



## The Emergence Of Pedagogical Skills In The History Of Humanity

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**Abstract:** Pedagogical skills have long been used by the people as the concept of "enlightened person", which expresses a wide meaning. Striving for knowledge, being enlightened is a factor that takes a priority place in the psyche of the Uzbek people and nation. Enlightenment is not only the acquisition of knowledge and skills, but also deep spiritual ethics. People with such qualities appear in the image of a knowledgeable, perfect person. That is why the whole essence of the national model of personnel training is connected with the national history and lifestyle of the Uzbek people. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, serious demands are placed on the moral image, intellectual potential and professional skills of teaching staff, which creates the basis for the improvement of pedagogical skills.

**Key words:** Pedagogical skill, teaching-methodical base, perfect human image, doctor of science, enlightenment, professional qualification, pedagogical speech, priority of education; democratization; humanization; socialization; national orientation;

## Pedagogik Mahoratning Insoniyat Tarixida Paydo Bo`lishi

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**Annotatsiya:** Pedagogik mahorat deganda xalq orasida qadimdan “ma’rifatli inson” tushunchasi qo’llanib kelingan bo’lib, u o’zida keng ma’noni ifoda etadi. Bilim olishga intilish, ma’rifatli bo’lish o’zbek xalqi, millatining ruhiyatida ustivor o’rin tutuvchi omil sanaladi. Ma’rifatchilik – faqatgina bilim va malakaga ega bo’lish emas, ayni paytda chuqur ma’naviy axloq hamdir. Bilimli, komil inson qiyofasida ana shunday xislatlarga ega shaxslar namoyon bo’ladi. Shuning uchun ham kadrlar tayyorlash milliy modelining butun mohiyati o’zbek xalqining milliy tarixi va hayot tarzi bilan bog’lanib ketgan. O’zbekiston Respublikasida o’qituvchi kadrlarning ma’naviy qiyofasi, aqliy salohiyati hamda kasbiy mahoratiga nisbatan jiddiy talablar qo’yilayotgani pedogogik mahorat oshishiga zamin yaratadi.

**Kalit so’zlar:** Pedagogik mahorat, o’quv-uslubiy baza, komil inson qiyofasi, fan doktori, ma’rifatchilik, kasbiy malaka, pedagogik nutq, ta’lim ustuvorligi; demokratlashuv; insonparvarlashuv; ijtimoiylashuv; milliy yo’naltirilganlig;

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Laws on education

On August 29, 1997, the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the "National Program of Personnel Training". A new revision was adopted on September 23, 2020. In accordance with the laws, prepared on the basis of the analysis of the national experience and the achievements of the educational system at the world level, and having general and professional culture, creative and social activity, and the ability to independently achieve the goal in social and political life. is aimed at forming a new generation of personnel capable of promoting and solving future tasks.

About 20,000 students and qualified specialists teach students the secrets of the profession in primary vocational educational institutions. Reforms were also



carried out in the system of personnel training and retraining, and in this regard, 23 institutes, 16 faculties, 4 centers and 14 professional development courses are used to improve the qualifications of pedagogic personnel, to inform them of scientific and technical achievements, and innovations in the field of education. it was reported. International relations were established in the field of science and education, and certain achievements were made in this regard. Nevertheless, the implemented changes could not ensure that they were in line with the requirements of improving the quality of personnel training and the socio-economic development of the country. The training of specialists and the educational system are connected with the demands of the reform and renewal process carried out in the society. The content of the eleven-year secondary education, based on the compulsory nine-year education, was not fully scientifically based, it was aimed at directing students to the profession and forming the skills of independent thinking and organizing labor activities. could not ride. Every year, about 100,000 graduates of basic schools were not involved in the process of continuing vocational education or production. The transition from vocational and technical educational institutions to new type of educational institutions is more talked about, but in practice, positive changes have not been noticed. Education in them was organized on the basis of outdated material-technical and educational-methodological base. The ranks of pedagogic personnel in Mazku educational institutions were filled with teachers who did not undergo appropriate retraining. The average age of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel has increased. It was found that doctors of sciences under the age of 40 make up 0.9% of the total indicator in higher educational institutions of the republic, and 79.0% of those aged 50 and over. It was found that the average age of those approved for the scientific degree of Doctor of Science is 50, and the average age of candidates of science is 36. Elimination of the above shortcomings is defined as the goal of the "National Personnel Training Program". That is, to fundamentally reform the field of education, to completely free it from the ideological views and prejudices of the past, to create a national system of highly qualified personnel training that



meets high moral and ethical requirements at the level of developed democratic countries.

## **2. National model of personnel training.**

The main components of the national model of personnel training are:

1. The individual is the main subject and object of the personnel training system, the consumer of educational services and their implementer. In the process of continuous education, a person acquires worldly and scientific knowledge, mastering the basics of science, gets acquainted with the production areas, and also cultivates spiritual and moral qualities in himself with the help of social influences. Professional skills are formed on the basis of acquired knowledge, activity skills and life experience. In order to have a high spiritual and moral and professional qualification, a person should be able to set a specific goal and constantly search for it, read and learn. Only then will he become a qualified staff, resistant to social competition. Having a sense of self-awareness, being able to fully and effectively use the services in the field of education, and achieving thorough assimilation of scientific and professional knowledge create a foundation for a person to become a mature specialist. The perfection of a person, first of all, depends on him. Therefore, the national program pays special attention to the formation of a person and his maturity. "As a consumer of educational services, a person is guaranteed access to state education and vocational training. In the course of education, a person must fulfill the requirements expressed in the state educational standards. As a creator of educational services, a person, after receiving the appropriate level of qualification, works in the field of education, material production, science, culture and service, and participates in the teaching of his knowledge and experience.

2. The state and society are the guarantors of the training and recruitment of personnel who regulate and control the activities of the education and personnel training system.

Personal development is important not only for himself, but also for the development and prosperity of the state and society. Therefore, a society with



high morale of its citizens can develop in all aspects. The relationship between the individual and the state (society) has a two-way nature. Therefore, any state (society) should be able to create sufficient conditions for its citizens to live, work, realize their talent and potential, and demonstrate it. In the republic's education system, the state and society appear as entities that take responsibility for creating sufficient conditions for the individual's comprehensive formation and self-expression. It also harmonizes the activities of state and community educational institutions in the way of training highly qualified competitive specialists and guarantees the following:

- realization of the rights of citizens to get education, choose a profession and improve their qualifications;
- to receive compulsory general secondary education and compulsory secondary special vocational education based on the right to choose the direction of education at an academic high school or vocational college;
- the right to receive higher education and post-secondary education on the basis of state grants or paid - contractual basis;
- to provide state educational institutions with funds; - to develop public management in solving the tasks of creating conditions for education, living and recreation of students;
- to socially support the participants of the educational process; - to education of persons with health and developmental disabilities.

3. Continuing education is the basis of qualified, competitive personnel training and includes all types of education, state education standards, the structure of the personnel training system and its operating environment. Continuous education is the basis of personnel training system, it is a priority area that ensures the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, meets the economic, social, scientific-technical and cultural needs of the individual, society and the state. creates the necessary conditions for the formation of a spiritual leader and the preparation of a schedule of highly qualified competitive personnel.

Organization of continuing education is based on certain principles.



Including:

- the priority of education;
- democratization of education;
- humanization of education;
- socialization of education;
- national orientation of education;
- the integral connection of education and training, the orientation of this process to the formation of a person who has matured in all respects;
- identifying talented young people, creating conditions for them to consistently receive fundamental and special education at the highest level of education.

Science as one of the components of the national model of personnel training: "Participates directly and indirectly in the fundamental renewal of the educational content: in the preparation of educational standards, educational programs, textbooks and manuals, in the implementation of scientific and methodological support."

Production is the main customer that determines the social demand for personnel, as well as the requirements for the quality and level of their training, and is a participant in the process of providing the personnel training system from a financial and material-technical point of view.

"The needs of production form the direction, level and scale of the personnel training system, determine the purpose, tasks and content of vocational training, advance qualification requirements, require the selection of modern technologies and forms of education. As a result of the production, the quality and competitiveness of personnel will be assessed.

"Production participates in the training of individual specialists as a founder, sponsor, and other qualities, participates in the process of financing groups and educational institutions, stimulates professional development and personal activity of specialists, directly participates in their material and moral support". First of all, production operated only as a consumer using the strength and potential of ready personnel, but today the content of this activity has changed radically. Now production can make its own demands regarding the quality and



level of personnel training. At the same time, it undertakes the obligation of continuous education and financial, material and technical support of scientific branches in order to train high-quality and high-level specialists. Based on this, he becomes an active participant in the personnel training system. The content of the National Model Concept is compatible with the national lifestyle and spiritual and moral traditions of the Uzbek people. After all, the concept of "enlightened person" has been used among the people since ancient times, and it expresses a wide meaning. Striving for knowledge, being enlightened is a factor that takes a priority place in the psyche of the Uzbek people and nation. Enlightenment is not only the acquisition of knowledge and skills, but also deep spiritual ethics. People with such qualities appear in the image of a knowledgeable, perfect person. That is why the whole essence of the national model of personnel training is connected with the national history and lifestyle of the Uzbek people. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, teachers are making serious demands on the moral image, mental potential and professional skills of the staff.

From the above-mentioned points, the content of the demands placed on the person of today's teacher can be understood. What should a modern teacher be like? A teacher (pedagogue) is considered to be a person who has special knowledge, professional training, high moral qualities in pedagogical, psychological and specialist areas and works in educational institutions.

In accordance with Article 5, Clause 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education", persons convicted in educational institutions are not allowed to engage in pedagogical activities. The requirements for a teacher are as follows:

1. The teacher must have a deep understanding of the changes taking place in the social life of the society, the essence of the ongoing social reforms, and be able to provide correct and reasonable information to the students in this regard.
2. It is necessary for a modern teacher to be aware of the news and achievements of science, technology and technology.



3. A teacher should have deep and thorough knowledge of his specialty, and should constantly research on himself.
4. The teacher should thoroughly know the basics of pedagogy and psychology, organize activities taking into account the age and psychological characteristics of students in the process of education.
5. The teacher should be able to effectively use the most effective forms, methods and tools in the process of education.
6. A teacher must have creativity, initiative and organizational skills.
7. The teacher should achieve a high level of pedagogical skill, such as communicative ability, and the rules of pedagogical technique (speech, face, hand-foot and body movements, mime, pantomime, gesture).
8. It is necessary for the teacher to have speech culture, his speech should be able to reflect the following features:
  - a) correctness of speech;
  - b) clarity of speech;
  - c) expressiveness of speech;
  - g) purity of speech (it is free from various dialect words and expressed only in literary language);  
jargon (words specific to certain professions or industry specialties);  
barbarism (inappropriate use of words specific to other nations in a speech in the language of a particular nation);  
vulgarism (words used in insulting, cursing) and conciliarism (use of formal words in inappropriate situations) should be free of words, the teacher's speech should be simple, fluent and understandable should be;
  - d) fluency of speech;
  - j) wealth of speech (ability to use wise words, phrases and articles, articles and quotations appropriately and effectively).
9. The culture of the teacher's dressing (simple, neat, unassuming dressing), not using various decorations (gold, silver jewelry) that quickly attract the student's attention during the education process, season, age, body structure, facial appearance, he should even learn to dress according to hair color and style.





10. A teacher should be pure in his personal life and be an example to others. Continuing education is the basis of state educational standards, training of qualified, competitive personnel, and includes all types of education, the structure of the personnel training system and its operating environment. Preschool education ensures the healthy, all-round development of a child, instills in him a desire to study, prepares him for regular education, and until the child is six or seven years old, state and non-state preschool educational institutions and is carried out in families. General secondary education consists of nine years of compulsory general education and three years of secondary special vocational education. General secondary education includes primary education.

### **Conclusion**

Higher education is organized in two stages (undergraduate and graduate) based on the basis of secondary special and vocational education and prepares highly educated specialists in various fields of the national economy. Admission of students to higher education institutions is carried out on the basis of state grants and contracts. A bachelor's degree is a basic higher education that provides fundamental and practical knowledge in the field of specialization and lasts at least four years. The master's degree is a bachelor's-based education that provides fundamental and practical knowledge in a specific specialty, and the master's degree is conducted in accordance with the final classification of the state attestation. Post-secondary education is aimed at meeting the society's needs for highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, and satisfying the creative educational and professional interests of the individual. obtaining information is also carried out on the basis of organizing independent research activities.

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