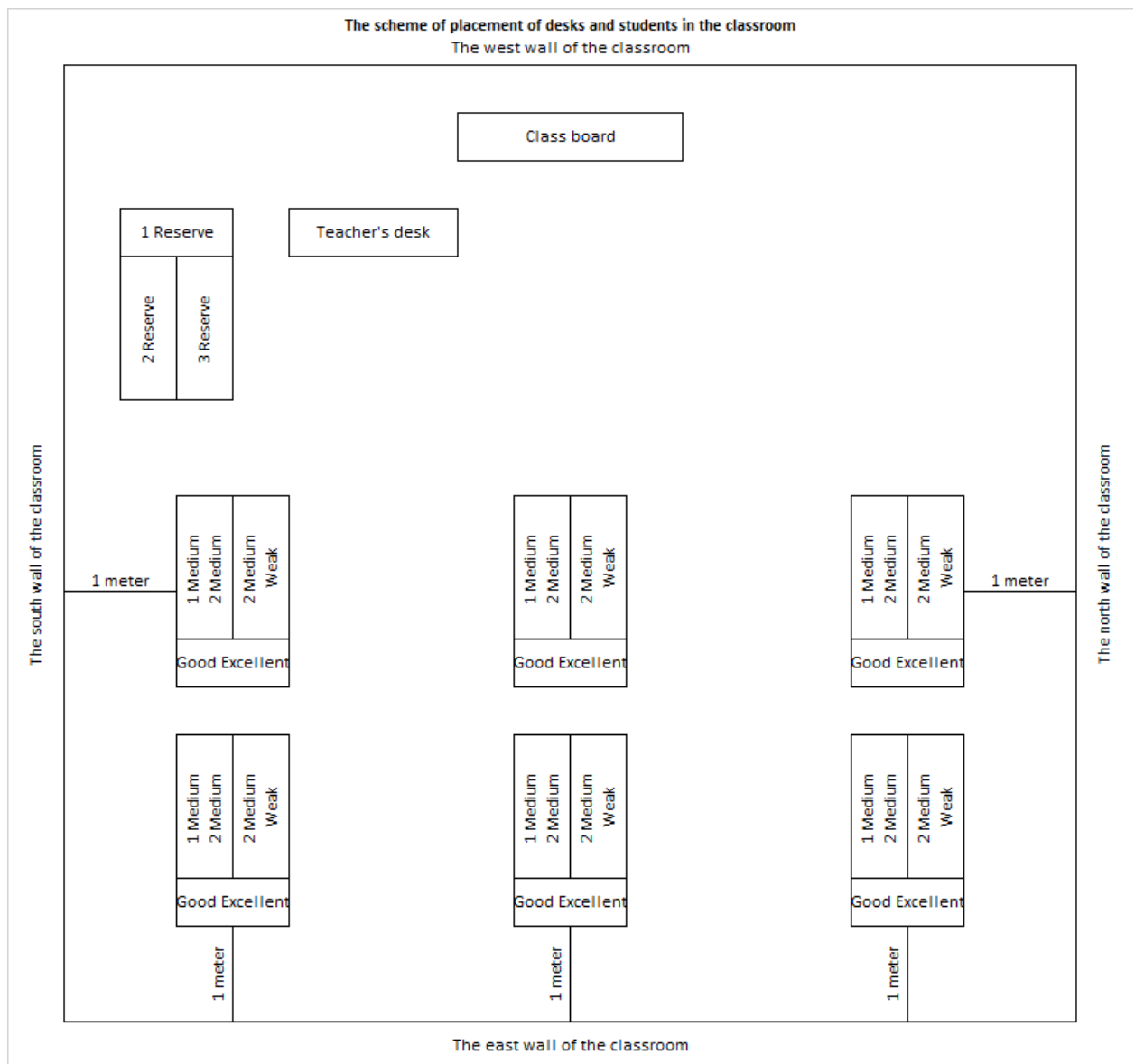
About a good learner, there are two middle learners sitting at a desk on the south wall of the classroom.

To each of the three desks, which are interconnected from the east, north, and south sides of the classroom, such seating of five students, in conjunction with a good learner, a slow learner. ensures successful operation with. Similarly, a good mastering student will be able to work successfully with two intermediate mastering students in consultation with an excellent student.

If there are 35 students in a class, the following table is used:



If the number of students in a class is 36 or more, the following table is used:



If the number of students in a class is 12 to 15, each subset of sets will form 5 small groups of 3 students. In this case, three sets of desks are the main, and the other two are the set of spare desks.

If the number of students in a class is from 16 to 24, each subset of sets will form 6 small groups of 4 students. In this case, four sets of desks are the main, and the other two are the set of spare desks.

In all variants of the formation of small groups of students, it is important to pay attention to the optimal distribution of students with excellent, good mastery, intermediate mastery and poor mastery.

Secondary education, that is, the composition of students in small groups formed

from the 5th grade, will not change until they graduate from school.

Small groups work in competition with each other. Each small group works under the motto "One for all, all for one." As a result, there will be no student left who does not complete the given assignment.

In short, the main goal of education is to place desks in the classroom in the prescribed manner and effectively organize modern classes without students, to use information and communication technologies, interactive methods in place and in moderation. It has a positive effect on the education and upbringing of humble people who are deeply aware of their responsibility to society, the state and the family,

who are free-thinking, who love science, morality, labor and truth.

Such organizational work requires the assessment of homework in the classroom, the organization of lessons on the transition and repetition of new topics in a radically transformed form, to achieve effectiveness in education, to teach each student at the level of his closest intellectual development, it allows him to be active from the beginning to the end of the lesson, to think freely, to work more independently, to realize that he is no less than other classmates and that he is a necessary link in the chain of small group activities.

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