

## DEVELOPING THE PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL QUALITIES OF FUTURE EDUCATORS: UNDERLYING REGULARITIES

**S.T. Khabilova**

*Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of Preschool Education Preschool Education theory teacher*

**Annotation.** *In recent years, systematic efforts have been made in our country to improve the quality of higher education, to develop the professional and personal qualities of future educators in the educational process, to establish a system of didactic conditions for increasing the effectiveness of teaching, to clearly define the objectives of each stage of education and ensure proper continuity between them, to enhance knowledge acquisition, and to create the legal and regulatory framework for training competitive specialists.*

**Key words:** *educator, teacher, student, group, tool, exhibition, equipment, innovation, method, model.*

**Аннотация.** *В последние годы в нашей стране ведётся системная работа по повышению качества высшего образования, развитию профессиональных и личностных качеств будущих воспитателей в учебно-воспитательном процессе, созданию системы дидактических условий для повышения эффективности обучения, чёткому определению целей каждого этапа образования и обеспечению правильной преемственности между ними, совершенствованию усвоения знаний, а также формированию правовых и нормативных основ подготовки конкурентоспособных специалистов.*

**Ключевые слова:** *воспитатель, учитель, студент, группа, инструмент, выставка, оборудование, инновация, метод, модель.*

### INTRODUCTION

In higher education, the use of didactic tools in the training of future educators is organized by the teacher. Therefore, didactic tools are intended to be used in general secondary schools, and in vocational education and higher education institutions, to prepare and conduct lectures and practical exercises. For this, the curriculum and subject content are first thoroughly studied, and an electronic textbook or manual, virtual exhibitions, and didactic materials are prepared. This mainly involves presenting theoretical information, developing theoretical and technical thinking in students, arousing interest in the course content, and developing motivation for training in a specialty. Preparing a lesson using didactic tools.

When using a set of didactic tools in lessons, especially audiovisual tools, it is recommended to do so in the following order:

- a) preparing didactic tools for the lesson;
- b) preparing students to perceive the information of the didactic tool;

g) a brief explanation by the teacher to demonstrate the materials contained in the didactic tool;

d) organizing the consolidation of information in the didactic tool in the student's memory;

j) giving homework to supplement the information contained in the didactic tool, etc.

Also, when preparing technical tools, audio, video tools for a lesson, they should be tested several times, and after consulting with a specialist, the equipment should be tested. After making sure of this, you can proceed to demonstrate the didactic tool. Thus, the use of a set of didactic tools in the process of theoretical and practical training, firstly, helps to form students' didactic and technical thinking, to develop skills in working with modern technical means; secondly, it provides practical assistance in filling the content of the subjects studied with information that meets the requirements of the new era, and in the formation of skills and qualifications for independent work with sources; thirdly, it orients teachers-professors to widely apply the set of didactic tools in training; fourthly, it ensures the development of students' memory, creative abilities, and physical fitness; fifthly, it strengthens the pedagogical foundations of accelerating and improving the educational process and, by implementing the principle of humanizing education, it allows future specialists to increase their spiritual and moral potential and professional skills. Didactic support for the development of professional and personal qualities of future educators is the organization of a special methodological and educational process for the formation of knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary for their future professional activities. This process is formed on the basis of didactic principles of education and includes the following aspects:

The main goal of didactic support is to prepare future educators for professional activity. In their professional activities, the educator must not only master the curriculum, but also develop the personal and professional qualities necessary for working with children.

The main tasks of didactic support for the development of professional and personal qualities of future educators are:

- Formation of professional knowledge and skills.
- Development of communication skills.
- Increasing psychological stability and pedagogical skills in working with children.
- Development of empathy, kindness and patience in educators.

Didactic support consists of forms and methods used in the educational process, which serve to develop professional qualities. These include:

- Lectures and seminars - help to form theoretical knowledge.
- Practical exercises and seminars - allow you to apply the knowledge learned in practice.
- The following didactic tools are used to develop the professional and personal qualities of future educators:
  - Pedagogical technologies - interactive educational technologies, electronic resources.
  - Educational resources - books, textbooks, multimedia materials.
  - Interactive methods - are understood as methods that activate learners and encourage independent thinking, in which the learner is at the center of the educational process.

When using these methods, the educator encourages the learner to actively participate. The learner participates throughout the process. Assessment mechanisms play an important role in the formation of professional qualities of future educators. The following assessment methods are used in this process:

- Tests and control work - checking theoretical knowledge.
- Practical tasks and projects - studying the adaptation of students to real-life situations.
- Final tests - assessing the level of professional training of the educator.

The main goal of this process is to prepare educators as specialists who have high qualifications in their professional and personal qualities, conduct their work in accordance with the psychological and social development of children.

## CONCLUSION

The educational process in higher educational institutions is aimed at training highly qualified, comprehensively developed, competitive, socially active specialists with pedagogical skills and competence. It is advisable to organize the educational process and the development of student activity in higher educational institutions in the following areas.

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