

Corporate Basics of Preparing Students for Professional Pedagogical Activity

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Abstract - The article deals with advanced ideas and experience in the basics of preparing students for professional pedagogical activity. The motives underlying the professional orientation of students are formulated.

Keywords - Pedagogy, Student, Professional, Motive, Student Preparation, Pedagogical Activity.

Today, more than 60 percent of the population of Uzbekistan is made up of young people, who are a huge creative resource. Our people have educated great thinkers who have made a tremendous contribution to the development of world civilization. We must educate young people worthy of our great ancestors, educated and enlightened personalities, said President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Each nation is strong not only by its wealth, but above all by its high spirituality and culture.

Modern socio-economic conditions, the labor market and high-tech production put forward new requirements for the training of students. They must be of a qualitatively new type: competitive, proactive, competent, enterprising, highly qualified, able to maintain modern equipment and develop existing production, ready to work fully and independently from the first working day, have practical experience, easily adapt to changes and quickly master new technology. and technology of modern high-tech production. At present, it is impossible to prepare such specialists without a close connection of the educational institution (educational process) with production.

One of the priority areas of modern pedagogy is the development and implementation of a theoretical-applied model of corporate training for future specialists, reflecting the interaction of vocational education and production and including mastering, transformation, balancing, integrating, system-forming, professional adaptation and professional socialization functions. Principles of corporate training of students in an enterprise of parity of pedagogical systems of an educational institution and an enterprise, social partnership, unity of methodological foundations of pedagogical systems of an educational institution and an enterprise, professionalization, orientation of training towards the achievement of the final result - a given level of quality of training of future specialists labor, additionality of characteristics that determine the quality of future specialists and agogicheskikh systems of the institution and of the enterprise, the organization forward and reverse links between the subjects of pedagogical systems of the institution sinergetizma - self-teaching systems, educational institutions and enterprises, the unity of teaching and production processes. It is important to identify and justify the conditions for the design and implementation of the model of the combination of professional and educational standards, technology of corporate training of students.

The priority task of higher education is the formation of students' professional orientation and self-awareness.

During training in higher education, under the influence of teaching general education, special and other disciplines, participation in public life, students develop a professional orientation of the individual, that is, a personal aspiration to apply their knowledge, experience, and abilities in the field of their chosen profession.

In modern pedagogy, the idea that professional orientation is an integrative concept characterizing the integrity of the personality is increasingly consistent with the motivational sphere of the personality — needs, interests, ideals, beliefs, and also the main mechanism for shaping the orientation of the personality is education.

The fuller the professional orientation, the more multifaceted the choice for a person of this type of activity is, the more versatile satisfaction is obtained from the implementation of this intention.

There are a number of motives that underlie the professional orientation, are heterogeneous in origin, the nature of the connection with the profession. The main thing is the motives of professional interests and aptitudes of the student. The meaning of these motives, in that they form the procedural motivation of activity, fills with personal meaning what constitutes the main, objectively significant content of the activity. Secondly, the motives of prestige, the social significance of the profession - is connected in its origin with the reflection of some features of the profession in the public consciousness. In addition, self-affirmation motives are very important - they express the previously existing needs of the individual, motives that express the peculiarities of the personality's self-awareness in the context of interaction with the profession (conviction in one's own fitness, possessing sufficient creative potential, etc.)

The system of motives that form a professional orientation is based on a hierarchical principle. The main personal meaning of mastering a particular profession depends on the motive that occupies a dominant position in this system.

For the content-personal characteristics of professional orientation, it is necessary to determine its level. The level of professional orientation is understood as the degree of compliance of the leading motive with the objective content of the profession. At a high level, a close and necessary person is the most essential thing in this activity, what constitutes its main content, what its objective value consists

of. With a low level of focus, the leading motive expresses the need not so much in the activity itself as in various circumstances connected with it. The main indicator of the level is the content and depth of professional interest, taking into account its position in the system of motives that form a professional orientation.

Without a sufficiently high level of professional orientation, an optimal interaction between a person and the labor chosen by him is impossible. Only under this condition can we predict the successful development of the creative and moral forces of the individual in the process of independent labor. The high level of professional orientation is the qualitative feature of the structure of the motives of the individual, which expresses the unity of the interests of society and the individual in the field of professional self-determination.

So, in the professional orientation of the individual, a positive attitude towards the profession, an inclination and interest in it, a desire to improve their training, to meet material and spiritual needs, by engaging in work in the field of their profession are expressed. Professional orientation presupposes an understanding and internal acceptance of the goals and objectives of a professional activity, the interests, ideals, attitudes, beliefs, attitudes relating to it. All these features and components of a professional orientation serve as indicators of the level of its development and formation among students, characterized by stability (instability), domination of social or narrow-minded motives, and a distant or close perspective.

To form students' professional orientation is to strengthen their positive attitude to their future profession, interest, inclinations and abilities to it, striving to improve their qualifications after graduating from the university, satisfy their basic material and spiritual needs, constantly working on their chosen type of professional work, developing ideals, views, beliefs, and prestige of the profession in their own eyes.

In the process of developing a professional focus a student goes through a series of steps. First, the student externally decides to master a particular profession, having an emotional mood, episodic, situational interest, substantive attitude, some work habits, but he does not have independence and initiative. Secondly, it has a fixed installation on the profession and more sustainable interests; he has inclinations, but he is more interested in the practical aspects of educational material; the formed goal gives the general direction of training and production activity, it manifests a sense of self-confidence, independence; a sense

of responsibility is formed. Thirdly, it has a firm attitude towards the profession, a steady interest and inclination towards it; it shows a special enthusiasm for both the practical and theoretical side of the educational material, self-affirmation of the personality is taking place through professional work. Fourthly, passionate passion for their profession, people and business merge into a single whole, direction is formed when there are great abilities to the chosen profession, clearly pronounced aptitudes and vocations, high professional skills and professional ideals are noted professions.

Positive changes in the content of professional orientation are manifested in the growing motives associated with the future profession: the desire to perform their business duties well, to show oneself a knowledgeable, skilled specialist, and to increase the pretensions to successfully solve complex learning issues and tasks, the sense of responsibility and desire to succeed increase. at work.

There are cases and regress professional orientation (under the influence of unexpected difficulties in learning and other reasons). Its social level is declining, business motives with which the student came to a higher educational institution weaken.

Noting that a huge work is being done on the organization of the professional orientation of students. But still, there are shortcomings of professional education in the university. Professional orientation of students and the ways of its formation. The most typical disadvantage is that the young specialist does not treat the profession as a social value. Sometimes a young person experiences a feeling of dissatisfaction, does not show interest in work. Experience shows that the process of adaptation of a young specialist in the production team is quite long (3-4 years). Sometimes there is a lack of interest in the profession reduces the level of organizational skills, initiative, efficiency, efficiency, ability to work with people, etc.

From the above, it can be concluded that these measures will form the basis for the formation of young people of strong immunity against various ideological threats, in particular, religious extremism, terrorism, "mass culture" and other ideas alien to us by further increasing their interest in reading scientific and fiction literature, including electronic books, increasing its legal, environmental, medical culture and the culture of using information and communication technologies.

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