



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL METHODOLOGICAL COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE EDUCATORS

Sultansaidova Mushtariy Abzalkhonovna

Teacher of the Department of Pedagogy and
Psychology of Preschool Education, Tashkent State
Pedagogical University
+99893 376 33 83

Annotation: *this article sheds light on the essence of the concept of competence in theoretical methodological terms. We have given our feedback and feedback on the importance of using competencies in the professional activities of future educators and the fact that it is relevant today. We have expressed our views on the role of professional competencies in providing modern education and fully allowing personality opportunities to be demonstrated.*

Keywords: *competence, education, upbringing, initiative, method, methodology, preschool, educator, educator.*

Introduction. One of the main tasks of the modern education system, which contributes to the modernization of the education system and its full adaptation to individual capabilities, is to establish and develop the qualities of initiative, independence, and creativity in learners. From this perspective, one of the main conditions for modernizing the system of training specialists and ensuring the effectiveness of pedagogical activity is to develop their creative approach to professional activity. The Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 pays special attention to the development of the field of science education, and in particular, great attention is paid to improving the field of preschool education. Improving education began, first of all, with the reform of the field of preschool education. This will allow education to be more effective. At the same time, we can say that we should not forget that the development of the education sector is inextricably linked not only to education, but also to the educator who provides education. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has set the task of developing

a separate program for the development of the pedagogy sector, improving the management infrastructure of this system, and special attention is being paid to the development of scientific and methodological support.

Future educators should adequately assess everyday socio-political realities in an educational institution based on their analysis, and on this basis, be critical of the actions of those around them. Future educators should strictly adhere to the principle of ensuring the harmony of education and upbringing with social life in the formation of professional skills of students of an educational institution. On this basis, future educators will master the content, forms, means and methods of educational work. All this serves as the basis for the formation of spiritual qualities in future educators[1].

Literature analysis. The main strategic direction of choosing a profession in society is the development of a person's intellect on the basis of purposeful, independent and interesting activities. Today, both in the world and in our country, a lot of work is being done on the importance of professional competence and choosing a profession. When training future educators for a profession, it is necessary to take into account their intellect and ability to learn. Methodological preparation is very necessary for this educator. Let us dwell on the question of what methodological preparation is.

A.K. Markova defined the issue of methodological preparation in her research work as follows. "A mental state that allows for independent and responsible work, the results of human labor, the ability and skills of a person to perform certain labor tasks[2]. G.L. Lukankin emphasizes that the methodological training of future educators should be practically oriented. In this, he supports individual education, not an increase in the number of subjects. He puts forward the idea that more attention should be paid to the independent work of educators[3].

Sh.S.Sharipov in his research work emphasized the importance of preparing future educators for professional activity in a creative information environment and that methodologically trained teachers will be innovatively developed and adaptable to

new directions of educational policy[4]. Indeed, in today's innovative era, preparing future educators in accordance with the requirements of the time serves the improvement of education.

According to a number of authors, “methodological preparation” describes the spiritual worldview, psychological-pedagogical and organizational-technological potential of educators in the context of globalization, that is, the potential of their professional capabilities. Methodological preparation is a process with a complex structure, the basis of which is a positive attitude, motives and acquired knowledge, skills and qualifications, and the values of the educator's profession. This preparation includes professional aspects of a person's character, pedagogical competence, a set of professional knowledge, skills and qualifications, and specific experiences that allow them to be applied in practice.

The knowledge, skills, qualifications and knowledge provided in the implementation of professional activities show the level of professional knowledge and methodological preparation of educators. The use of various modern methods and teaching systems by an educator in his teaching activities shows the level of his qualifications and skills.

Today, encouraging students to work independently is a requirement of the time. In an era of developed modern information technologies, each student's work on himself and independent search for information creates an opportunity to further increase their intellectual potential and to be educated in a competitive manner in line with the demands of the time. Support for modern information technologies allows students to search for the knowledge they are learning on their own, draw conclusions and think critically. This allows for increased integration of education with other disciplines and increased methodological preparation.

In the methodological preparation of future educators, their work on themselves will create an opportunity for students to have independent thinking, modern, and high knowledge skills in the future educational process.

In her scientific research, G.E. Karlibayeva divides the methodological knowledge of future educators into the following groups.

1. Knowledge of teaching technologies (i.e., the ability to choose methodological technologies for the subject and subject)
2. Knowledge of the specifics of organizing various types of teaching (i.e., the ability to know the different types of teaching and choose them correctly depending on the situation)
3. The ability of teachers to use communicative tools to influence the audience appropriately (also, the ability to choose the right tool of influence using methodological knowledge)
4. The ability to organize collective thinking (the ability to create conditions for students to work as a team and provide opportunities for them to support each other)[5].

Analysis and results. In addition to instilling positive qualities in children, preschool educators should also have experience in preventing and eliminating negative traits in their behavior. Often, children who have just arrived at a preschool educational institution are shy, capricious, and unable to adapt to group life. Eliminating such situations, adapting children to community life, introducing them to communication situations, and ensuring their mental peace are among the important tasks of educators. Helping to eliminate negative aspects of children's character, teaching them to be honest and truthful, and strengthening their will are among the important tasks of educators. In this, educators should use the method of collective influence. Educators should familiarize children with the surrounding reality and prepare them to participate in this process.

Attention to the choice of profession takes a very effective form in the process of labor education. In his pedagogical work on the choice of profession, the mentor reflects on the responsibility of teachers and parents for the choice of the life path of adolescents. In order for the mentor to give the right advice in this regard, the teacher

must know who he wants to be and what he hopes for, how he spends his energy on it and how long it will take to implement it.

In general, we can say that the issue of directing students to the profession of youth has been relevant since ancient times. From this we see that the role of the benihoy in training young people in the profession and increasing their creative activity is great.

Professional and pedagogical knowledge is characterized by four main components:

- Orientation to the individual, to the person;
- Consistent perception of pedagogical reality;
- Orientation to the field of science;
- Mastery of pedagogical technologies.

Choice of profession (suitability for the profession) is the final stage in the entire system of professional work. It is at this stage that the complete compatibility or incompatibility of the employee with the chosen profession is determined. However, it would be wrong to assume that the methods of choice of profession (suitability for the profession) can be used only at the final stage of professional orientation. The chosen profession may be incompatible with the occupation of a young man or woman who has not passed the initial medical-physiological and psychological examination. Therefore, the choice of profession should be carried out both at the initial stage and at the final stage. Occupational fitness is not simply a matter of determining whether a person is fit or unfit to perform the duties of a given profession.

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