

GENERAL METHODS OF EDUCATION

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Annotation: *This article discusses the methods of education, the goals and objectives of educational methods, their principles and characteristics, as well as how to organize and shape students into a cohesive group.*

Keywords: *education methods, methods of encouragement and punishment in education, methods related to the formation of social consciousness.*

The general methods of education serve as an essential tool for educators and teachers in the teaching process. Through these methods, it is possible to enhance the effectiveness of knowledge delivery, encourage the personal development of students, and shape their social skills.

The main methods of education, such as practice, discussion, games, and project-based approaches, are aimed at increasing students' activity and creativity. Each method has its unique advantages, and selecting them correctly can significantly enhance the effectiveness of the educational process.

Additionally, the general methods of education should be applied in accordance with the teacher's pedagogical skills, the needs of the students, and the conditions of the educational institution. With these approaches, the educational process becomes more effective and aligned with its goals.

As a result, the general methods of education not only provide students with knowledge but also equip them with life skills, moral values, and a sense of social responsibility. This, in turn, helps them succeed in their future lives.

The general methods of education are the fundamental techniques and approaches used by educators and teachers in the teaching process. They play a crucial role in shaping the personality, knowledge level, and skills of children. Education methods are not only focused on delivering knowledge but also on fostering the social, emotional, and moral development of students.

Each method has its own unique characteristics and can be applied in different conditions and for various purposes. These include methods such as discussions, practice, games, projects, and independent work. Through these methods, educators encourage students to actively participate, express their opinions, and solve problems.

Familiarizing oneself with the general methods of education allows educators and teachers to choose effective approaches for their work. This, in turn, helps students with

self-development, creativity, and independent thinking. Gaining a deep understanding of the essence and goals of education makes it easier to apply its methods correctly, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the teaching process.

Education methods are the techniques and tools used by educators to influence students, aimed at instilling the qualities of a well-rounded personality. These methods organize the educational process in a pedagogically appropriate manner to shape students. The methods of education are determined with the goal of developing a child's personality in a comprehensive manner and include many educational influences related to the educational process. The education methods are aligned with the tasks set by society, aiming to nurture individuals who are well-rounded, free-thinking, creative, and independent in educational institutions.

According to Aristotle, the educator themselves must have undergone education and acquired human virtues. "Know this," says Aristotle, "a person who has not been educated cannot educate others. A person with good character cannot lead others to bad and immoral deeds. If you wish to educate your students, start by improving your own spirit. If you wish to find fault in others, you must first cleanse yourself of flaws and vices. But how can a blind person show the way to the sightless? Can a despicable and low person offer honor and dignity to others?"

In addition to this, in Eastern countries, works related to ethics and education, such as the *"Roshinoma"*, *"Qobusnoma"*, Farididdin Attar's *"Pandnoma"*, and Ubayd Zakani's *"Sad Pand"*, are widely circulated.

In the early Middle Ages, the works of Aristotle and his followers were translated into Arabic, and their teachings were studied and enriched by Eastern philosophers such as al-Kindi, Farabi, Biruni, Ibn Sina, Omar Khayyam, Nasir al-Din Tusi, Jami, Navoi, and others.

Methods of encouragement involve positively evaluating the actions of students. Encouragement evokes feelings of joy, satisfaction, and contentment, fosters vitality and enthusiasm, strengthens self-confidence, motivates positive behavior, and increases responsibility for one's actions and conduct. Encouragement methods are diverse and include approval, cheering up, offering support, expressing confidence, noting achievements, verbal and written praise, rewarding, and more.

Encouragement should be applied while considering pedagogical requirements. Any form of encouragement must align with the student's true service to the community. When encouraging a student, their individual characteristics and role within the group should be taken into account, and it should not be done consecutively. Overpraise, comparison with others in the group, or excessive demands can loosen discipline and lead to the development of arrogance and selfishness in students. When organizing encouragement, it is important to consider not only the student's achievements but also

their position in the group, their moral character, and their willingness to comply with group tasks.

Punishment methods involve giving negative feedback on students' behavior. Punishment can help prevent undesirable behavior, correct moral flaws, and instill feelings of shame before the community, making them recognize their wrongdoing.

Punishment methods, based on the support or involvement of the community, are also diverse. These include reprimanding, scolding, humiliating, causing embarrassment, discussing behavior in front of the group, excluding the individual from certain activities, and more. The use of educational tools always requires the application of corresponding educational methods, as they help shape consciousness, emotions, and behavioral traits.

Conclusion. The general methods of education serve as an essential tool for educators and teachers in the teaching process. Through these methods, it is possible to enhance the effectiveness of knowledge transfer, encourage students' personal development, and foster the formation of social skills.

The main methods of education, such as practical work, discussion, game-based approaches, and project-based approaches, are aimed at enhancing students' engagement and creativity. Each method has its own unique advantages, and selecting the appropriate ones significantly increases the effectiveness of the educational process.

Additionally, the general methods of education must be applied in accordance with the teacher's pedagogical skills, the needs of the students, and the conditions of the educational institution. Using these approaches ensures that the educational process is more effective and aligned with its goals.

As a result, the general methods of education not only equip students with knowledge but also provide them with life skills, moral values, and a sense of social responsibility. This, in turn, helps them succeed in their future lives.

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