

The Importance of Professional Competence Along with Personal Maturity to Harmonize All the Innovations in Society

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Abstract:

The article expresses the concepts of competence, competent, their content and classification, which directly depend on the competencies of future specialists. In addition, this article provides for the constant enrichment of specialist knowledge on the basis of professional competence, the formation of the ability to apply it in one's own work.

Keywords: competence, competent, communication, specialists, pedagogical, concept, educational process, innovative pedagogical technologies, professional competence, communication skills.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, priority is given to communication, interactivity, authenticity of communication, language learning in a cultural context, autonomy and humanitarianism of education. These principles allow the development of intercultural competence as a component of communicative competence. First of all, if you pay attention to the word competence, the word “competence” comes from the Latin word “competere”, which means “capable”, “suitable”. “Competence” means a person's awareness in a certain field, the level of knowledge in that field.

The purpose of writing this teaching aid is to form a deep pedagogical and psychological preparation for competence in teaching and educating students based on the scientific and theoretical foundations of pedagogical competence, the essence of the concept of competence and the system of innovative processes in education. Responsibilities:

- teach students to use resources related to pedagogical competence and form their ideas about pedagogical competence;
- introduce future teachers to theoretical knowledge about pedagogical competence, which is one of the most important problems facing modern society,
- a promising direction for modernizing the educational process;
- equipping with modern requirements for pedagogical competence;
- ensure that they acquire the necessary knowledge and skills for organizing the educational process, taking into account the child's psyche, his neuropsychological, neuropedagogical capabilities;
- consists in the formation of creative and methodological literacy and in-depth pedagogical and psychological preparation for competence in carrying out teaching activities.

Pedagogical competence is formed in the interaction of a number of disciplines: theory and history of pedagogy, pedagogical conflictology, neuropedagogy, pedagogical imageology, innovative pedagogical technologies, youth psychology, social pedagogy, pedagogical axiology, educational psychology. This is the requirement of the time - to implement in a new way and with new content an education system that is complex, difficult, full of unexpected situations, but considered a necessary need of society, and to achieve the effectiveness of education. through the effective use of innovative pedagogical and information technologies during the lesson.

A graduate of an educational institution must enter into personal, social, economic and professional relationships in his life, take his place in society, solve the problems facing him, and most importantly, be competitive in his field and profession.” is a decisive factor in ensuring Therefore, for the harmonization of all updates in society, along with personal maturity, professional competence is also important. According to A. G. Bermus, “Competence unites all feelings, knowledge, experience, in general, the entire being of an improving person into a single system.”

“Competence” means not only that a person is knowledgeable, but also that he constantly updates his knowledge, says M. A. Choshanov. According to M. Aronov, competence means the readiness of a specialist for a certain activity.

The ability to act in uncertain situations is competence, says O. E. Lebedev.

The basis of competence is the intellectual, personal, social and professional life of a person, writes Yu.A. Zimnyaya. A. V. Khutorsky believes that the concepts of “competence” and “competent” can be divided as follows. Competence is a set of personal qualities of a person (knowledge, skills, experience, methods of activity) and represents high-quality and effective human activity in relation to things and processes in a certain area.

Competence means that a person has a set of competencies that express his personal attitude to activities and meet the requirements. As can be seen from the above, there is much debate about competence and its place in society. Understanding the basic elements of universal competence in education is one of the main problems of modern pedagogy.

Regarding the issue of basic competence, there are many opinions regarding the use of the experience of world teachers or the definition of competence criteria based on the norms of traditional Uzbek pedagogy, and there are still many unresolved issues. L.T. Khurvaleva, scientist-teacher at the Institute for Advanced Training of Teachers named after A. Avloni: “Competence is

knowledge, skills, qualifications, views, value and personal qualities of an individual, manifestation of qualifications or ability to influence,” characterizes how Scientist-teacher T. L. Khurvaleva divides the system of professional competence into five groups.

Professional competence:

- ✓ have knowledge of pedagogy and psychology;
- ✓ work on yourself;
- ✓ ability to plan, evaluate and provide feedback on the educational process;
- ✓ be able to understand the needs of students;
- ✓ formation of student motivation;
- ✓ innovations in the educational environment;
- ✓ perfect knowledge of your subject;
- ✓ good command of English.

Stages of developing professional competence:

1. Self-analysis and understanding of what is necessary.
2. Planning for self-development, setting goals and objectives.
3. Self-expression and correction of shortcomings.

Personal competence:

- ✓ communication skills;
- ✓ tolerance;
- ✓ leadership;
- ✓ active, initiative;
- ✓ flexible;
- ✓ maintaining a healthy lifestyle;
- ✓ responsibility;
- ✓ hard work;
- ✓ humanism;
- ✓ general culture;
- ✓ knowledgeable;
- ✓ cultural;
- ✓ possession of universal human values;
- ✓ presence of national culture;
- ✓ participation in the public life of the country;
- ✓ respect for the culture of other peoples.

Special competence:

- knowledge of student needs;
- knowledge of different age characteristics;

- classification of education;
- individualization of education.

A. V. Khutorsky describes seven teacher competencies in education:

1. Worldview, i.e. value and self-awareness - manifests itself in connection with the worldview, imagination and value of the teacher. He can see and understand the nature of events and environmental phenomena, can navigate them, and can justify his opinion as a teacher. He will be able to find a solution to the problem. This competence provides a mechanism for the teacher's self-awareness in his educational and other activities.
2. The presence of national and universal values; participation in the public life of the country; respect for family and traditions; acquire social skills. Be able to understand and explain to students the influence of science on human life and world development.
3. Teaching and educational process – independent cognitive activity of the teacher. Logical thinking. Ability to evaluate educational activities, analyze knowledge and skills.
4. Acquisition of information – pedagogical activity, the ability to obtain information about one's subject.
5. Communication skills - knowledge of the language, communication with different people, a special position in the team.
6. Socially useful work, family relationships and responsibility, participation in the development of society, performing socially useful work. Acquisition of economic and legal skills.
7. Work on yourself - developing yourself physically, spiritually and intellectually.

CONCLUSION

Communicative competence requires full communication on the part of the teacher. Requires a positive attitude with students and team members in all situations. Based on the content of training, the situation, the situation, the goal of any teacher is to create a “developing atmosphere” in the classroom. That is:

- giving students motivation to work;
- formation of understanding and imagination and skills by encouraging students to use them independently and participate in educational activities. Finding the necessary information, the project of your activities and its implementation, understanding the purpose of the work and a responsible approach to the result;
- students independently choose the topic, purpose, level of difficulty of the task, forms and methods;

Therefore, professional competence is important along with personal maturity to harmonize all the innovations in the society. It is based on the professional difficulties and needs of teachers in educational institutions, along with increasing the knowledge efficiency of students in higher education institutions, organizing the lesson and educational process in a better way, and training highly qualified pedagogical personnel in the system, continuously and qualitatively improving their qualifications ability to effectively use factors is the most basic component of professional competence.

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