



FACTORS DETERMINING THE SOCIAL IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING THE TRAINING OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Abstract

The ability to join the game does not depend on a person's age, but at every age the game acquires its own character. For this reason, Rivojlantruvch educational technologies are different for pre-school period, for students of elementary school age, for middle and high school age and for adults. The process of developing the professional training of a general secondary school teacher is a rather complex type of activity, in which the development of the professional training of science teachers requires certain technologies, favorable pedagogical conditions and tools. If developmental education stages are carried out with the help of the above-mentioned means, effective education and professional maturity of pedagogues will be ensured.

Keywords: reconstructive function, complementary function, innovative function, prognostic function, developmental function, didactic game.

Introduction

Formation of didactic competence of future primary school teachers in world educational and scientific research institutions, improvement of pedagogical mechanisms for preparing students of junior school age for independent educational activities, future primary school education in the system of professional development scientific research is being conducted on the development of the communicative ability of teachers. Preparation of future elementary school teachers for developmental labor education of students of junior school age, improving the skills of students of pedagogical higher educational institutions in the use of developmental educational technologies, clarifying the didactic principles of developmental education. special attention is paid to scientific research.

In recent years, in our republic, the formation of knowledge and skills of schoolchildren, their upbringing in the spirit of loyalty to national and universal values, increasing the prestige of the teaching profession and the quality of pedagogues, improving textbooks and educational methodical complexes based on the needs of the times, Normative foundations for building modern models of educational institutions that meet international standards are being created. "We need to harmoniously develop material and spiritual life. The school should be the main link





in this regard. It is necessary for us to develop school education to become a great national goal, a national movement. This expands the possibilities of improving the didactic foundations of preparing future primary school teachers for the implementation of developmental education.

Ye.A. Levanova, S.M. Fayrushina and a number of researchers have distinguished the important descriptions of the technology of forming the practical preparation of the pedagogue for interaction: the presence of a clear and diagnostically determined goal, the correctly measured activity result; expressing the system of practical tasks for learning the contents of the activity, the guiding system and the methods of solving them; existence of sufficiently strict consistency, logic and stages of activity; classification of students' educational and professional activities into individual groups, showing methods of interaction of participants at each stage; providing motivation for the activities of students and teachers based on the fulfillment of their personal tasks (free choice, creativity, competitiveness, vital and professional meaning); showing the limits of students' algorithmic and creative activities, possible restrictions from various rules.

According to V.A. Slastenin, it is necessary to take into account the value and behavioral components of the process of improving the preparation; accepting feedback from those around him in the group; accepting help from others to improve results; control and improve one's communication style; search for new methods and means of mastering science; perception of benevolence or non-benevolence of those around; showing will and determination in acquiring knowledge despite the difficulties; emphasizes the possibility of showing confidence in the things that the result and success of their education depends on.

J.Tolípova, one of the urgent problems of the system of retraining and improving the qualifications of pedagogical staff, expanding, updating and enriching the professional, creative and social knowledge of teachers who have many years of work experience and are engaged in pedagogical activity in the continuous education system. He emphasizes that it is the development of activity and the increase of competitiveness.

The author is a member of the general secondary education, secondary special vocational education, higher pedagogical education, teacher retraining and professional development system for the training of highly qualified and competitive pedagogues. He justified the need to pay attention to mining from a scientific point of view.





In this regard, A.Kh.Aminov focused on the tasks of teachers, such as updating, filling, updating and predicting pedagogical activities. According to the author's point of view, the essence of these duties consists of the following:

1. Reconstructive function - requires the selection of necessary information of theoretical and practical importance for the successful activity of the teacher. They were mastered in higher educational institutions at one time, but later they were partially forgotten or were not used in the course of activity.

2. Complementary function - provides for the organization of information that is lost in the activity of the teacher, but has not been studied in higher education institutions due to objective and subjective reasons.

3. The innovative function is a special method, requires the study and generalization of completely new information that has emerged on the basis of advanced experimental achievements.

4. Prognostic function - in modeling of certain phenomena relevant to science, in modeling their basic processes, in the analytical visualization of laws and features, in the development and modernization of science provides training.

5. Developmental function - the educational process guides students to their inner potential and their realization. In essence, the effective organization of trainings helps students to develop their skills and abilities and to fully manifest their potential. Chinese scientist Liu Xiaomin in his research on the topic of "School psychological service and the problems of mental health of students (based on the materials of the People's Republic of China)" focused not only on educating students, but also on the formation of their psychophysiological characteristics. psychological approach in the classroom determined that proper organization is important in successfully solving the problems of students' spiritual development.

The following principles play a key role in the professional development of a future teacher:

- development of the ability to think first, and then the ability to remember in the activity of the pedagogue;
- progress of the educational process from simple to complex, from general to specific;
- to analyze personal experience and present real evidence for the purpose of solving the problem raised on its basis;





- to use the priority characteristics of the person not to humiliate others, but to enrich the contents of the process;

- avoid the concept of "I" when working with the team and do not require others to use it as an example, benchmark, quality indicator.

Based on these principles, the student is required to comply with the following ethical requirements in the development technology:

- to speak asking for permission (by raising a hand) when an idea arises;

- strict adherence to discipline (not being late for training, following the norms of behavior in the team; being able to listen to others);

- speaking in terms of the problem (paying attention to the clarity of thought);

- active participation in training and helping others; creative approach to education.

The conceptual basis of the developing educational technology is related to the psychological mechanisms of game activity, self-expression of the individual, self-knowledge, work on oneself, self- It relies on fundamental requirements such as protecting the environment.

Game-psychogenic behavior, i.e. it is the appearance of a character that comes from the nature of a person (P.Í.Rídkasístíy).

•The space of "inner socialization" of the child, the means of acquiring social institutions (L.G. Vygotsky).

•Personal freedom in play-imagination, "imaginary implementation of unrealized interests" (A.N. Leontev).

• In the game, only actions that have an important purpose for the individual in terms of their own and internal content are carried out. This is the main feature of game activity and its main attraction (S.L. Rubinstein).

• A didactic game is essentially a complete didactic process that has a certain motivation, the structure of students' learning activity, and the control system of learning (V.P. Bepalko).

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