

IMPORTANCE OF CLUSTER-MODULE IN THE PROCESS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the importance of the cluster module system in popularizing sports among students in the higher education system and improving the health of young people with health problems.

Key words: sustainable development, educational system, leading educational institutions, cluster-module education, strengths and weaknesses, speed, agility, endurance, internal motivation.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ КЛАСТЕРА-МОДУЛЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ О БУЧЕНИЯ И ВОСПИТАНИЯ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье описывается значение кластерно-модульной системы в популяризации спорта среди студентов в системе высшего образования и оздоровления молодежи с проблемами здоровья.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, система образования, ведущие образовательные учреждения, кластерно-модульное образование, сильные и слабые стороны, скорость, маневренность, выносливость, внутренняя мотивация.

TA'LIM VA TARBIYA JARAYONIDA KLASTER-MODUL AHAMIYATI

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada oliy ta'lim tizimida talabalar orasida sportni ommalashtirish va sog'lig'ida muammosi bor yoshlarni sog'lomlashtirishda klaster modul tizimini ahamiyati haqida bayon qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: barqaror rivojlanish, ta'lim tizimi, yetakchi ta'lim muassasalari, klaster-modul ta'limi, kuchli va kuchsiz tomoni, tezlik, chaqqonlik, chidamlilik, Ichki motivatsi.

Education is considered the main driving force of world development and an important factor of sustainable development. One of the priority areas is to improve the education system and organize it in a high-quality way, to introduce the mechanisms of providing guaranteed knowledge to students in the training process. Leading educational institutions are conducting many studies on the development and implementation of innovative pedagogical technologies in the training of future personnel. Today, it is no secret that young people make up the majority of the population in the world. In the world, students are a special group that is more susceptible to the influence of negative environmental factors than other social groups of the population, suffers from various diseases, and is characterized by different levels of physical development and physical training. In higher educational institutions, scientific research was conducted to study the effect of training on the body of those engaged in teaching physical education and sports science, to determine the state of health and physical fitness of students, and to organize the training process. Strengthening the health of students, developing their physical qualities, increasing their interest in physical education and sports training has become one of the demands of the time. , not enough scientific research has been conducted on the creation of a system of organizing innovative sports clusters with a clear goal.

The cluster-module doctrine was created at the end of the Second World War when the social and economic need increased. Guidelines for its theoretical and technological application were developed and studied, as well as technical safety guidelines were developed in other areas of industry. This was the appearance of the cluster-module theory, but the term had not entered education and vocational training. Cluster-module education entered this field only after ten years. The UNESCO conference held in Paris in 1974 gave impetus to the practical application of the cluster-module technology.

The study of cluster-module theory is of interest to different researchers for different purposes. Some have focused on students' desire to learn in a convenient way, while others (Klinstedt, Kurch) have focused on students' determination of their own strengths and weaknesses. the third ones (Gareyev, Durko, Kulikov) focus on

combining the forms and methods of education, and the fourth ones (Zakoryukin, Panchenko) focus on the content of the formed educational materials.

The cluster-module theory was created in the late 80s based on the research of Yusyavichene and his students. The authors of this study aimed to create favorable conditions for the formation of a person by using the cluster-module doctrine, to study the personal needs of the person based on his basic training, based on the personal training program. This indicates that cluster-module education is more convenient than other educational concepts and theories.

The purpose of the research is to develop a cluster module for teaching "Physical education and sports" in the higher education system and to test it in pedagogical experience.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the importance of using the cluster-module method in the teaching of physical education and sports science in higher educational institutions has been determined;

indicators of physical (strength, quick-strength, speed, agility, endurance qualities) of students studying in higher educational institutions (boys and girls) were determined;

The theoretical analysis of the cluster-module theory identified its following features:

- cluster-module teaching provides a didactic system and appearance in the cluster-module program;

- cluster-module education provides the basis for the structure of the educational content, the statement of the theoretical material, the control of methodological material and knowledge acquisition in the educational process, and the assessment system;

-cluster-module teaching considers the variation of education in applying the personal capabilities and requirements of students to the educational process.

These features of cluster-module education determine its high technology as follows: Ta'lim mazmuninig tuzilishi;

Sequence view of all elements of the didactic system in the form of a cluster-module program;

Variant structure of organizational methodological unit.

Thus, as a result of the generalized analysis of cluster-module education, we understand that it is a high-tech educational system based on the principle of conscious learning and the approach of activity.

Despite the different opinions of cluster-module education researchers, one thing is clear - the main goal of cluster-module education is related to the organization of education together with the content of educational institutions, "to meet the current

needs of people" guaranteeing satisfaction", is the development of flexible educational structures.

The approach to primary competence in the organization of the educational process corresponds to the principles of I.F. Herbert's didactics. According to him, in the field of individual psychological differences, an individual image is formed in the mind of each person and constantly changes. Think of memory as the recollection of a vision, fantasy as a willingly changing appearance, thinking as the naming and shaping of a vision of an existing concept, desire as the result of going against a different vision, and will as the vision of the achievements of a dominant desire.

Goal-oriented education is not only memory, imagination, and ability, but also the will to continue learning.

Based on the results obtained during our research, we noted the mechanism of formation of the internal motivation of the person, its will activity based on the teachings of Y. Komensky, J. M. Russi, I. T. Testalotsi.

Various interests of the person in education and training are the first source, which is the awakening of the desire for further training (extrinsic motivation) offered by the teacher. As a result, the student may develop a reciprocal relationship with the teacher, i.e., an interest that manifests itself in the individual's voluntary activity (internal motivation).

During the theoretical-methodological analysis of the design of the educational process in the cluster type, it was noted that there is a correlation between the level of education-oriented knowledge and the individual's decision-making, that is, with the psychological characteristics of the individual in the sphere of motivation. will be done.

In the formation of in-depth knowledge of specialists, the existence of a situation of conflict between the imaginations that lead to the emergence of desire and the isolation of the priority factor that determines the realization of the individual's will plays a decisive role.

One of the necessary and sufficient conditions for the development of internal motivation is a dialogic relationship between the teacher and students, which allows to ensure the effectiveness of the process of formation of excellent knowledge in students. . In this case, as one of the most important catalysts in the development of a person - quantitatively based expertise [I.D. Rudinsky 2004; S.A.Safonsev, 2003], a questionnaire survey [S.L.Safonsev, N.Y.Safonseva, 2010.], cluster method in the design of pedagogical objects [N.Y.Safonseva, 2006.] is a pedagogical diagnosis, strengthened by modern qualitative methods.

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