Types, Criteria and Signs of Training that Develop Students ' Intellectual Abilities

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Abstract: *the types of training, elements of training, type of training, type of training, lesson methodology, stages of preparation for training and types of training are mentioned.*

Keywords: *educational process, lesson training, structure of training, elements of training, type of training, stages of preparation, types of training.*

Preparation for modern education is oAssistant of the Department of mathematics and informatics of the Faculty of Applied Mathematics and physics of the Uzbek-Finnish pedagogical Institutene of the main aspects of developing students and successfully adapting them to modern society. In order to achieve Optimal results and develop the potential of each student, it is important to organize student activities in different forms. One of the forms of Organization of student activities are academic clubs and scientific societies. These groups bring together students of general interest and worldview, allowing them to jointly research various fields of knowledge, conduct scientific research and debate, and attend conferences and symposia. Such forms of Organization of student activities develop skills for working in a team, critical thinking and self-organization, and also help to expand professional growth and worldview.

In addition to academic clubs, social forms of organizing student activities are also important. Student social organizations and student councils help develop student leadership skills, organize events, and protect the welfare and interests of the student community. They promote social responsibility, social activism, and interoperability with other organizations.

Modern teacher training is a comprehensive system of methods and approaches aimed at the cultivation of qualified and qualified teachers. It includes various types of education, evaluation criteria and features that are closely related to modern educational requirements and Community Development. One of the types of training of modern pedagogical personnel is academic education, which gives students the theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary to work in the field of Education. Evaluation criteria in this case include professional training and the quality of the theoretical base, as well as the ability to apply this knowledge in practice.

Another type of teacher qualification is teaching practice, in which students have the opportunity to gain experience in a real educational environment. In this case, the evaluation criteria may include the teacher's ability to adapt to different conditions, the ability to work with different age groups, and the ability to effectively manage the class.

That the training session is fun and engaging - the opportunity for the learner to improve his qualifications, knowledge, concepts and worldview, include the material required in the science

program, be understandable and convenient to learn, write in accordance with the capabilities of the learners, provide exercises for all of them, provide the learner with an example, issue, and practical training that will help the learner understand the topic that is, continuity with other disciplines must be ensured.

Research aimed at the problems of organizing training in higher educational institutions has shown that training, which involves the use of modern education and information technology, focused on independent assimilation of knowledge, the application of theoretical knowledge in practical skills, teaching and evaluation system, can serve as an effective teaching tool. Below we will consider some of these forms of training.

Lecture session. In this case, a more theoretical part of the material of the topic under study is described. A lecture on the activities and nature of the statement of trainees will take the form of: informative, explanatory and conversational - lecture. The lecture form of the exercise will be appropriate if: new material is studied, which is little related to the previous ones, and complexity is considered for independent study of the material.

Structure: awareness of the goals and objectives of the topic, implementation of the lecture plan, separation of basic knowledge and skills and their synopsis, consolidation and application of the acquired knowledge, generalization and systematization of the studied.
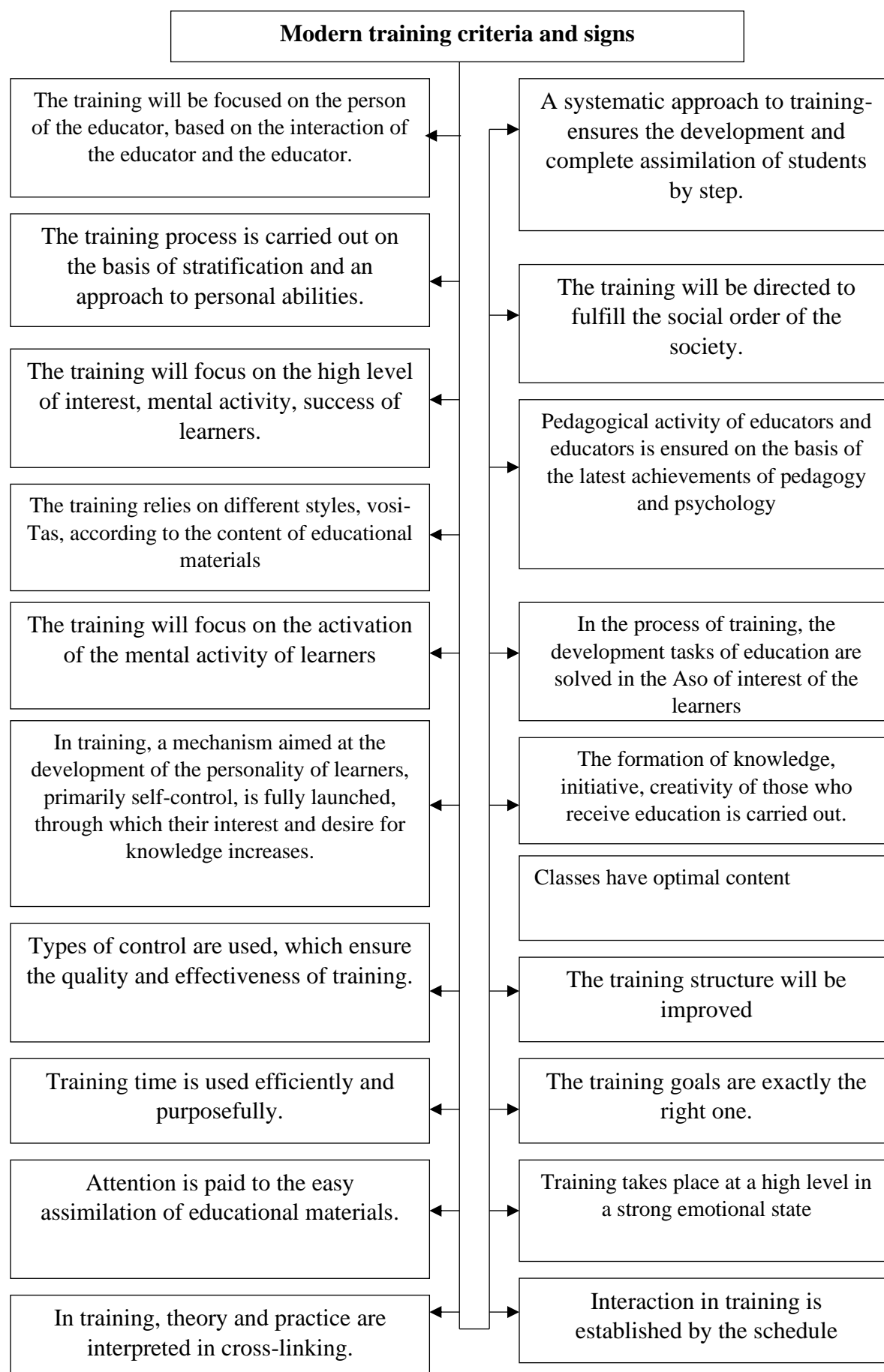
Workshop training: it is a pre-prepared and thought-out form of the process of training and upbringing on a specific topic, taking the form of dialogue. More such activities are conducted to replicate the material studied. The educator prepares a series of questions on the topic in advance and distributes them among the educated. They independently write answers on all questions. After the exit of the learner, the class asks him questions on the topic. The assessment is carried out by the educator.

Optional training: it is an activity aimed at educating learners to develop an interest in the study of science, deepen their content, activate cognitive activity, start an independent life, work activity and continue education. It is designed to expand the worldview of educators, form personal qualities, develop the potential for creativity. Thanks to this training, each learner can self-identify, strive for self-knowledge, manifest himself in a specific job.

These activities are aimed at the implementation of a number of functions: subject: successful participation in Science Olympiads, Concours, centralized tests is aimed at increasing the level of learning of individual subjects by learners; developer: focused on the personal development of learners, taking into account their passion, interests and needs, participation in research activities; motivation: aimed not only at studying certain subjects, but also at; corrective-stimulating: the main activity is aimed at equalizing the level of education of learners on the basis of ensuring the release of results from the inability to move forward, stimulating to advance; adaptability: the ability to quickly adapt to situations, conditions in learners, allows the formation of social competence, mobility; professional orientation: calls on learners to help in professional self-identification.

Optional classes are held on curricula that allow you to ensure compliance with the consistency between subjects and electives, increase the activity and independence of learners, and develop their interest in knowing. When determining the list of such activities, it is necessary to assess the capabilities of their parents, educational institution, not only from the wishes of the participants.

In accordance with regional conditions, it is advisable to take into account the tasks and specific conditions for preparing learners for practical activities. The content of optional training often has a practical-orientation nature. Depending on their types, forms of work are determined. The important pedagogical conditions of the effectiveness of these exercises are, in our opinion, to arouse and support the interest of those who receive education in knowledge.

Modern training criteria and signs

The training will be focused on the person of the educator, based on the interaction of the educator and the educator.

A systematic approach to training-ensures the development and complete assimilation of students by step.

The training process is carried out on the basis of stratification and an approach to personal abilities.

The training will be directed to fulfill the social order of the society.

The training will focus on the high level of interest, mental activity, success of learners.

Pedagogical activity of educators and educators is ensured on the basis of the latest achievements of pedagogy and psychology

The training relies on different styles, vosi-Tas, according to the content of educational materials

The training will focus on the activation of the mental activity of learners

In the process of training, the development tasks of education are solved in the Aso of interest of the learners

In training, a mechanism aimed at the development of the personality of learners, primarily self-control, is fully launched, through which their interest and desire for knowledge increases.

The formation of knowledge, initiative, creativity of those who receive education is carried out.

Types of control are used, which ensure the quality and effectiveness of training.

Classes have optimal content

The training structure will be improved

Training time is used efficiently and purposefully.

The training goals are exactly the right one.

Attention is paid to the easy assimilation of educational materials.

Training takes place at a high level in a strong emotional state

In training, theory and practice are interpreted in cross-linking.

Interaction in training is established by the schedule

Practical training: it is a form of training aimed at the connection of theory with practice, the solution of educational and practical cognitive tasks, the formation of skills for the use of scientific and dictionary, technical and other literature. Its purpose is to strengthen the practical orientation of teaching. The main forms of their transfer are considered, practical works. In doing so, learners will have the opportunity to practice their theoretical knowledge and skills. As a rule, practical training is aimed at the most basic topics, which implies the formation of skills and competencies of the use of theoretical knowledge in practice.

Laboratory training: the science is a form of training aimed at deep study of the scientific and theoretical basis, mastering modern methods, conducting experiments on special apparatus and equipment. In such training, learners enter the process of knowledge of phenomena, laws, properties, laws based on the experiences carried out. This allows them to master the machine, processes in practice, use hardware, circuit, models, measurement techniques.

Dialogue form of training: it is considered as an Associated type of speech or text. The main role in the dialogue is played by the situation, gesture, facial expressions, intonation. For him, several stylistic features are characteristic: questions, exclamation, elliptical construction, particles, appeal, etc. Dialogue is an effective way for learners to develop speech communication.

Report form of training: it is a form of public performance on a specific topic. In an educational institution, Reports are used in the process of teaching various subjects, both in training and in conducting optional classes. Report, it is considered a means of scientific development of the speech of educators. The main role in the development of learners is played by the process of preparation for Reports: identifying topics, collecting materials, drawing up a thesis or plans, writing a text. Working on the Report ensures a high level of curiosity of the learners. Sometimes Report is only in the form of a thesis without preparing for the full text. In this case, it remains an effective means of developing oral speech. Discussion of Report allows you to attract all learners to this process, which, in turn, allows you to form skills in them to say their opinion briefly and clearly.

Discussive form of training: it is a process that is carried out by participants in the exchange of ideas, aimed at the goal, with the aim of Seeking Truth. His characteristic tom oni is that in this his equal dialogue of participants is carried out. In order for each learner to become an active participant in the discussion of issues, it is necessary to form groups with a small content (up to 10 people).The main thing is to choose the composition of the participants, taking into account different levels of training, personal qualities. There are common types of thought sharing in the practice of teaching, i.e. forms of discourse: debates, round tables, disputes, etc.

Debate form of training: this is a specially organized and clearly systematized process of exchanging transparent opinions between two parties on topical topics: in this case, the discourse will differ in transparency, the participants will be able to prove the correctness of their opinion, there will be mutual disputes. Verbal and nonverbal tools used by debating participants, used for the purpose of obtaining accurate results, form a positive impression in those who receive education when transferring their personal situation to others.

Conference: this is a meeting where the current issue is discussed. It is used as a form of collective activity aimed at developing interest in knowledge, motivation for research activities. Conferences on various subjects, directions, problems are held in educational institutions. In this, the main reports are listened to, participants come up with new messages, a discussion is held. Sometimes the conference is held at the end of a training session in the study of science departments. Therefore, it serves as an effective tool for enriching the vocabulary of educators, developing speech in them, the main thing is performance speech.

Home educational work: this is an independent form of the work of those who receive education, performed by them outside the classroom, without the guidance of an educator. The importance of domestic work is that in this, independent meditation and movement of the educated develops. The educator works on the basis of the instruction of the educator, but he acts independently and individually, which in turn allows the development of his thinking and contributes to the conscious assimilation of educational material.

In the pedagogical training session, the trainees go to organize their independent work, choose one form or another of the delivery of material in accordance with the tasks set, the conditions of work, use a set of special issues, exercises and assignments for the trainees, as well as workbooks on subjects.

Training assessment

№	Evaluation criteria	Юқори	Average	Low
1	Coverage of the topic of the training session.		+	
2	Follow the stages of the training session.		+	
3	A clear statement of the purpose and results of the training session.		+	
4	The use of modern pedagogical and information technologies and interactive methods in the training session.			+
5	The fact that he can spend his training in a high spirit.			+
6	The fact that it encourages students to actively participate in training.			+
7	Be able to answer the questions asked in detail.	+		
8	Speaking in a fluent, understandable voice.		+	
9	The chosen teaching is that it follows form, method, style and Means.		+	
10	Selection of training tasks (oral question and answer, written work and test).			+
11	Be able to explain the topic of training.		+	
12	Appropriate examples are given in time.			+
13	Reasonable use of visual aids.		+	
14	The fact that the materials of the training session are mastered by the learners is regularly checked.			+
15	Efficient use of time.		+	

The training of modern pedagogical personnel also includes professional competence and skill development. For example, features such as the ability to work with information technology, the ability to think creatively and innovate, as well as the skills of organizing and planning the educational process. Another important feature of modern teacher training is the active use of interactive teaching methods. This includes approaches such as problem education, project-based education, group work, etc., which allow students to actively participate in the learning process and develop their skills independently. Thus, the training of modern pedagogical personnel includes various types of education, assessment criteria and features aimed at the formation of qualified teachers capable of effective work in a modern educational environment.

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