

Development of Self-Organization of Students in Educational Activities Based on Time Management Technologies

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Article History	Abstract
<p>Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 06 Dec 2023</p>	<p><i>This article discusses management issues in the higher education system, and therefore the process of self-organization of students from the point of view of the structure, content and functional components of self-organization is correct in increasing management efficiency. Self-organization and independent education. Universal competencies included in the State educational standards of higher education, group time management based on the principles of lifelong learning, independent ability to build and implement a trajectory of self-development.</i></p>
<p>CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0</p>	<p>Keywords: self-organization, structure, content, functionality, component, process, theoretical knowledge, educational activities, self-organization, development, analysis, system, research</p>

1. Introduction

In developed countries of the world, in particular the USA, Germany, Great Britain Investments aimed at strengthening the human factor are the key to the development of Great Britain, Japan and South Korea, that is, they are determined by the development of human potential, in particular, increasing the level of education of the population and professional training of young personnel. The path to ensuring accelerated economic growth of the country and regions lies in the area of improving the quality of education at the present stage. It is known that today the educational paradigm is changing in developed and developing countries of the world. Based on the Asian model of education, the educational process is focused on developing skills in the practical application of knowledge acquired on the basis of theoretical knowledge, and developing students' independent learning skills based on information technology. Switzerland is the fastest growing economy at the World Economic Forum announced the ranking of countries. According to the World Bank's Global Economic Development, Uzbekistan ranked 5th among countries with the highest annual growth rate between 2014 and 2017. The prospect of reforms in Uzbekistan is based not only on the experience, traditions and values of the country, but also on the use of advanced international experience. Radical improvement of the higher education system in our country, personnel radically revise the content of training taking into account modern requirements, training of competitive highly educated specialists and the world of the industry. Particular attention is paid to improving the management of innovation activities in the higher education system during its development at the level of standards. In this regard, the creation of a national system of electronic educational resources in the main areas of knowledge, access to global educational resources and thisFor the higher education system, the problems of improving infrastructure, using global and domestic e-learning resources through information and communication technologies in the educational process, developing the material and technical base of educational institutions and network infrastructure are relevant.

2. Results and Discussion

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan February 7, 2017"Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic." PF-4947 "On the strategy of action for the further development of the republic" and Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 "On measures for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Development of the higher education system," which must be implemented today in the field education, issues of reforming the higher education system, the need for widespread use of new pedagogical and innovative technologies in education and related activities. This study serves to a

certain extent the implementation of the tasks defined in other regulatory legal documents. Higher education differs from secondary general education in that it requires independent activity in the way of relationship between the subject of education (student) and the object of education (educational process). A student of a higher educational institution will have self-organization skills. However, practice shows that first-year students do not have the necessary skills to successfully organize their educational activities, which leads to low educational results, despite the potential and ambitions of students.

At the moment, education is becoming a powerful sphere of public life. Distance education, digitalization and accessibility of scientific information are becoming increasingly important. In conditions of forced isolation during the pandemic caused by coronavirus infection 2020, as well as in the education of foreign students, distance learning and digital educational technologies play an important role in organizing the educational process. At the same time, as a result of recent educational reforms, the number of subjects in the curriculum and the number of hours allocated for independent study have decreased. Due to the increase, there is a tendency to reduce the hours of work of teachers with students. All this requires students to independently organize their learning activities without the control of teachers and parents. Rapid scientific and technological innovations lead to constant changes in all areas of life, requiring professional development in many professional fields. At the same time, due to the rapid development of all aspects of the company's activities, there is high competition among specialists, which requires constant training and development of the necessary competencies. To keep up with the global process, there is a trend of continuous learning. Based on modern requirements for education, the processes of its modernization continue at a rapid pace. Efforts are being made to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the professional activities of future specialists. All this requires students to develop self-organization skills at a high level. If we talk about the idea of time management, then it has probably existed since the existence of man. The problem of time has been the focus of the inquisitive mind of man throughout history. How much time? Does it exist objectively? Where does it flow? Representatives of various fields of knowledge tried to find answers to these questions, which constitute the main difficulty of the problem. Some thinkers have left behind systems that view time as a thing in itself or as a form of human consciousness. Others considered time to be the main form of movement of matter, in which the very object of knowledge—man—exists. Thus, in the 50s of our era, scientists - and Seneca could well be called a scientist - monitored their time and tried to save it. The ancient philosophers were the first to understand the value of time - they, perhaps even before Seneca, tried to somehow manage time, subjugate it, understand its nature, because time oppressed people with its transience.

According to some views, time does not exist as an object; according to others, time is outside the subject in the form of current changes in the external world as an object with certain physical properties. In these conclusions it is incorrect to see the problem of time as deliberately reduced to well-known subjectivist approaches. On the contrary, the problem of time, due to its paradoxical nature, forces researchers to attribute this problem largely to the relationship of time in the human psyche. It is logical to think that one of the ways to organize time is to introduce a strict daily routine. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), who spent his entire life in Königsberg, lived so well that when he went for a walk, his neighbors synchronized their watches. At one time, creative people took good care of their time, organized and planned it. It's hard to find a productive artist who doesn't have a busy schedule. Archimedes and Aristotle, Roger Bacon and Newton, Henri Poincaré and Dumas, Vavilov and Altshuller, Admiral Makarov and Academician Berg - they all sought to create a system of time consumption that would guarantee high productivity not for a day, but for a lifetime. One of the Russian scientists, Alexander Aleksandrovich Lyubishchev (1890-1972), began to maintain a time tracking system in 1916, which he followed until the end of his life, that is, until he was 52 years old. Lyubishchev formulated his principles as follows:

- I don't complete required tasks.
- I do not accept rush orders.
- When I feel tired, I immediately stop working and rest.
- I sleep a lot, ten hours.
- I combine boring activities with enjoyable ones. In connection with the noted modern trend and the need for independent organization of educational activities, developed self-organization skills are becoming one of the most sought-after qualities of future specialists.

The reality of today's life shows that the human body is not able to cope with the ever-increasing loads in the conditions of globalization, mass culture, technogenic civilization, and environmental protection. In such a process, it is necessary to combine the effects of education, upbringing and health in raising the third generation. The problem of organizing individual work of students in their free time is a problem developed in legal, sociological, social and medical-physiological aspects. There is a need for a scientific study of the problem of classifying the time spent by young people, methods of its rational use, determining the types of use of free time and planning.

It is known that today the world is developed and developing. The educational paradigm is changing in countries. Based on the Asian model of education, the educational process is focused on developing skills in the practical application of knowledge acquired on the basis of theoretical knowledge, and developing students' independent learning skills based on information technology. The Swiss World Economic Forum has published a ranking of countries with the fastest growing economies. According to the World Bank's Global Economic Development, Uzbekistan ranked 5th among countries with the highest annual growth rate between 2014 and 2017. The prospect of reforms in Uzbekistan is based not only on the experience, traditions and values of the country, but also on the use of advanced international experience.

Radical improvement of the higher education system in our country, personnel radically revise the content of training taking into account modern requirements, training of competitive highly educated specialists and the world of the industry. Particular attention is paid to improving the management of innovation activities in the higher education system during its development at the level of standards. In this regard, the creation of a national system of electronic educational resources in the main areas of knowledge, access to global educational resources and this. Relevant issues in the higher education system are the improvement of infrastructure, the use of global and national e-learning resources through information and communication technologies, the development of the material and technical base of educational institutions and industry infrastructure.

Self-organization and independent education are included in the group of universal competencies included in the State educational standards of higher education: time management based on the principles of lifelong learning, self-development, the ability to build and implement a trajectory. If we focus on existing educational programs, then in many areas of education there are no interdisciplinary courses aimed at adapting students to study in higher educational institutions. Existing courses do not contain information about technology that increases the efficiency of working time - time management. It should be noted that in pedagogical science there is no clear definition of the concept of self-organization, and there is also no general opinion about the structure and skills of this concept. There is a contradiction between the need to improve self-organization skills and the lack of a clear understanding of what skills are necessary for successful independent organization of educational activities, and what pedagogical methods or technologies can be used to improve them.

Concepts for organizing an information educational environment and pedagogical and scientific-methodological support for distance education D.Z. Akhmetova, V.K. Vlasova, G.I. Kirilova, E.S. Polat, I.V. As found in the study by Robert et al. The psychological and pedagogical literature reflects the following aspects of self-organization of learning: mechanisms of pedagogical conditions for the formation of self-education skills in students (G.S. Zokirov), o Self-organization and its development depending on the method of research activity (M.A. Pakhmurova), features of self-organization of humanities students in universities (N.V. Shmurygina), development of self-organization skills of a synergetic approach (H.H. Naing), self-organization skills in technological education of schoolchildren, educational activity (O.N. Logvinova), self-control of educational and cognitive activity of students, self-organization (S.S. Kotova), professional self-organization of students of a pedagogical college in the development of skills (V.A. Filonenko), the student's process of personality formation in the study of psychology using active teaching methods (V.A. Khalanskaya), o The pedagogical system for developing students' self-organization skills (M.M. Kurnev) is considered in research works.

However, despite the great theoretical knowledge about the process of self-organization of students from the point of view of the structure of self-organization, its content and functional components, in the science of pedagogy there is not enough systematic research that comprehensively analyzes pedagogical support for the process of developing students' self-organization in their activities. Despite the potential of technology in the development of self-organization, there are few works emphasizing the possibilities and methods of time management in the educational process. Himself in educational activities There are no clearly defined activities for the formation and development of skills necessary for the organization. Among the works with attempts to introduce time management

into the educational process, M.A. Reunova studied as part of a special course "Time Management for University Students" and proposed a pedagogical model of time management technology. It is also worth noting that despite the proposed model for the development of student self-organization, time management courses are not used for this purpose in university programs. The importance lies in the fact that the results can be used in organizing the educational process in the higher education system, in particular: The integration of the "Time Management" course into the subject "General Psychology" was carried out, the subject program was developed, and as a result of teaching the course, students formed self-organization skills in educational activities using time technology;

The published textbook "Time Management" will allow students to use time management technology to develop self-organization skills in educational activities. A diagnostic complex has been developed to monitor the development of students' self-organization in educational activities; Structurally, the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, 8 paragraphs, a conclusion, a bibliography and appendices. The theoretical foundations for studying the problem of developing students' self-organization in educational activities using time management technology are highlighted. It sets out the scientific and theoretical views of foreign and republican scientists on the essence and content of the independent organization of students' activities in the educational process, the structural structure of students' self-organization in educational activities, time in the development of student self-organization. the content of management technologies has been studied. Is devoted to the study of the pedagogical foundations of time management technology in organizing students' activities in the educational process, the problem of forming the pedagogical capabilities of time management technology in the development of students' self-organization and the use of time management. Technology The pedagogical model for the development of students' self-organization in educational activities is considered.

Implementation of a model for the development of student self-organization in educational activities using time management technology the process is being analysed. A diagnosis of the levels of development of students' self-organization in educational activities was carried out, and an experiment was carried out on the development of students' self-organization in educational activities using time management technology. An analysis of the results of the development of students' self-organization in educational activities using time management technology was carried out. Personality-oriented education in the student education system - be able to win the respect and trust of every student as a teacher not an adaptation, but rather its individual characteristics taking into account comprehensive development as an individual means creating the necessary conditions for its maturation. This type of education allows students to develop independently. gain knowledge, fully demonstrate your inner capabilities and abilities be able to communicate, create the necessary conditions for increasing cognitive activity must be brought Students are in a student-centered learning process creative, critical approach to mastering educational material, new promoting ideas, justifying them, defending one's opinion, skills and abilities to find effective solutions in problem situations will be able to master it.

Diversity of innovative nature in the educational process of a teacher.using active methods of student development,serves to further develop their abilities.The goal is to develop and experimentally test the effectiveness of scientific and methodological support for the development of students' self-organization in educational activities using time management technology. The pedagogical potential of time management technology, self-organization of students in educational activities based on the use of time management technology have been determined. a pedagogical development model has been developed and experimentally tested. It serves to develop the theory and methodology of teaching from the point of view of scientific substantiation of the pedagogical capabilities of time management technology in the development of students' self-organization skills. The pedagogical model for the development of students' self-organization in educational activities is built using time management technology. It arises due to the possibility of using the results in organizing the educational process in the higher education system, in particular: The integration of the course "Time - self-management of students' educational activities using time technology as a result of learning" was carried out into the subject "General Psychology", a program for the subject was developed and the skills to complete the course are formed;

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technology. It sets out the scientific and theoretical views of foreign and republican scientists on the essence and content of the independent organization of students' activities in the educational process, the structural structure of students' self-organization in educational activities, time in the development of student self-organization. the content of management technologies has been studied. edicated to the study of the pedagogical foundations of time management technology in organizing students' activities in the educational process, the problem of forming the pedagogical capabilities of time management technology in the development of students' self-organization and the use of time management. Technology The pedagogical model for the development of students' self-organization in educational activities is considered.

The process of implementing a model for the development of students' self-organization in educational activities using time management technology is analyzed. A diagnosis of the levels of development of students' self-organization in educational activities was carried out, and an experiment was carried out on the development of students' self-organization in educational activities using time management technology. An analysis of the results of the development of students' self-organization in educational activities using time management technology was carried out.

4. Conclusion

Thus, the issue of ensuring the development of students' self-organization in educational activities using time management technology remains open to this day. An analysis of scientific literature on the problem of developing students' self-organization in educational activities revealed the following contradictions: society's need for university graduates with self-organization skills and what skills students need for successful self-organization in educational activities and how to develop them in the absence of a clear understanding of existence between the potential of time management technology in the development of self-organization and insufficient scientific and methodological support for this process. Based on the analysis of domestic and foreign subjects "Self-organization", "Self-organization skills", "Time management", "Student time management", "Self-organization", identify the structural and content features of the concepts "pedagogical technology of time management". To determine the pedagogical possibilities of time management technology in developing students' self-organization skills in educational activities. Development of a pedagogical model of the process of self-organization of students in educational activities using time management technology and building on this basis the process of self-organization of students in educational activities. Conduct an experimental test of scientific and methodological support for the development of students' self-organization in educational activities. Thus, today's fast era is designed to equip students with short-term and reasonable information, and they must carefully study the basics of various subjects, requires the creation of the necessary conditions for In modern conditions, it is required that the educational process was aimed at developing, socializing and nurturing the abilities of independent, critical and creative thinking. Education that can show these possibilities is called self-independence education.

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