



MECHANISMS OF APPLYING BASED ON THE EDUCATIONAL METHODS OF THE MODELING EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Abstract *The principles of purposefulness, collective activity, self-awareness, freedom of will, personality-oriented education, and the influence of the community are analyzed as fundamental elements of contemporary educational content. Special attention is given to the significance of pedagogical requirements, encouragement, criticism, and compulsion as methods for forming students' moral and ethical qualities. The article also examines the role of informal student leaders in educational groups and highlights the importance of pedagogical modeling as a theoretical and practical tool for enhancing the effectiveness of education. This article explores the mechanisms of modeling the educational process through the application of modern pedagogical methods. The study emphasizes the dialectical contradictions in education, the necessity of systematic organization, and the dual nature of teacher–student interaction.*

Keywords: *self-awareness, freedom of will, pedagogical requirements, student community, education, pedagogical modeling, upbringing methods, contradictions in education*

Introduction

Students spend much of their free time in families, communities, or informal social settings, which weakens the continuous impact of universities. The upbringing process has always been a central issue in pedagogy, as it determines the development of an individual as a fully-fledged member of society. Although higher education institutions play a leading role in educating students, their influence is limited in time and scope. Therefore, pedagogical technologies must not only ensure

the holistic formation of students within classrooms but also consider their extracurricular environments and socio-cultural influences.

1. Contradictions in the Educational Process

One of the specific features of education is the presence of contradictions. These may arise between students' initial qualities and the requirements imposed upon them, or between their consciousness and behavior. Such contradictions often emerge when educators lack sufficient understanding of students' psychological and physiological characteristics. Recognizing and resolving these contradictions are essential for effective pedagogical modeling.

2. Principles of Modern Educational Content

The modeling of education is based on several principles:

Clarity of Purpose: From the early years of Uzbekistan's independence, the goals of youth education were clearly defined, focusing on raising spiritually and culturally developed professionals.

Collective Activity: Tutors and teachers must promote collaboration, moral thinking, and cultural enrichment within student groups.

Self-awareness: A key goal of education is to foster independent thought, democratic values, and strong personal convictions in students.

Freedom of Will: Well-organized educational processes nurture determination and responsibility in students.

Personality-Oriented Approach: The individuality of each student must remain central to educational strategies.

Influence of the Community: Student collectives shape behavior, worldview, and cooperation skills.

3. Pedagogical Methods in Upbringing

Pedagogical requirements, direct and indirect, are fundamental tools for guiding behavior. Methods such as teaching, training, encouragement, criticism, and

compulsion contribute to moral development when applied thoughtfully. For instance:

Encouragement boosts self-confidence and positive behavior.

Criticism helps eliminate negative habits and promotes reflection.

Compulsion, when used cautiously and without harming dignity, corrects misconduct.

4. The Role of Informal Leaders

Educational collectives often have both formally appointed leaders and informal ones who influence their peers through personal authority. Teachers must skillfully identify, guide, and cooperate with these informal leaders to maintain balance and achieve educational goals.

5. Pedagogical Modeling

Modeling serves as both a theoretical and practical method for studying and organizing the educational process. Pedagogical models can be objective (practical) or symbolic (informational), represented through charts, schemes, or formulas. Effective modeling requires consideration of:

Teacher - student communication,

Goal - oriented methods,

Conclusion

Through a systematic and personality-oriented approach, teachers can foster morally strong, intellectually capable, and socially responsible individuals, ensuring the preparation of highly qualified specialists for society. The educational process is a complex system requiring careful consideration of contradictions, pedagogical requirements, collective influences, and student individuality. Pedagogical modeling provides a framework for analyzing, predicting, and enhancing educational outcomes.

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