

# The Regularity and Consistency of Monitoring and Accounting For the Components of Pedagogical Skills in the Process of the Teacher's Work

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**Abstract.** In this article, the main factors of organizing pedagogical activity on a scientific basis, the place of work in human life, the division of labor, the issues of controlling the work of the components of pedagogical skills are covered.

**Key words:** Teacher, pedagogical activity, pedagogical, division of labor competence, teamwork, speech culture, teacher's ability, pedagogical technique.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2019 No. PF-5712 "On improving the mechanism of professional support and joint work of young teachers, taking into account the growth of their official position, the introduction of new methods for determining the qualification requirements of teaching staff, as well as the skills acquired for the introduction of updated educational standards" [1] highlighted separately.

Qualified specialists will ensure the positive results of the reforms being carried out today in our society. Bringing them to a mature age, providing education, daily increasing demands on the teacher, the tasks of their solution depend on the correct organization of the teacher's work on a scientific basis. Based on this, we will focus on pedagogical and psychological features.

"Organization of labor on a scientific basis, taking into account social, economic, psychophysiological and other factors, a system for organizing labor processes in production and managing production is being implemented. The goal is to create conditions for obtaining a certain product and high labor productivity, preserve the health of teachers, increase their term of work, cultural and spiritual level, as well as rationally use, develop and implement it, depends on the process of forming applied skills. It is characterized by the unity of the interests of the whole society and, in particular, of each teacher". [2.8]

There is a wonderful idea expressed by the teacher and scientist F. Engels: Man himself created labor. Developing this idea, K. Marx wrote: "All history is nothing but the education of man by human labor"[3.632].

Therefore, the role of labor in human life is not limited to the satisfaction of material needs of a person with its help. In the process of labor, the end result is the formation of a set of

social relations, such as forms of ownership and distribution, public organizations and institutions, labor discipline, etc. "Labor is the basis of a person's spiritual culture, because only in work does a person reveal the laws of natural objects and thereby create the foundations of science and art" [4]. At work, a person is formed as a person, develops his abilities, and implements them in work.

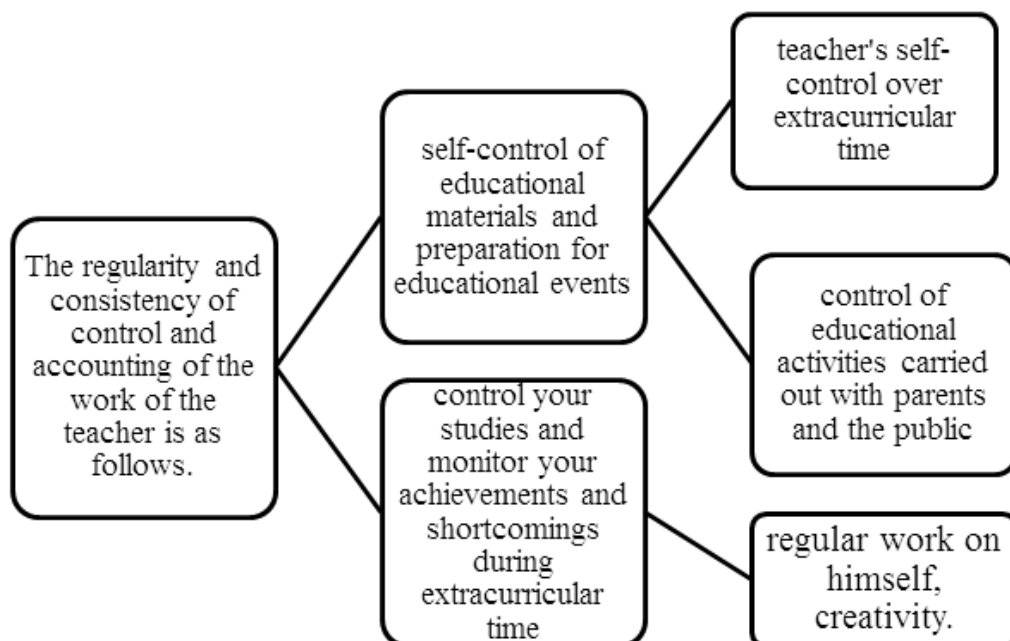
At this stage, “the division of labor and cooperation are the most important principle and direction of the organization of any collective labor, including pedagogical activity, although it is clearly carried out” [5].

“Even today, it is relevant for those who study the basics of the theory of labor organization on a scientific basis and apply it in practice in any field of human activity” [6].

“In the course of his hard work, the teacher must, to a certain extent, master the following components of pedagogical skill:

- ✓ have knowledge in the field of youth psychology;
- ✓ possession of all types and methods of speech culture;
- ✓ understand the nature of the teacher's abilities (empathic, insightful, didactic, constructive-communicative, understanding);
- ✓ mastery of acting (facial expressions, pantomime, oratory);
- ✓ ability to control one's mood (emotional and mental state);
- ✓ mastering the culture of communication and work with students;
- ✓ master the art of using pedagogical techniques instead of them. [7.33]

The regularity and systemic control and accounting of the teacher's work is as follows (Fig. 1)



In the work of a teacher, an important role is played by the features inherent in acting, that is, facial and pantomimic skills. “The fact that the teacher has a high pedagogical technical training, throughout the school year, at each lesson, connects new topics with previous topics and brings them to the consciousness of students on the basis of modern integrated methods, has a unique pedagogical character in the class team and in the ability to create a psychological environment, taking into account the personal and psychological characteristics of each student, who feels great responsibility for hard work, is manifested in its performance at a high level. This means that pedagogical technique is a combination of such professional and personal skills in the work of a teacher that it has a positive effect on the teacher's pedagogical activity, nerves can move and maintain a rhythm, properly organize the educational process and serve as the main guide for achieving high results in management [7.323]. This may not be the level of knowledge gained in the specialty, many years of pedagogical work of the teacher, professional skills. The professional skills of a teacher appear on the basis of the level of knowledge acquired in the specialty and professional experience. It should not be forgotten that even a teacher who is not satisfied with his profession, but diligently fulfilling his duties for years, has professional experiences.

According to F. G. Ziyatdinov, 80 percent of teachers are not satisfied with their work at one level or another, and 20 percent of teachers are not completely satisfied. For such teachers - "even if they have deep knowledge in the specialty, one of the important elements of pedagogical skill is a sense of creativity, which shows the level of knowledge in the specialty, the teacher's own mental state and is not formed as a physical state" [5]. Knowledge and specialization are the main elements in the system of objective and personal factors that not only affect the activities of the teacher, but also determine his professional skills, both in full and in part.

**Activity at work** - is an independent action of a teacher in the sphere of work. The uniqueness of the teacher's work activity is manifested in the fact that it is aimed at increasing the educational activity of the student. “At the same time, the teacher should not forget that it is not enough to know his subject thoroughly, but he must have pedagogical and psychological qualifications and skills, educational and educational technologies, and carry out independent activities in solving any pedagogical situations. These requirements constitute an important specificity of the teacher's work" [5].

The teacher always works throughout his pedagogical activity, relying on his personal pedagogical resources, collected on the basis of his rich knowledge and experience. He chooses the methods, means and methods he likes in training and education, strives for innovation. The changing psychological composition of the class team, the interaction of team members with each other, the diversity of the mental state of students have a serious impact on the work of the teacher. In this case, the teacher is not always able to develop and change the character and psychology of the class team in a positive way, the way he wants to feel. The inability of some teachers to involve talented and capable students in independent study causes protests. This problem has already been recognized as a socially significant phenomenon associated with the work of teachers in general education institutions.

In conclusion, in order for these problems facing educational institutions not to impede the implementation of reforms in the field of education, it is necessary to increase the labor

activity and creative potential of the teacher, who is the main executor of education.

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