

THE ROLE OF THE EDUCATOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada o'qituvchi, pedagoglarning kasbiy mahorati, qadr-qimmat, ustoz haqidagi hikmatli so'zlar, xulq-atvori, muomalasi, yosh avlod va kelajak hayotidagi muhim o'rni va vazifasi haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: pedagog, mahorat, mutafakkir, pedagogik faoliyat, tajriba

АННОТАЦИЯ: В этой статье требуется профессиональные навыки, достоинство учителей, мудрые слова о учителях и важную роль в молодого поколения и будущей жизни.

Ключевые слова: педагог, мастерство, мыслитель, педагогическая деятельность, опыт

ANNOTATION: This article calls on vocational skills, dignity of teachers, wise words about teachers, and important role in the younger generation and future life.

Keywords: pedagogue, skill, thinker, pedagogical activity, experience.

The teaching profession is a lifelong occupation. Since the emergence of man, he has felt a desire and need to teach his experience. The task was largely taken over by the more experienced.

One of the features of the profession of a teacher is its designation as a teacher, teacher in society. The teacher is the intermediary between the person with whom society is growing. That is why the teacher leads the most difficult process in society-this is the process of personality shagging. The difficulty of this process lies in the variability of the upbringing personality.

Today, attention has been strengthened to schools, teaching coaches on issues of material spiritual stimulation, assistance to them. Because teacher labor cannot be equated to anything. Not everyone can be the owner of this profession, being a teacher can only work for those who are the devotees of this profession, and those who can be respected by everyone in honor.

The teacher and the teacher are such that he will explain what your human right consists of, repel bad deeds and guide you towards the best deeds and virtues. They will always strive for Your Highness and maturity, and will exercise all their might and opportunity to consider your attentiveness within el.

"Listen carefully to what the teacher and the teacher say knowing that their time is valuable. Ask again with decency and tenderness if you do not understand something that is necessary. When the teachers ask what the teachers ask, laugh and answer by sorting out beautiful words with manners and treats. Bow if you see them outside the abode of knowledge, or in the street, and salute by placing your hand on your chest."

The words you just heard, that is, the words about the teacher and teacher, belong to the pen of the Turkish scientist Mustafa Khomy poshsho.

Alisher Navoi writes about the teachers that " human adornment is knowledge and decency. Only the teachers who instilled these in their disciples are truly teachers."

The teacher is a person in the service of the people. Therefore, always work on oneself, improve one's skills, encourage others to become role models.

What a strange word is a teacher, a teacher is the greatest person in our country, where every child can read and receive education. The future of our children, our people, is in the hands of the teacher, in his Immaculate Heart.

Our independent democratic society entrusts the teacher to be the most dear, the most valuable-children, his own hope, his own future. This is an incredibly noble and very difficult profession, diligently requiring constant creativity, relentless thinking, excellent heart generosity, a mexre love for children, diligent dedication to work from someone who has devoted his life to this

profession. The teacher mines the deep gratitude and respect of the people with his selfless, enlightening work in the sphere of raising the younger generation.

The professional direction of the teacher plays a role in the system of happiness for the dignity of the individual, at the heart of which lies his extirpation for the activities of the educator.

He himself said: - interest in children and love

- khavasni to pedagogical work;
- pedagogical-psychological elegance and observability;
- pedagogical etiquette
- pedagogical imagination
- organizational skills
- sociability
- exactingness and materialism
- stability
- durability
- having an idea of oneself
- ability to work professionally
- spiritual first of all the extirpation and curiosity of knowledge
- intellectual activity
- being able to make news
- it is he who embodied the readiness to independently increase pedagogical knowledge.

The success of the pedagogical activity of the teacher depends a lot on pedagogical abilities. Ability-the individual trait of a person is manifested in one or more types of activity. Ability is not given to a person in a ready-made state. It is distinguished as a result of development in the process of study and upbringing. In each individual, a trait in a particular Soha may have developed more strongly than others. That is his ability. Hence the ability is expressed in individual characteristics that represent the competence of an individual in a particular activity and his specific capabilities in the successful performance of work.

The initial and initial component of ability is talent. It embodies in itself the sum of anatomical physiological signs, the features of the Turini of higher nervous activity. Talent can bring an ability in this sense to the surface, but cannot determine it in advance. Talent is ready and does not appear until development, and on the detached point from it. It is formed in the process of individual upbringing. Pedagogical ability is one of the prerequisites for successful work in teaching Sox.

Pedagogical activity makes certain requirements for the strength, restraint and mobility of the main processes. This is due to the fact that the teacher is able to have tremendous work, ability, withstand the behavior of strong nervous breakers and be able to focus his attention on one thing, always be active, refreshed, during the entire working time, in general, and in a high degree of aversion to emattsianol gixat, able to regain his strength very quickly; ; to be calm in the changing conditions of his activity; to express the opinion clearly, to be distinguished by the determination of his merits in one context; to quickly get into the second type of activity without paying attention to the high pace of work, occupation, implementation of the tasks shared; to have the ability to enter training from one type of activity without;

The teacher must possess the qualities (abilities)of the general medical profession in a professional manner and pedagogy.

1) the ability to understand the teacher, to be able to easily understand his psychological characteristics and harekteri, to correctly determine the level of knowledge, dignity, moral qualities.

- 2) the ability to be able to convey to children the material of the lesson in an understandable way in order to master them well and keep them in memory.
- 3) the ability to kiziktira teachers; to instill in them a passion for initiative; to be able to attract to a certain job by raising the emotion necessary in children
- 4) to be able to convince people, to have a positive educational impact on them (by taking a personal example in the word and at work)
- 5) to be able to control the collective, to introduce discipline, to children,. organizational ability, which consists in the correct Organization of the work of providing education and labor education; rational assimilation of lesson time and task, training of students and participation in their production proper planning of work
- 6) necessary pedagogical control, exactingness and individual treatment of children
- 7) the ability to foresee the result of his work, the mistakes that may occur; to know how to prioritize the qualities and level of knowledge of his own upbringing.
- 8) the ability to work creatively in both educational and educational Sox.
- 9) the ability to know how to quickly draw conclusions from what happened in a timely manner and not to look at the activities of the team with indifference, to be able to carry out a measure aimed at a specific goal at the moment when it is necessary.
- 10) the ability to easily master the material of the lesson and be able to repeat it at the right time, based on interest in his science.

The properties will be inextricably linked. All personal characteristics that are useful and necessary for pedagogical activity can be divided into two groups. General personal qualities (characteristics of the individual as will, Character) 1. Direct pedagogical ability the teacher's ability to speak accurately and logically correctly organizational talent. In addition, the pedagogical ability can be divided into two groups, namely the ability to teach and the ability to educate.

It should not be overlooked that pedagogy is the result of a decrease in ability-the slow gradual and elimination of its difficulties, since everything does not happen at once at the same time. Bordiyu, at first, it is not possible to look at this thing as a result of poor ability, even if work does not go much as a result of working for several times in school.

It should be borne in mind that the problem that seemed severe in the year of utgan will be much easier this year. And next year it will become a normal task that can be easily done.

Do not forget that abilities are nurturing. There are also cases in life that contradict the profession of a teacher. For example: lack of interest in children, insufficient ability to work with children, diligence on the spiritual and educational side, low level of knowledge, unworthiness to the teaching profession according to the conclusion of a medical examination, etc.

One of the features of pedagogical labor is that it is necessary to preserve and maintain a small person. This distinctive feature requires a high pedagogical skill from the teacher. And requires his own labor and the need to love children. It is these two qualities of a teacher that help to become a master of his own labor, to acquire the skill of pedagogy. A pedagogic denominator is composed of components in a series. It includes scientific knowledge in pedagogical psychology with good professional knowledge, professional abilities, pedagogical ethics and pedagogical techniques.

Teachers become true masters of their work in the process of labor activity.

It is necessary that the teacher carefully occupies the system of scientific knowledge at the educational institution.

Knowledge of pedagogy and psychology plays a major role in the acquisition of pedagogical competence. The presence of a system of scientific psychological and pedagogical knowledge

allows teachers not only to study their class and some teachers and correct their correct characterism, but also to determine the prospects for the development of the children's collective and each of its members. The practical activity of the teacher educator is the betukhtov Hal of many pedagogical tasks. Only a teacher who creatively uses the zapas of knowledge of his profession can successfully Hal e them.

But knowledge of pedagogy and psychalogy cannot give ready-made answers to all the tasks that arise in concrete educational moments. The activities of the teacher-creative activity and precisely the creative application of knowledge mokhir shows the peculiarity of the educator.

Every future teacher and teacher working at school should show an excellent passion for growing their pedagogical abilities. Pedagogical ability is not only a prerequisite for pedagogical activity, but also a consequence. Pedagogical competence in a teacher, pedagogical etiquette is harekterized by the presence of femininity. The general spiritual upbringing of the teacher is the basis of pedagogical etiquette. Pedagogical etiquette is a kind of implementation of pedagogical Ethics in relation to students. The teaching etiquette is the spiritual behavior of the teacher, which encompasses such things as high humanity, Mexican self-control over a person, patience and the ability to establish benevolent relations from any situations.

Teacher and students with pedagogical etiquette masterfully manage their relationship with parents, colleagues. The teacher acts with the identity of the student being composed. All his relationship with children: a person should be seen on the principle of as much exactingness as possible and as much respect for him as possible.

A number of professional qualifications are associated with pedagogical etiquette. It is a skill to anticipate the pedagogical situation, anticipating the effect that can cause pedagogical influence, taking into account the characteristics of the student. Pedagogical etiquette is the presence of a high pedagogical skill.

Mastering pedagogical etiquette requires the teacher to work carefully on himself. The teacher should be able to constantly control his behavior, look at it, express his attitude towards the behavior of students by gesture. That is, pedagogical etiquette implies that the teacher will have external qualifications for expressing his feelings, such a set of qualifications is a component of pedagogical competence, which is called pedagogical technique. Pedagogical techniques allow the teacher to choose the right way of dealing when interacting with students and their parents. The way of dealing, the way of dealing with children, diction, facial expressions, the correct choice of gestures, all this goes into the concept of pedagogical techniques.

The technique of pedagogy, as well as the technique of establishing the voice, is art.

When working with children, pedagogical techniques allow educators to control their relationships in the teachers ' classroom.

The teaching skills of the teacher depend on his intellect and culture, and on how much he can constantly check the tasks of his profession, on the mind of the child and on the search and search for his best ways to his heart.

The teacher also affects the student with his behavior, as well as with the image of a lifestyle. Its intellectivity and culture, its sacredness and humanity its spiritual qualities are perceived by the reader as the qualities of a benchmark. That is why the teacher he must be a coaching coach for young people, a high example for imitation, an example, no matter what subject he leads.

Pedagogy in the collective cannot have a wide range of teachers according to its pedagogical denominator, but they all need to have a common way of working, to organize with a common opinion, to honor each other, to help each other in usish. Only in the pedagogical community, where teachers work cooperatively, mutually supporting each other, can students hope for high results in education. If a soglom spiritual psychological muxit is created in the team, then the success of the teachers does not make himself Wait.

The main head of the pedagogical higher educational institution is rector. It is approved and appointed by the khukumat of Uzbekistan. The rector personally responds to all the process at the higher educational institution, resumes work in all directions of the higher educational institution. With educational methodical, scientific research, economic and spiritual and educational work, the vice-rector of the higher educational institution, that is, the urinbosars of the rector, are shugulled.

The main Department of the higher educational institution is organized by departments, the departments are headed by professors or heads of departments in the position of associate professor. The department carries out educational methodological, scientific research work in one or more disciplines. At our higher educational institution there are Departments of general pedagogy and psychology, theory of economics, philosophy, history of Uzbekistan there are also Departments of specialism at each faculty.

In the pedagogical higher educational institution, a large place is occupied by the trade union and the "maturation fund" of young people. Their tasks are facilitated, facilitated by the fact that the professor creates conditions for the studies, work of teachers and students, and their good independent release creates conditions for their rest after work and study. Provides material assistance from time to time.

At the higher educational institution, the following positions are established professor (usually Doctor of science, associate professors are usually candidates of Science) Senior Teacher, Assistant Teacher, Head of the Cabinet, Senior Laboratory Assistant, Master of studies, laboratory assistant.

Programs are created on the basis of an educational plan with an educational plan of each higher educational institution. These programs reveal the content of the subjects under study and the order of study. Educational plan-the state document is drawn up on the basis of state standards, as well as the sequence of subjects studied in each academic year is indicated.

Pedagogical higher educational institutions can make changes to the program materials, and special courses, seminars can make faculty and diploma works. Educational plans of pedagogical higher educational institutions include 3 main areas.

1. Social sciences-history of Uzbekistan, philosophy economics, state rights, spirituality and enlightenment fundamentals these all contribute to the professional development of the future teacher.
2. Psychological Pedagogical Sciences-introduction to the specialty, history of pedagogical Psychology, General Psychology, age and pedagogical psychology, pedagogical technology, foundations of pedagogical competence, methodology of the subject under study in the specialty, these disciplines shed light on the basics of pedagogical activity and professional competence.
3. Special subjects are those that give a wide coverage and clarification to the direction of the specialty, and the most necessary subjects are considered for the student.

The curriculum also provides for pedagogical practice. It concentrates in itself all types of educational and educational work.

The educational process is broad and multifaceted, without remaining organizational and methodological forms. Covers curricula, curricula, lesson schedules, tests, tests, exams, current intermediate final controls, various experiences. Each of its sections has its own content and direction.

The curriculum is a state document and has an importance in clearly defining the order, content, traditions of educational work, as well as in controlling and rewarding the knowledge of students. The training plan clearly outlines the length of training and practical exercises, the sequence of controls, diploma work, the duration of conducting and conducting vacation work. In accordance with the curriculum, more general subjects are taught in elementary courses. Higher courses, on

the other hand, offer lectionary practical training in the specialty. The curricula are not the same for all educational institutions, since each of them has its own characteristics and is distinguished in determining the term of study.

Each subject in the curriculum will have its own curriculum. Programs can be created by scientists and experimental teachers. Programs are created by teachers and educators who conduct lectures and practical classes. Because the leprosy of the curriculum can be fully revealed only by a specialist who communicates with the audience.. The purpose of the program, the requirements for students, is given the distribution of time, and then divided into several 6obs or parts. Each chapter or section gives a list of topics or sub-topics to be passed on in Aloxix, and lists of necessary and additional adadabiotes in okhri.

On the basis of existing curricula, the teacher creates working programs. It clearly shows the necessary materials, the amount of adabiyats training, the hour. Also, lectures and practical classes are shown on Aloxix. Part of the adabiotes is recommended for independent work.

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