

PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BASICS OF TRAINING TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the theoretical and practical foundations of the pedagogical and psychological training of future teachers who can meet the requirements of the time, meet world standards, be competitive, and enrich our spiritual and national values with the achievements of science and development.

KEYWORDS: future teacher, education, upbringing, attitudes, values, skills, abilities, self-awareness, "I - concept", behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Our national model, based on strong roots, has opened up new opportunities in education. These opportunities are especially relevant to teachers' activities, including the creativity of teachers, the creation of an environment conducive to independent thinking, the use of our national values, and much more. The experience of historical, social development proves that with a change in the socio-economic and political structure of society, these changes primarily require reforming the education system, changing its essence and content. As recognized in the National Program for Personnel Training and the Law on Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, members of society responsible for the successful implementation of reforms, first of all, foster a healthy faith in young people, respect national values, and develop qualified personnel who are masters of their profession. Mothers pose serious challenges to coaches.

In his speech, President Mirziyoyev mentioned that the development of the country is inextricably linked with the readiness of personnel for life, noting that the time has come to radically change the modern educational process, abandon the old authoritarian pedagogy and teach young people on the basis of modern pedagogical technologies. "The teachers have shown that radical changes in their work are a requirement of the times.

Responsibility for educating young people in the spirit of the national idea and ideology of independence requires the teacher to analyze their activities and attitudes towards students, and apply modern methods of work. Only an enlightened, humane and highly moral teacher is able to educate young people as well-developed people.

When Farobi talks about a moral person, he imagines people who strive for enlightenment, who love truth and justice, who fight for him, who are the enemies of injustice and lies, who are firm and courageous in their discussions and actions, and who know no fear. According to Farobi, the mind is connected only with the innate strength of the spiritual force inherent in man. A person is born with the ability to understand, understand, discuss, invent, think, and he does not even know how they appeared, these qualities develop as the child grows and matures. Indeed, advances in science and technology do not happen by themselves. This can only be done by young people whose intellectual, moral and scientific potential is developing at the level of the requirements of the time. The scientific and practical development of young people is of great social importance only on the basis of high morality.

To become a teacher, a person must first know the content and essence of his work, share it with students, convey the essence of the work of young people, and possess a number of qualities such as discipline, kindness, justice in internal and interpersonal relationships. A teacher, as a knowledgeable person with his own style, technique, style, tactics, must have the ability to "impress" these qualities to his students.

The rise of a future teacher to the level of an ideal teacher occurs in the educational process, and some of the characteristics of the teacher's personality: pedagogical observation, the current reaction of memory, independent and creative thinking, accuracy, correctness and expressiveness of speech, highly developed traits of attention, aspirations, and goals. Forecasting its effectiveness, etc. In particular, future teachers should be independent, confident in the future and knowledgeable in their subject matter. Only then will our independent Uzbekistan flourish, because the future of our state depends on the pure worldview of the current generation,

deep mastery of each science, new discoveries, and the opening of new manufacturing enterprises. At the heart of all this is the active work of teachers.

Among the concepts associated with the human personality in psychology, a special place is occupied by the concept "I - concept." This concept is interpreted as a set of beliefs about a person that define his or her relationship with others. In the educational process "I - concept" is even more important, because the teacher-teacher evaluates young people on the basis of their ideas about themselves, transfers them the acquired experience, absorbs it.

Self-awareness, knowledge and independent work of a person require that his attention and consciousness be primarily focused on him, his inner potential, abilities and emotional experiences. That is, people who are surrounded by social behavior require that they not only pay attention to their behavior, but also regularly analyze their personal actions and their consequences. Because a person cannot understand another person, experience the emotional experiences of others, without fully understanding himself, not agreeing with his own "I". The development of a person's spirituality requires, first of all, stages of self-awareness, then selfishness and, finally, knowledge of society. A person's understanding of society is his or her national identity.

There are a number of objective and subjective factors of national identity. One of them is the national feeling, which is reflected in the emotional impact of a person in the process of interpersonal relationships, in high spiritual inner turmoil, on such experiences as the birth of creative ideas. A person with such experience is considered a faithful child of his homeland.

If a teacher has a positive "I-concept", if personal emotional stability and maturity are sufficient, the relationship of such a teacher with young people is based solely on positive perception, the teacher does not expect young people to treat him negatively, because such a teacher is connected with self-esteem. no problems arise. It goes without saying that a positive "I - concept" of a teacher has a positive effect on the formation of a student's personality, since a person, regardless of age, needs a positive assessment of his progress, and such attitudes and example play an important role in the formation of positive character traits. The further development of students as highly qualified, qualified specialists, the acquisition of stable skills and solid knowledge in the specialty will be inextricably linked with the future "I". Their future development as a qualified specialist in their field, an entrepreneur and an organizer largely depends on the diligent formation of the qualities of the ideal professional chosen by them. The main criterion of this process is the constant search for a future specialist, the formation of a dynamic "I" in him, the ability to rationally control positive and qualitative changes, the ability to accurately assess.

In our study, we conducted a psychological test to study the personality of a future teacher and received the following results.

Respondents	Tendency to a conversation %	Emotional Maturity	Striving for dominance. %	Emotional volatility.	sense of commitment %	Social courage.. %	Confidence levels. %	Exhaustion %
Male	43%	77%	87%	39%	57%	83%	49%	57%
Female	83%	49%	73%	49%	73%	65%	35%	35%

Analysis of the respondents' answers to the level of inclination to communicate shows that 83% of girls were more open, freedom-loving, brightly emotional and attentive to people than male students.

Emotional maturity, strong will, realistic outlook on life, calmness, mood stability were the strongest manifestations among students, accounting for 77%. Emotional variability, flexibility, arousal, and discomfort were found in 49 percent of girls.

The dominance demand is 87 percent among young men who are confident, independent, tough, and generally disobedient to leaders. Even among girls, 73 percent of students almost always liked domination, changed their laws, and thought independently.

Feelings of responsibility, self-confidence, diligence are high in both sexes, they take responsibility, plan a lot and don't waste time.

Social masculinity was higher for boys than girls. Eighty-three percent of the students said they were brave, totally free, socially courageous, and resourceful. Such qualities are also present in 65% of girls. But 35 percent of female students are shy, insecure, constantly withdrawn, and usually feel dissatisfied with themselves. They do not like to be in contact with the public, to interfere with what is happening around them.

The confidence levels gave similar values for boys and girls. Most of them are free from jealousy and envy, are cheerful, do not strive for contradictions, care more about others, work well in groups.

The presence of independent, self-righteous, motivated young men and women among students shows that they can conduct their teaching activities through independent, creative research. Most student youth have a high level of self-control. They tend to have strong control over their general behavior and their volitional feelings.

In younger men, stress, hyperactivity, and impatience showed 57 percent. On the other hand, in girls, tension is reduced by feelings of satisfaction. But in some situations, excessive self-gratification leads to laziness. Today's teacher must first be creative and creative in teaching. To enhance the role of teachers in independent Uzbekistan, a lot of work has been done, which is being done. Because it is impossible to build a new life without developing the education system. An important aspect of a teacher's personality is his spirituality, political beliefs and worldview. The teacher instills in young people such high moral qualities as love for the Motherland, people, Motherland, country, love, hard work, humanity, honesty, truthfulness, moral purity, humility, intolerance to mistakes and shortcomings, friendship, camaraderie, solidarity with brothers and sisters. These moral qualities fight to keep young people in need.

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