

METHODS FOR FORMING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN MODERN TEACHERS

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Annotation. Today, the general literacy of preschool children allows children to love the country, be proud of it, and expand their worldview.

Key words: professional and pedagogical competence, creativity, pedagogical culture, pedagogical activity, commentary, digest, understanding, electronic textbook.

Introduction

We must not forget that the great future of the state, of course, depends on the fate of young people with a well-educated and diverse personality, and this problem can be solved with the help of qualified, educated teachers. In the “National Training Program”, in addition to deep theoretical and practical knowledge, one of the main tasks is established - to identify, analyze and prepare a harmoniously developed generation that is able to quickly adapt to conditions. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2016 “On measures to further improve the system of preschool education for 2017–2021” is designed to bring the system to a new level, to modernize the industry at the level of modern requirements. Without a doubt.

President Mirziyoyev is consistently implementing reforms in this area, paying particular attention to the development of a network of preschool education institutions in accordance with modern requirements and standards, their reconstruction and modernization. It is a noble goal to become worthy heirs of their great ancestors. In particular, the program approved by the President to further improve the system of preschool education for 2017–2021 sets a wide range of strategic goals and important tasks. In particular, we are pleased that the document takes into account the urgent needs and requirements of today, issues that need to be addressed locally, as well as unused opportunities. In particular, over the next five years, it is necessary to strengthen the material and technical base of 2,200 preschool institutions, including building new preschool institutions in the countryside, providing them

with modern equipment, equipment, teaching aids, multimedia, and the degree to which this solution covers a wide range of tasks. Indeed, today it is necessary to sharply increase the number of preschool institutions in rural areas. For some young mothers living in rural areas, the problem of kindergarten has become an urgent need. Preschool educational institutions allow, firstly, to increase the overall literacy of preschool children, instill in children a love of the homeland, a sense of pride in it, teach the Constitution, expand their worldview and, secondly, raise young children. It also serves to exercise the constitutional right of mothers to work. The main indicator of professional and pedagogical competence is a personality-oriented approach. Professional and pedagogical competence includes the ability to consistently understand pedagogical reality and act consistently in it. This quality allows you to see the logic of the pedagogical process as a whole and its integrity, to understand the patterns and directions of development of the pedagogical system, to facilitate the construction of focused activities. Competency requires the acquisition of modern pedagogical technologies in three areas that are crucial for the teacher:

- interaction with people, cultural communication;
- be able to receive information in the field of science and process it in accordance with the content of training and use it in self-study;
- be able to share educational information with others.

Professional and pedagogical competence is characterized by four main components:

- personality-oriented;
- consistent perception of pedagogical reality;
- focus on science;
- mastery of pedagogical technologies.

In the modern educational environment, professional and pedagogical competence is complemented by three more components:

- knowledge, in general, the ability to organize their activities on the basis of experience gained at the level of world pedagogical culture, the ability to integrate into it and pedagogy in our country;
- the ability to effectively interact with the experience of their peers and innovative experience;
- Demonstrates the ability to summarize and share their experiences. The professional competence of the teacher is characterized by creativity. Creativity is a way of professional life, the desire and ability to create a new pedagogical reality at the level of goals, content, technologies of a multifaceted educational process and system. Creativity helps the teacher adapt to the flow of innovative change. All the components of professional and pedagogical competence form a complex structure, forming the "ideal model" of a specialist, and, as a result, are closely intertwined and determine the nature of the teacher's personal activity. Competence is manifested and evaluated only in the process of activity, in a particular

profession. The term “pedagogical culture” is often used to describe the work of a teacher in a pedagogical environment. The pedagogical culture is associated with the individual content of professional activity. Pedagogical competence ensures that the teacher achieves high results. Pedagogical culture gives an aesthetic form of activity and relationships. Pedagogical activity is a factor in the analysis of the concept of pedagogical culture. Cognition is an important and unexplored thing for a person; it is a process of understanding the essence of events and phenomena through the mind. Knowledge of an objective being begins with its perception.

Perception is the true connection of the mind with the outside world. Perception is a reflection in the mind of certain qualities, signs that affect the senses of surrounding events, things and phenomena (we know that there are five of them). Perception is a special thing that leads to the perception of the content of events in the mind. Cognition is the process by which feelings act on the mind and reflect events in it as a whole. Imagination is a process of cognition through perception and perception. Imagination is a trace of feelings and perceptions that remain in the human mind for a long time. In other words, imagination is a vivid emotional image in the mind of something and events that once influenced and perceived feelings. Thanks to experience, the imagination of a person becomes richer and richer. Imagination plays an important role in thinking, in the formation of concepts. Imagination depends on the existence of certain generalizations. Although perception, perception and imagination are important components of cognition, they do not completely solve the problem of cognition of reality. Thinking occurs at the highest stage of the cognitive process. Live observation and thinking should always be based on one's practical activities. Man seeks to discover and apply the laws of nature and society in his work. The value of any theoretical knowledge is determined by how well it serves practice. The theory is based on the essence of practical activity and serves to better organize practical activity. However, practice is also a means of testing knowledge. A theoretical idea becomes an important part of human knowledge only when it is tested and confirmed in practice. That is, we know that knowledge comes from practice based on intuition, imagination and thinking, and returns to practice. It is important to note that knowledge returns to practice at a much higher level, not in its original form, but in a more enriched form. In the learning process, knowledge is created. Knowledge is a generalized experience gained by people in the course of socio-historical practice. Knowledge accurately reflects an objective being. Even the most accurate and perfect knowledge, in turn, does not change constantly, but in the process of social development. On the basis of knowledge, students develop cognitive abilities, such as observation, thinking, memory, form beliefs, form a system of ideas that form a scientific worldview. The formation of professional competence also requires the teacher to understand the forms and types of textbooks. Textbooks - a set of necessary knowledge on the basis of relevant curricula in the disciplines specified in the curriculum of a certain type of education

(direction or specialty), teaching methods and didactics (including foreign) translations) as a source and prepared in two different ways:

- Traditional (printed) textbooks - a source that is printed on paper taking into account the age and psychophysiological characteristics of students, the amount of information, fonts, paper quality, type of cover and other indicators;
- e-learning is a resource that has the ability to collect, display, update, store, represent and control knowledge based on modern information technologies.

Types of textbooks. The following types of educational literature are used in the educational process of the lifelong education system: textbook, study guide, dictionary, explanatory dictionary, data collection, lecture course, lectures on Plami, methodological guidelines, teaching aids, databases, collection, comments, etc. defined on the basis of the state educational standard, the curriculum methodology and didactic requirements, embodies the idea of national independence, fully covers the topics of a particular subject, is aimed at mastering the basics of the subject and related education. publication that takes into account the possibility of using directions. Each type of education will have its own textbooks that cover goals and objectives, taking into account the age and other characteristics of students.

A dictionary is a collection of words (or phrases, idioms, etc.) arranged in a specific order, with information about their contents, usage, origin, translation into another language or word. A concept, a publication that provides information about subjects identified with it. An annotated dictionary is a publication that explains the meaning of words, gives a grammatical, etymological and stylistic description of each word, gives examples of their use and other information, and is also used as additional literature. A data set is data that does not require evidence, scientific indicators and measurements, from the various symbols and numbers necessary to master a particular science or field of study, created in a form that is easy to use. publication containing brief information in the scientific, socio-political, practical, economic, cultural and other fields. The data set should contain examples of solutions to a number of important scientific and practical problems. The lecture course is a series of questions on self-control, which summarizes the main content of all topics in the subject's curriculum, is aimed at gaining new basic knowledge, shows the main and additional educational literature used, publication with basic terms and phrases related to the topic, the name of the lecture course is The name of the relevant topic. A set of lectures is a summary of the main topics of the curriculum for a specific subject, aimed at acquiring new basic knowledge, indicating the main and additional textbooks used, self-monitoring a series of questions, basic terms and phrases related to the topic, a small number of handouts that are periodically updated on based on studies published on the recommendation of the scientific (pedagogical) council of educational institutions.

The methodological (methodological) instruction is a clear and detailed description of the course work (projects) of the laboratory and practical work on the curriculum for a specific

subject and is intended to develop the necessary practical skills for students in this subject, a small number of handouts published on the recommendation of a scientific (pedagogical) council of educational institutions. The manual is intended for teachers (professors) and students, which includes the purpose of the lesson, teaching aids and methods of their use, the content of the lesson, practical exercises, etc. Publication with recommendations for additional assignments, etc., Published on recommendation scientific (pedagogical) council of educational institutions. Commentary - as additional literature for the general public, explaining legal documents that are important for the development of society, as well as conflicting works, ideas, opinions and definitions showing solutions to specific issues. The publication is used. The digest is a regular publication used as a collection of information on scientific, methodological, educational, periodical literature, literature, summaries and comments on the content of laws, decisions, provisions relating to the activities of the government and various organizations. The electronic textbook is designed to use computer-based teaching methods, self-study, as well as the effective use of scientific teaching materials and scientific information:

- educational and scientific materials only orally;
- educational materials in verbal (textual) and two-dimensional graphic form;
- multimedia applications, that is, information in three-dimensional graphic form, audio, video, animation and partially verbal (text);
- Tactile (tangible) is characterized by the fact that the reader enters the real world, in which a stereo copy is depicted in the "world of the screen", and creates an image of movement relative to objects in it.

Database - created on the basis of the capabilities and means of information technology in static and dynamic modes, equipped with sound and color images, contains a large amount of information and presents them in various formats (tables, charts, histograms, text, figures, etc.), can be used by students for independent work and control of their knowledge in the learning process, constantly replenished, designed for a wide range of applications, relevant data set in the areas indicated in the authorized state organization. The nature of the relationship between man and society also requires that any social activity be connected with self-education. Self-improvement in all its aspects is a vital requirement of life, and attracting people to it is an important task of all working groups and institutions.

The higher the effectiveness of the educational process depends on the scientific potential of the teacher, reputation in the eyes of young people, personal qualities, scientific talent, experience and skills in the field of education, as well as on the student. depends on the established friendship. The requirements of the time require that professors not only possess the knowledge and level that they possess, but also diligently and persistently study the experience of foreign countries, delve into their essence, and then educate their students. The effectiveness of pedagogical activity also depends on the level of pedagogical abilities of the

teacher. They say that ability arises and develops in the process of activity, including the ability to know, the ability to explain, the ability to speak, the ability to gain prestige, the ability to communicate.

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