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ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS THROUGH TEACHING MANUAL LABOR ON THE BASIS OF A MODERN DIDACTIC APPROACH

Abstract: In this article, the central place in ensuring sustainable development is given to increasing the psycho-intellectual potential of the younger generation of our country, improving the quality of education, as well as training personnel who serve the intellectual and social development of society, improving the quality of education is considered today as an integral part of global processes. We are talking about the successful implementation of the pedagogical process, depending primarily on the knowledge, qualifications of the teacher, his didactic and psychological abilities.

Keywords: didactics, psychological abilities, the younger generation, intelligence, global process.

The social policy, which is still being carried out in the country today, in particular, scientific and practical research in education, is aimed at bringing the next generation of young people to adulthood on the basis of the requirements of the modern educational system. Quoted from eastern sages by our president, " the greatest wealth is intelligence and science, the greatest inheritance is good upbringing, the greatest poverty is ignorance!"is becoming the motto of our day. In addition to raising the mental and intellectual potential of the next generation of our country, legal grounds for their spiritual evolution have been adopted.According to the" concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 " approved by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 8, 2019, the implementation of reforms in the field of higher education of our country, changing the worldview of people, training of specialist personnel that meet the demand for mature and modern life itself. It is important that the system of training, education and training of mature specialist personnel is closely connected with the requirements of reforms.

Pedagogical activity occupies a central place in the formation of an educated generation in each society and ensuring the stability of progress. Through the professional activities of the teacher, not only knowledge is transmitted, but also moral and cultural values of the younger generation are formed. Therefore, the question of studying and eliminating pedagogical errors that occur in the activities of the teacher is important not only for the teacher, but for the entire educational system. The study and solution of this problem serves, first, to improve the quality of education, and then to the intellectual and social development of society. improving the quality of education is seen today as an integral part of global processes. The successful implementation of the pedagogical process depends primarily on the knowledge, qualifications of the teacher, his didactic and psychological abilities. first of all, if mistakes are made in the activities of the teacher, this not only reduces the effectiveness of the educational process, but also negatively affects the level of student assimilation; secondly, the 21st century is demanding the formation of a competitive generation.

The modern reader should have not only traditional knowledge, but also independent thinking and innovative approaches. And errors in the pedagogical activity of the teacher can prevent students from fully developing these opportunities. It is also unlikely that pedagogical errors can also affect the psychological state of students, causing them to lose their self-confidence . President of the Republic

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of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev puts forward the idea that in the comprehensive development of our country, all of us depend on our diligent work, our action. Let's not talk about what direction of our life and prospects we have today, everything goes back to the cadres and again to the cadres. Without a positive solution to this issue, it is practically impossible to achieve the strategic goals that we set for ourselves. In addition, it is also difficult to build a bright society that we all dream of. This is achieved only by comparing, analyzing, developing effective methods and alternative solutions to the previous and current period of training of mature specialist personnel. In this case, it requires leaders working in the field of Personnel Training, from a junior employee, to show diligence in the way of diligently fulfilling their task. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2017- on the basis of the requirements of the decision of PQ-2909 of April “on measures to improve the higher education system”, the development of mature personnel in order to improve the quality of education in the system of continuing education to a higher level in accordance with the requirements of reforms carried out in the socio-economic spheres, as well as to further improve, it includes three aspects. More fully, it combines the points of view of cognition, assessment, behavior in itself. These parties themselves, in turn, consist of several stages . While the stage of knowledge of Chunonchi, mature specialist personnel embodies such qualities as knowledge, awareness of reforms, awareness, awareness, the assessment stage is made up of considerations, values, norms. Conclusions and suggestions. In conclusion, the consistency of the mechanism of formation of the personnel system and their retraining should be continued on the basis of periodic skills. As we study patterns of economic growth, such as the Japanese miracle, Korean nature, we first witness that they have a fundamental emphasis on the radical advancement of national thought. Starting with the introduction of strategic solutions to eliminate the problems established in our country into production in stages. The main thing is to change both our national thinking and views, and, moreover, to unite in the minds of the growing generation under the idea that “we are all responsible for the prosperity of this motherland, this country”, the chipslaying of the era itself . The stage of behavior in the training of mature personnel, sociability embodies such characteristics as activity, patriotism, nationalism, internationalism, interethnic relations, which are mainly carried out in programs.

This requires the analysis of theoretical characteristics on the basis of a didactic approach to the professional competence of future teachers on the basis of the requirements of the modern educational system. Professional competence is a concept that provides expertise, expertise in the field and effectiveness of a person in his professional activities.Internship in an educational institution affects the formation of professional competencies of future teachers, helps to combine the theoretical training of future teachers with their practical activities. Formation of professional qualifications of future teachers from the first courses in the process of studying in higher education boshlanadi.Bo ' the problem of the formation of professional competence of future teachers is of a deep and complex nature, in which it will be necessary to take into account individual psychological and physiological characteristics that affect the formation of professional competence of future teachers. Modern changes in society, which influenced the social, economic spheres, led to a large-scale change in the goals, tasks and functions of all stages of modern education. The rapidly developing innovative processes affecting pedagogical activity led to a revision of the traditional educational system. Characterized by professional competence associated with the ability to effectively build the educational process, Act in the information field and self-improvement, and the analysis of this competence on the basis of a didactic approach leads to a further improvement in the quality of education, and in itself the need for such new pedagogical personnel has increased. The problem of professional competence affects the functional capabilities of the whole society, since the new system of teacher training is implemented in the process of global Change oshiriladi.Bo ' lacak teachers should master the skills of systematic-mental activity so that they have the opportunity to learn the

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thinking strategies of other people, didactic tools and methodological methods of non-traditional, interactive teaching know the patterns of pedagogical experience, it must be sufficiently related to technical and technological tools and features.The purpose of professionalism and competence should include the specifics of the task, the skill of the pedagogue of a higher educational institution, the image of a teacher at the request of the time, the creative approach to pedagogical activity, the ways of organizing classes in a higher educational institution, the innovative activities of the teacher, the higher education system of developed countries. The new Uzbekistan sees a specialist not only as a person with knowledge, skills in the professional field, but also as a person who can act effectively in complex, non-standard situations, improvise, independently make decisions, approach creatively, improve himself, recognize a tolerant attitude towards others, communicate with people. These and other professionally important characteristics and personal qualities determine the professional competence of a specialist. The change in the content, purpose of education and upbringing also causes a change, development of the principles, styles and organizational forms of didactics.Didactic principles play an important role in the study of all subjects. Didactic principles apply to the content of the lesson and the organization of the lesson. Didactics (ancient Greek: διδακτικός, didactikos — "teacher", "educator") is a branch of pedagogy. Deals with educational theory. The term "didactics" first began to be used in Europe in the 17th century by scholars who created works about the teaching and educational process. Czech pedagogue Yan Amos Komensky developed the didactic aspects of educating and educating children and adolescents in his" great didactics " (1657). The German pedagogue Adolph Diesterweg, in his work" instruction for the education of German teachers " (1834-35), argued that didactics was a distinct part of teaching theory in pedagogy. After that, the view of didactics as a science of educational theory became widespread. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th Century, special monographs on didactics began to be created.In modern pedagogy, didactics is considered as a separate field that deals with the theory of education and enlightenment. Determining the content of Education, opening the laws of the educational process and finding the most effective methods and ways of teaching are the main problems of didactics.Professionals with professional qualifications are able to successfully adapt to socio-economic changes in society and, as a rule, predict their vital activity. But the problems of managing society do not have universal models and are solved in an ambiguous way, each turn in the life of society leads to the modernization and activation of the didactic thinking of future specialists. We define the essence of the concept of" didactic competence " as a purposeful process of selecting and analyzing information in order to rationally solve problems through the creative application of theoretical knowledge. The general competency model of higher education students describes a set of knowledge, skills, personal characteristics.The ability and practical experience necessary for the implementation of certain professional functions, the process of mastering the educational program that is formed in a person is associated not only with its own educational results , but with the peculiarities of the implementation of knowledge, indicators of the manifestation of understanding and skills by a particular individual clusters of professional pedagogical competencies (scientific and theoretical; constructive; organizational and methodological; professional and personal) they can also be associated with the theoretical and practical core of the acquired knowledge, skills. In addition, all knowledge, skills and experience of practical activities, like personal methods of their implementation, are formed in specific social forms.

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