THREE TYPES OF ADULT EDUCATION

Khidirova Malohat Kazakovna

Teacher, independent researcher Guliston state university, the department of "Pedagogy"

Annotation: *A modern specialist should have the ability to learn continuously and acquire new knowledge, skills and abilities. Only this will allow you to keep up with the times and be considered a high-level specialist.*

Key words: *digitization, adults, technique, technology, concept, computer, e-books, educational programs, internet, distance education, seminar, webinar.*

There are 3 different ways to complete a task or an educational process. Each of them decides how students interact with each other, with the teacher and the learning material.

These are:

1. Individual
2. Rivalry (competition)
3. Study in cooperation

To distinguish the types of education, to determine their advantages and disadvantages, first of all, it is necessary to answer the following questions:

1. Should we teach adult learners to work independently?
2. When is it possible to think and act individually?
3. Do we need to train our listeners to be winners?
4. When are competitive skills useful?
5. When is it possible to think and act collaboratively?
6. When is cooperation important?

Individual - the achievement of one student's educational goals does not correspond to the achievement of the goals of other students.

Individual education is one of the forms of educational training that implements the pedagogical influence of the teacher on the listener. The activity of the teacher with the listener outside the group is understood. Individual education is the oldest form of education, and it was widely used in antiquity and the middle Ages.

The form of individual education has been widely used in the history of Uzbekistan's education. Its effect was especially manifested in the form of master-apprentice education in applied arts and crafts. Famous folk masters Tashpolat Arslankulov, Usta Shirin Muradov, Kadirjon Khaidarov, Mahmud Usmanov, Hamro Rahimov were educated in this way. In individual education, it is possible to fully take into account the individual characteristics of the child's psyche, natural inclinations to the fields of science and profession.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, attention to individual education increased significantly. In particular, the introduction of the test system for entering colleges and universities stimulated the development of the tutoring form of individual education. [1]

Individualization of education:

➤ the pedagogue interacts with only one student;

➤ A student interacts only with educational tools (books, computer, etc.).

In individual teaching, the content, methods and image of the activity are adapted to the characteristics of the student.

Personal approach means:

➤ is the principle of pedagogy, according to which the pedagogue should interact with some students according to the individual model, taking into account the personal characteristics of the students in the process of educational work and based on individual characteristics;

➤ taking into account the individual characteristics of students in the educational process;

➤ It is understood not only the development of all students, but also the creation of psychological and pedagogical measures for the individual development of each student.

Because adults prefer to be self-directed in their learning, learning offerings should allow employees to discover and retain knowledge for themselves without depending on others. However, students should be offered guidance and support when making mistakes or requiring the input and feedback of others to solve a problem [5].

An adult listener strives for self-awareness, independence, and self-control. They don't need to be hand-held or micro-managed through the process to make sure they're doing their job. Instead, they thrive when they can choose their own activities, determine their own unique learning paths, and progress through the course at their own pace.

Rivalry (competition)-students understand that they can achieve their goals only when other students related to them fail to achieve their goals.

Active participation in classes is important. One of the best ways to keep students active is to introduce group competitions. Classroom competitions encourage and motivate older learners to work harder. Generally, when they are given a competition problem, learners ask more questions than in other classes. They even try to find more information than usual to win the competition.

Competition classes reflect many characteristic signs and symptoms of competition and knowledge testing, and help to open students' creative thinking. It is noteworthy that the competition lessons are common with the game method.

In the competition method, assignment of activities to tasks is in accordance with predetermined, established rules. Such tasks are factors that stimulate students' creative activity, and are a measure of their readiness to evaluate and compare.

Competition lessons provide internal motivation of an adult student, and an opportunity to apply new information in practice appears. As a result, he understands the usefulness of voluntary participation.

Collaborative learning - listeners understand that only depending on them, all other listeners can achieve their goal, and when everyone works together, it is possible to achieve a common goal.

Cooperative learning can play an important role in adults' decision to return to school. Older learners get the most out of their learning experiences through collaboration rather than competition. Cooperative learning is a teaching method that allows students to achieve goals that benefit not only themselves but also others in their group. By working together toward the end goal of any course, students can learn and understand more in a relatively short amount of time. In fact, it's the concept of working together, we succeed, we fail divided. The bottom line is that cooperative learning is the concept of teamwork applied in a hands-on learning environment. It also suggests that by depending on and working with others to achieve a set of goals, students will achieve their goals faster and more effectively than working alone [6].

List of used literature

1. Oʻzbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000-yil

2. Abdukarimov H. Kasbiy pedagogik faoliyat. –T: Fan, 2010-152 b.

3. N.N. Azizxoʻjayeva. Pedagogik texnologiya va pedagogik mahorat. T. Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU. 2006y.

4. Я.А.Нурумбекова. "Катталар таълимининг хусусиятлари". Guliston davlat universiteti axborotnomasi, 2018. № 1. 51-bet.

5. Karolin Miller // Kattalar ta'limi nazariyasi va uning xodimlarni tayyorlashdagi ahamiyati.

6. Joseph F. Clark, Daytona Beach, Florida. The Role of Cooperative Education In The Adult Learning Environment.