

Improving Educational Efficiency and the Role of Interactive Methods in the Teaching of Botany

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Abstract: This article reflects on ways to improve the effectiveness of education in teaching botany. Today's modern education cannot be imagined without interactive techniques. Active methods that reveal the content of the lesson serve as practical support for both the student and the educator. In contrast to the traditional lesson, methods are invigorating the course process, and most importantly the student is cultivating consciousness. The article also analyzes the importance of these techniques by conducting research based on samples. In the current educational system, ways of organizing cognitive activity of students are analyzed in improving educational effectiveness in teaching the new conceptual technology of knowledge acquisition and biology.

Keywords: Botany, interactive method, new conceptual technology, technology, method, cognitive activity, modern education.

Today, the application of information technology to the educational process is gaining momentum, and it is noticeable that it affects the higher quality organization of the educational process. Therefore, the application of interactive methods in the educational process, the relentless search for improving the effectiveness of Education has become an extension of today, cultivating students reading motives.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the educational attainment increased even more. The modern educational system is now used, and the modern education in biology is the organization of these classes in an unconventional way, an important sign of which is the achievement of a clear, consequential goal. Non-traditional educational technology differs from traditional educational technology in that it creates conditions for the development of students' cognitive capabilities, gives special attention to their independent work, cognitive activities acquire an inquisitive and creative character. It is known from biology that our ancestors also conducted a number of studies on the improvement of education on the basis of pedagogical technologies. Qomusi scholars such as Moses al-Khwarazmi, Ahmad al-Fargouni, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Mirzo Ulugobek have noted in their works that they attach great importance to the use of various methods and means of teaching a person to mental perfection in schools and madrasas. The new conceptual technology of knowledge acquisition in the current educational system assumes the use of methods of non-traditional educational technologies. Non-traditional education technology: is divided into collaborative learning, modeling, research(project) technologies and is conducted on the basis of an integrated continuous system. The main concept of pedagogical technology, unconditionally, is the approach to the educational process as a system. The non-traditional method of teaching is the basis of collaborative activities with the importer and recipient of education on the implementation of the educational goal. Methods: it ensures that the learner can achieve the desired results that he needs to know, manage and appreciate. In this education, everything and phenomena involved in education are functionally related, forming a whole, that is, a set of pedagogical processes.

We study Bataika by analyzing ways to improve the effectiveness of education in teaching.

Our nerdy thinkers explained the organization of effective ways of the educational process as follows: Ibn Sina attached great importance to the issue of education and upbringing of a child at school and devoted a special section of his work "Khadbir ul manazil" to this issue. In the section of the book "education and upbringing of a child in school" we are talking about attracting a child to school. He stressed that children of all people should be involved in school, and all children should be educated and brought up together. He was against the individual education of a child at home, expressing the advantages of teaching a child at school with a team as follows:

1. If children study together, they do not get bored, they develop an interest in acquiring science, try not to stay apart, develop a desire to compete. All this contributes to the improvement of reading.
2. If children study together, they do not get bored, they develop an interest in acquiring science, try not to stay apart, develop a desire to compete. All this contributes to the improvement of reading.
3. Children begin to respect each other when they gather together, become friends, help each other in mastering educational materials, learn good habits from each other. Ibn Sina describes in his works that the following principles should be followed when teaching the student: not to be occupied with a textbook at once; to move from light to light; to focus on teaching as a team; to keep an eye on the inclinations, interests, abilities of children in giving knowledge, etc. Burkhoniddin az-Zarnujiy wrote in the brochure "ways to provide education and education to the recipient" that as the main conditions for learning science and profession, the student should have a serious desire, mood, after which a good teacher and sufficient time are needed. Japanese scientist T. Sakamoto recognizes that "learning technology is a field of knowledge related to a system of guidelines that ensure the acceptability of learning." Russian scientist N.A. Talyzina explains that technology consists in "determining rational ways to achieve a set educational goal." K.K. Selevko: "pedagogical technology exists both as a science offering somewhat rational ways of learning, and as methods, principles and regulators used in education, and as a real learning process." According to the scientist, the concept of "pedagogical technology" is used in the practice of TA" Lim at a hierarchical level.

The expedient, purposeful, effective use of interactive methods by a teacher (teacher) in the process of teaching and upbringing provides ample opportunities for the education of the student (student, students) skills of communicative receptivity, the ability to conduct collective activities, think logically, synthesize existing ideas, analyze them, find logical connections between different points of view. Innovations, in turn, will be related to:

- Adoption of a new topic;
- Implementation of new processes;
- New content of the development area;
- New organizational forms of joint action;
- New management;
- As a new product. Organization

So, summarizing the above, it is worth noting that the formation of a comprehensively mature personality is one of the main objectives of today. Instead of a conclusion, it should be said that the role of the teacher and the student in improving the effectiveness of teaching botany is the same. Traditional education, which retains its dominance in the modern educational process, involves the organization of student learning in general and cognitive activity of students as a passive listener. When organizing educational work, a middle-level student is implied, the independence of students is overlooked, and the teacher directs educational activities.

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