

Methodology of Forming Professional Qualities of Students

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Abstract:

This article talks about the formation of professional qualities of students in the educational system. Ways to arouse students' interest in science and increase their activity are presented. Features of the use of advanced pedagogical technologies in educational institutions for imparting knowledge, skills and qualifications to students are described.

Keywords: professional quality, lesson, student, educational system, knowledge, skill, competence, interest.

Introduction

It is no secret that in our country, special attention is being paid to education and upbringing of young people. Education has always been the basis of society's development. Man is at the center of all relations and connections in society. The revolution in science, technology and information has turned man and his scientific and educational potential into a decisive factor of socio-economic development. The process of qualitative improvement of economic growth factors is typical for the current stage of society's development. In addition to application of advanced results of scientific and technical development, development of production, use of high-efficiency equipment and technologies, most importantly, training of highly qualified specialists is one of the important directions in this regard. The problems of ensuring sustainable economic growth, taking a decent place in the international division of labor, and ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy largely depend on the knowledge, skills, and ability of the workforce to work according to the situation. In order to achieve the great goals that we have to achieve in the future, first of all, we need to train highly qualified specialists who meet the requirements of the time.

As the entire education system is being developed in our country according to the "Law on Education" adopted on September 23, 2020, the main focus is on the training of personnel of this level. How important is the upbringing of young people and the educational system in their upbringing it is related to worldview" he stated. Today, times are changing rapidly. Young people will feel these changes more than anyone else.



The training of knowledgeable, expert personnel who have mastered their work, and the development of human potential is directly dependent on the teachers, who organize and teach the teaching process with knowledge. That is why special attention is paid to the organization of the educational process and the use of educational methods that help students gain deep knowledge. Organization of the educational process in the current era requires the teacher not only to have deep knowledge, but also to have pedagogical skills, to know various methods of teaching, and to work tirelessly on himself.

The Main Part

Methodology of formation of students' professional qualities . Usually, methodology (usujsy) means the science of a set of forms and methods of scientific knowledge activity. It is a set of methods or operations of learning, theoretical or practical knowledge of truth, reality, activity, to achieve a theoretically set goal. In pedagogical practice, a regulated method of activity used to achieve educational goals is understood as a method. It is emphasized that the methods of teacher's teaching activity and the methods of student's study activity are related to each other . The teaching method is described as follows: the purpose of teaching, the method of mastering, the interaction of the participants of the educational process (teacher, pupil, student). The concept of teaching methodology:

- a) pedagogue's teaching methods and student's study methods and student's interaction with the teacher;
- b) the uniqueness of working in cooperation to achieve the intended goal of teaching, that is, teaching methods are the cooperative activity of the teacher and the student in solving educational tasks to achieve the set goal.

The method is the core of the process, the link connecting the planned goal with the final result. Defines the roles in the "Goal - content - methods - forms of teaching tools" system. Educational methods, on the one hand, have an objective nature and are associated with strong laws and rules that are always valid regardless of which pedagogue uses them. They represent all didactic rules, requirements of laws and permanent components of goals, the content and form of educational activities. In addition, they have a subjective character, which is determined by the personality of the pedagogue, specific aspects of students, specific conditions. There are different opinions about the objective and subjective nature of the methods. There are those who completely deny the objective nature of the methods and say that it is completely subjective, therefore unrepeatable, it emerges in the style of the creativity of each pedagogue, and there are those who say that it is completely objective in nature. Truth is usually born in the midst of all thoughts. It is the objective side that is always common to all methods, didactic theory, and in many cases the best practical ways are recommended. The objective aspects of the methods reflect all didactic rules, laws, principles, definitions, permanent components of the totality of the content, common aspects characteristic of the forms of educational activity. The subjective aspect of the methods depends on the personality of the pedagogue, his skills, the uniqueness of the learners and the specific conditions. The teaching process is organized on both sides as a whole and united. Its practical expression is



reflected in the result achieved according to the set goal. Interpretation of the objective aspect of the methods from the point of view of the didactic principle, development of its theory, recommendation of the best methods that need to be used in practice, makes it possible to successfully solve the problems of logical selection. In order to optimize the methods, the skills of pedagogues and a creative approach are necessary. That is why teaching methods have been and will remain a high art. The method is extremely versatile and includes many components. Due to its complexity, it is difficult to express the method in a single meaningful way. Therefore, it is necessary to give the content, essence, and qualities of the method in simplified definitions. Eastern thinkers also paid great attention to the methods of knowledge.

Pedagogical-psychological specialists emphasize that the methods perform the following functions in the educational process: Educator. With the help of methods, the goal of education is realized. Methods focus theoretical and practical knowledge of teachers and students on educational tasks. The function of starting to mature: the reader finds its expression in accelerating the pace of thinking, learning, intellectual development, and increasing students' curiosity. Educative function: Studying the educational material leads to the formation of an independent view of the learning process, thinking, will characteristics, moral and spiritual views. The function of encouraging learning, arousing desire, desire: Methods are a means of encouraging students to learn. It acts as the main, sometimes curious, desire-generating single stimulator. Control function: with the help of methods, the teacher not only controls the knowledge of students, but also makes necessary changes to it according to the results of the educational process. The functional aspect of the methods does not change during the entire educational process, that is, it does not freeze. It varies according to the conditions, the requirement, whether it is used intensively or not. Some methods play an important role in providing more education, improving and educating students, while others have more opportunities to encourage learning, and still others to control knowledge.

Equal right to study, work, age, gender, nationality and religious outlook in using vocational guidance services in Uzbekistan; - comprehensibility of professional and other information regarding career choice or change, type of education and employment opportunities; - Mandatory and free provision of psychological-pedagogical and vocational guidance services to students, voluntary state-guaranteed vocational diagnosis and counseling for other groups of the population; - objectivity, confidentiality and recommendation nature of professional selection, diagnosis and advice conclusions. There is a need to update the existing scientific conclusions and recommendations in the field of vocational guidance, as well as the methods of guiding students to the profession and introducing them to the world of professions. After all, the issue of directing students to a profession, helping them to choose a profession consciously and correctly has become one of the priorities of the state policy in the field of education. In the current conditions of the continuous education system development, the improvement of career orientation work with students, preparing them for conscious and independent career choice is one of the important tasks. It is known that the work of directing students to the profession is a continuous process that goes hand in hand with education and covers all its aspects. Mutual cooperation of pre-school, general secondary education schools



and out-of-school, secondary special, vocational educational institutions, public organizations and parents helps to increase the efficiency of this process. Such cooperation enables the growing young generation to make a conscious choice of profession, define their professional perspective and make a worthy contribution to the development of society. Words and concepts such as, or to earn, came from the Arabic language, and is the root of the verb. The Arabic word means to acquire, to earn, to do something, to achieve some benefit, to have an achievement. Most scholars of jurisprudence use the word to acquire property through halal or haram means, a certain profession, or without a profession. So, in terms of vocabulary and jurisprudence, when it is called profession, it is through a profession, or without a profession (for example, working part-time in an enterprise or organization, doing mental work, doing business, writing a book, etc.), regardless of the way, means to find property. In the Uzbek language, profession means to engage in a certain type of work and activity continuously at the risk of a person.

The lesson begins with a conversation with students about interesting, even topics that are not relevant to the lesson. If possible, start a conversation on topics related to the lesson. For example, an interesting discovery, news or story can be chosen. All this helps to focus on the mood of the students during the first lesson, their interest in this field or the subject that the students will study in the next lessons. If the lesson is held for the first time, the teacher should briefly introduce himself and give the students an opportunity to introduce themselves. This instills confidence in students, students feel respected. Based on the defined and selected teaching subjects and modules, motivation and introduction to a specific topic is carried out by stating the objective of the theoretical subject. It is necessary to try to find reasons and arguments for intrinsic (internal) and extrinsic (external) motivation. With motivation, conditions are created for readiness to study and learn. From this point of view, one of the main tasks of pedagogues is to teach students and young people to master certain professional secrets. The main goal of vocational guidance is to prepare students for a conscious and independent choice of profession, to determine the direction of future education and the methods of acquiring a profession. From this point of view, every pedagogue should know what kind of work he does in terms of career guidance. Vocational orientation of students is of particular importance in the higher education system, which is an important stage of the continuous education system, information about professional activity is provided. As a result, students develop an interest in a certain type of activity and a vital need.

Results and Discussions

In short, the main goal of implementing educational reforms in Uzbekistan is to bring the educational process to the highest level. The need to implement reforms puts the task of creating more creative scientific research works before the science of professional pedagogy. Nowadays, it is necessary to train qualified specialists in all aspects, to arm them with modern technologies. In order to achieve the desired goal, it is necessary to abandon the old methods of education, from training young personnel who only have a certain set of knowledge to training a highly moral, comprehensively mature person who is able to show all his knowledge



and potential. The issue of the development strategy of continuous education, which is based on the national school, which takes into account the level of achievements of professional pedagogy at the world level, the priority of the development of moral and aesthetic standards, is considered the center of national culture, and at the same time is capable of conducting a rational dialogue of cultures, is urgent . became _ Such education should be developed and strengthened in general secondary education, secondary special education, vocational education and higher education institutions.

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