

Procedures for Educational Work in the Formation of Professional Qualifications

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Abstract: Points of view have been put forward and substantiated regarding the training of students in educational organizations as the owner of a profession and formation of their professional skills with a reliable level of practical ethics, as well as finding a stable, legal and positive solution of theoretical views and practical procedures.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the scientific research conducted in the science of pedagogy and its specialties, the definition and views of the concept of "education" are perfectly given, however, we considered it appropriate to give a statement of views on the use of the term education and the concept of education in the formation of professional skills.

Education is a set of effective tools aimed at expressing different views in a person, determined to ensure that a person has the characteristics necessary for living in society. The so-called education is considered as a historically ancient and perfect value that creates the meaning of people. Without education based on a certain order, a separate person, a set of personalities cannot exist. Because the rules that represent the existence of man and society are passed from generation to generation due to the application of education.

2 MAIN PART

In the published written sources related to the field of pedagogy, the term "education" is used in both broad and narrow senses. In a broad sense, education means the sum of all influences, activities, actions, and aspirations aimed at forming a human personality, ensuring his active participation in society's production and social, cultural, and educational life. This understanding of education includes not only educational work carried out in

organizations such as family and school, but also the entire social structure, system and leading ideas, literature, art, cinema, radio, television and similar means. Also, the concept of education in a broad sense includes the processes of education and information acquisition, while in a narrow sense, the word "education" means pedagogical activities aimed at the cultivation of physical development, worldview, spiritual and moral image, and aesthetic taste of a person. This is done by family and educational institutions and public organizations. Education and information acquisition are not directly included in education in the narrow sense, but any education exists only in close connection with education. Because in the process of education and information acquisition, not only the knowledge, skills and qualifications of a person increase, but also the quality of spiritual and moral education is accelerated.

Education plays a crucial role in the life of any society and any country. A country that is not sufficiently involved in the education of the young generation, in general, members of the society, faces stagnation and crisis. In order to develop, the production of material and spiritual wealth in any society must continue to rise. For this, the young generation should be able to produce material and spiritual wealth at the level of their ancestors, and even better than them. In order to be able to form such material and spiritual abilities in the young generation, the society must have educational influences that work effectively.

Education has been interpreted differently in different periods of social development. After

Uzbekistan gained independence, the approach to education and related realities, based on a new and healthy pedagogical thinking, began to be decided. When interpreting it, approaches from different views were abandoned, special attention was paid to the nationality of education. In addition, biological, genetic and physiological factors are taken into account in education, and it is proven today that it is harmful to try to overestimate education instead of education. This, in turn, requires correct interpretation of events and situations related to education, correct appointment of the system of educational activities.

Manifesting the aspirations of learners in the development of the state and society is a theoretical and practical aspect of the organization of training, their rise to a new level of quality, and the formation of professional skills that are realized as a result of reliable actions.

In the forward-looking views, it is based on the fact that scientific and practical projects, models and conclusions will give their full positive result only if they are applied to the educational process based on purposeful educational procedures. After all, ensuring the unity of the theory and practice of the branches of science engaged in practical research in the movement of professional skills development in continuous education will lead to enrichment due to the modern advanced methods of learning sequentially and consistently, as well as information and communication technologies. Therefore, today, the formation of professional qualifications is the need of the hour to prepare a person for life based on his living opportunities, to acquire targeted knowledge, practical skills and qualifications, and at the same time, it is a phenomenon that does not require proof.

In most cases, the most important task in the priority direction of the formation of professional qualifications is to bring modern knowledge, skills, skills and competences to the quality level of learners, not taking into account their past ancestors and their value system, or neglecting it has a negative impact on practical activities that are gaining priority. However, according to the requirements of the educational process organized in continuous education organizations and the main goal of the students' interest in learning, one of the main issues is to consider the formation of practical ethics (education) norms in the work of training students to become qualified staff, and to reveal the goals of the students, to create creative relationships. a must

It can be said that it is a natural situation that qualified, broad-minded pedagogues are responsible for creating an independent worldview in students during the process of quality continuous education.

However, it is very urgent to carry out creative, comprehensive organization of professional skills formation for the next generation growing up in educational organizations and to carry out scientific-based important organizational work, which is reduced to training, based on the opinion and needs of parents, pedagogical team. Therefore, the creation of a creative environment among the public regarding the reforms of continuous education is a very important requirement and has a decisive importance in it.

In fact, finding a perfect solution to the formation of professional skills from a theoretical and practical point of view opens the door of professional skills in training even wider. That is why special attention is paid to the step-by-step development of internal interests of students in the training potential of modern qualified personnel, and the responsible search for the aspirations of the educational organization to transfer the existing requirements in the educational process to practical results seriously requires the implementation of educational and methodological support in a didactic way.

It can be said that if the specializations of the field of pedagogy are based on the scientific research and the meaning of the terms used in it, in particular, from the essence of the branches of science that study each creative approach and relationship within its scope, some hesitations, entanglements, and misunderstandings in the formation of professional qualifications will disappear.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is known that the sources of education passed down by ancestors cannot be assimilated into any of the branches of science. Therefore, studying the work of the founders of national enlightenment has become a vital need. If national traditions and values, unique pictures and examples of oral creativity are considered as the main sources for students to learn and assimilate into their minds, the process of developing practical skills and competencies in vocational education is ensured.

Therefore, the effective movement and provision of the foundation of the internal indicators of the formation of professional qualifications, first of all, the educational content is the leading practical tool that determines the professional qualifications directly related to the personality of the learners, the educational organizer, pedagogical staff and the branches of science in the educational process. If we clarify this concept further, it is necessary to come to

scientifically based conclusions about normative and legal instruments (*curriculum, curriculum, educational subjects, together with educational literature, training handouts*), as well as to conduct comprehensive scientific research in this regard. Naturally, this is related to the continuous education process, the parents or legal representatives of the learners have the authority to demonstrate sufficient scientific potential. Therefore, it is necessary to approach the formation of the first scientific worldviews of the learner regarding the sphere or branches of social production based on the results of reasonable scientific research, and to take the lead in the organization of training. The question is, how long should the continuing education process consist only of abstract, hard-to-understand theories and views, non-evidence-based approaches, content-obsolete procedures, and unsubstantiated sources.

The formation of professional qualifications, based on the study of the laws and rules existing in today's scientific fields, is brought up as an urgent issue. In our opinion, there is a demand for provision of updated handouts in the educational process, to teach learners about the positive results achieved in the field of science with the help of creative and excellent and reliable bases, as well as to adapt the scientific innovation to the educational process.

In fact, in the event that advanced theoretical ideas, modern training based on advanced technologies and theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and competences are put into motion today's educational process, the situation adapted to the achievements of science branches and harmonized will be achieved at the expense of the unique potential of the learners.

The results of the experiment show that the activities of educational organizations are improved and controlled by specific requirements of targeted activities in the educational process. This aspect is proved by the quality conditions of the teaching process in continuous education and the corresponding requirements. It is important that all the positive changes that take the leading role in the educational process serve to make the learners grow into creative aspirants. It is natural that the theoretical and practical improvement of the formation of professional skills in the context of the development of education and related scientific research will cause some deficiencies and misunderstandings. This situation, in turn, creates a special order of scientific research on the formation of professional qualifications, which creates the obligation to create serious new views on the formation of professional qualifications.

The formation of professional qualifications enriched with new views, concepts, rules and terms, and the confidence to analyze their application in

practice in strict requirements are more clearly visible. In particular, they determine that there will be necessary requirements for the necessary scientific and practical achievements to be carried out in the future for the necessary mechanisms for the formation of professional skills.

There are painful points in the formation of professional qualifications that no one ignores, and their elimination increases the urgency of the issue of serious research, scientific and reliable conclusions.

In the conditions of today's rapid transformation, providing students with practical experiences with further improvement of the formation of professional skills, a highly qualified specialist who acquires at least one profession or educational field on the basis of professional activity, who assumes that he will learn theoretical knowledge, practical skills, skills, and competencies during the educational process is a condition that ensures that the frame becomes an adult. It is the situation that provides a creative solution to this problem - it depends on the formation of professional skills, which is perfect in its own theoretical and practical aspects.

It's no secret that during that period of totalitarian stagnation, each of the training sessions for students was organized in the same form and content, and at the same time, the slogan of mass involvement in the same professions and practical professional activities was widely applied, in which only the defined plans were used in any social. Despite the losses, enforcement was pursued. In particular, false slogans such as "everyone is a mechanizer", "technician is a farmer" and chasing numbers, the essence, content and decisive indicators of the organization of the educational process in educational organizations - the demand to train students in practical skills, modern skills and competences, is the most deplorable situation. , customs and traditions arising from the national interest of nations or states, and activities in accordance with values have been derailed as a creative activity.

The utopian requirements embedded in the social tasks ultimately led to the violation of the historical consistency of the national culture, traditions, and traditions associated with the acquisition of professions in certain training areas at the stages of the educational process. Theoretical knowledge, practical skills and skills, which should be formed in the mind and consciousness of the students, have an important place in the scientific views of professions and professional activities, or a very shallow approach to the problem of faith-based practical ethics in the work of providing simple information about them, or targeted and purposeful practical

skills of the students, and the issue of belief in acquiring competences is not considered perfectly, the origin of the geographic national, ethnographic and local conditions of the regions is not paid attention to, superficial approach, transparency of material and spiritual interests is not ensured.

4 CONCLUSION

From this point of view, it is no exaggeration to say that this situation is directly related to the formation of professional skills. It also shows that there is an aspect of practical interest that needs to be studied from a separate scientific point of view. This view can be described as follows, but let's think about the formation of professional skills. In the published educational literature on the organization of research and educational process, the first law of education is defined as follows: its effectiveness is determined by the extent to which the purposeful organization of relations related to the sphere of interaction and the specific direction of activity is achieved.

With the formation of professional qualifications, the need for a new approach to the first law of education in the educational process, a new way of thinking is shown. Because the formation of the personality and professional activity of learners is a process that directly or indirectly depends on the formation of professional skills. Based on this, the first law regarding the formation of the personality of the learners can be defined in a new context as follows: the formation of theoretical knowledge, practical skills, modern skills and competences in the framework of the mechanisms of formation of professional skills is determined by the achievement of directing the formation of the professional activity of learners to a specific goal.

At the same time, it is stated that the other, that is, the second law of the educational process described in the educational literature: the more the educational process enriches and rebuilds the motivation of the individual's needs, or the more his intellectual and emotional-volitional activity develops, the higher the effectiveness of this process will be. Therefore, if we define this law of education as the fact that knowledge in the formation of professional skills is derived from factual information collected by individuals about nature and society, then the second law of the formation of the learner's personality will be appropriate if it has the following definition: If knowledge, practical skills, skills, and competences meet the needs of learners in relation to the stages of their youth, and perfectly solve the problem of their internal conflicts (studying), then the practical effectiveness of the

formation of the personality and professional activity of learners will begin to be targeted and reliable. Also, in the educational literature, the third law of the educational process is defined as the fact that if the educational process activates the effective sphere of the individual, if it ensures unity of mind, behavior and activity of the providers of education, which is a practical influencing tool, then its effectiveness will increase. Based on these points of view, it is correct to define this law of the formation of the personality of learners in the formation of professional qualifications as follows: theoretical knowledge, practical skills, and competences that appear in the mechanisms of formation of professional qualifications are expressed in the Law and normative legal documents under the law, completed target information and if it consists of information, it ensures the unity of the practical activity of the learners, and also leads to practical efficiency in finding the place of the responsible persons in the formation of the professional activity of the learners. After all, the formation of professional skills – the educational process in educational organizations reaches a reliable level of practical ethics to the owner of the profession.

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