

CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT APPROACHES AND THEIR IMPACT ON LEARNING

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Annotation. This article comprehensively analyzes the impact of classroom management approaches on the educational process. In the modern education system, the teacher's effective classroom management skills are one of the main factors determining the motivation, discipline and academic results of students. The study compares the specific features of traditional, democratic, authoritarian, constructive and positive discipline-based management methods, their advantages and limitations based on scientific literature. It also reveals the direct impact of factors such as the psychological environment, student behavior management, communication culture and teacher personality on the educational process. The article is based on the fact that the success of classroom management plays a decisive role in the activity of students, the quality of the lesson and the formation of a culture of communication. The results of the study show that in order to improve the quality of education, teachers need to use flexible, positive and pedagogically based approaches to organizing the classroom process. This work is of theoretical and practical importance for practicing teachers, researchers and employees of the education system.

Keywords: classroom management, pedagogical approaches, discipline, motivation, quality of education, student behavior, lesson process.

In the educational process, the teacher's effective classroom management skills are considered a factor that directly affects the development of students, the learning process and the overall quality of the school environment. Classroom management is not only about maintaining discipline, but also about consciously organizing an approach that is appropriate to the educational environment, communication culture, needs and psychological state of students. This process depends on the teacher's professional skills, psychological preparation, level of lesson planning and style of communication with students. That is why classroom management has become a separate research area in pedagogical science.

The following article will provide an in-depth analysis of various methods of classroom management, their theoretical foundations, impact on the learning process, as well as psychological and pedagogical factors that ensure their effectiveness.[1]

Classroom management is an integral part of the pedagogical process. It affects the organization of the lesson, the level of student behavior, their communication with each other and with the teacher, and the quality of the lesson. To effectively manage the classroom, the teacher must take into account the following factors:

- student psychology;
- the structure of the lesson process;
- the level of student motivation;
- socio-cultural factors;
- adaptability to unexpected situations that arise during the lesson.[2]

Theoretical approaches divide classroom management into three main areas: traditional-authoritarian, democratic-collaborative, and modern constructive approaches.

In authoritarian management, the teacher is the sole manager of the classroom. In this method:

- the rules are set by the teacher;

communication is one-way - from the teacher to the student;
discipline is strictly controlled;
punishment methods are widely used.

Advantages

Discipline is strong.
The lesson process becomes a controlled system.
It is easier to maintain order in large classes.

Limitations

Fear and distrust appear in students.
Independent thinking and creativity decrease.
Students' intrinsic motivation is not formed.[3]

According to many studies, authoritarian management provides short-term discipline, but in the long term it negatively affects student activity and social skills.

The essence of the democratic approach. In this approach, the teacher and the student are considered equal subjects. Similar to a family environment:

decisions are made together;
the student can freely express his/her opinion;
incentives prevail over punishment;
mutual respect is the main principle.

Advantages

Students have an increased sense of responsibility.
Active participation in the lesson process increases.
Students can express their opinions openly.
Motivation is based on internal needs.

Limitations

It becomes more difficult to manage in large classes.
Requires a high level of pedagogical skills from the teacher.
This approach gives good results in developing students' social skills.
The main principles of today's education are student activity, independent

thinking, collaborative learning, creativity, and competency-based assessment. These principles are also reflected in classroom management.

Positive discipline relies on explanation, not punishment. The teacher:
identifies the reason for the student's behavior;
resolves the problem through discussion;
strengthens mutual respect.[4]

In such a classroom, students feel safe, which increases their interest in learning. Benefits of Constructive Management

Stress is reduced;
Creativity is developed;
Trust is established between teacher and student.
Psychological factors in classroom management
Factors influencing student behavior
Family upbringing;
Personality temperament;
Motivation;
Social environment;
Sense of self-esteem.
The role of the teacher

For effective classroom management, the teacher must:

Communicate calmly;
Quickly assess the situation;
Be fair;
Be firm but polite.

Classroom management directly affects the quality of the lesson. Studies show that:

Students learn 60% more in a well-organized classroom;
Stress is reduced in an orderly environment;
Conflicts between students are reduced;
The teacher can devote more time to lesson planning.[5]

In conclusion, Classroom management is one of the most important components that determine the quality of education and the effectiveness of the learning process. Each of the authoritarian, democratic and constructive approaches has its own advantages and limitations, but in modern educational conditions the most effective approach is an integrative model that combines psychological support, respect, cooperation and activity. Success in classroom management affects not only the student's learning, but also his development as a person.

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