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## PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF FAITHFUL EDUCATION AND FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL QUALITIES IN TEACHERS

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**Abstract.** In this article, the problem of belief, in contrast to the beliefs arising from socio-psychological conformity, the problem of belief, factors that shape them is one of the most important issues in social psychology. This article deals with the need for educators to master their profession, master the art of effective management of pedagogical processes, create new knowledge and skills in children, their diverse activities, the ability to effectively manage cognitive processes, form a team among students, be able to engage them in lessons. It is suggested that they be required to use their professional skills in their place.

**Keywords.** professional skills, social psychology, knowledge, beliefs and practical actions, personal education.

### I. Introduction.

In defining the concept of belief in family traditions and values, we mean the following: The term "e'tiqod (belief)" is derived from the Arabic word "belief", which refers to a person's understanding, perception and knowledge of life (including family life), its values, norms and social roles. It is therefore a need-dependent quality to be observed in daily life. It is a conscious social institution, formed in the system of interpersonal relations due to the phenomenon of facilitation under the influence of a group of people who are important to the person - the reference group. The difference between beliefs and beliefs arising from socio-psychological conformity is that beliefs are the unconscious adaptability of a person, their temporary attitudes towards the values of the environment, while beliefs are clear social perceptions, knowledge-based assessments and personal skills.

Belief in the family is also associated with family, a concept that represents a positive social position in relation to the traditions, customs, rituals and values of the family in the set of social perceptions of the individual.

The problem of a person's beliefs, convictions, and belief in the factors that shape them is one of the most important issues in social psychology. In the literature, belief is usually defined as a need that corresponds to an individual's perceived vital values. Social needs, expressed in the form of beliefs, usually reflect a certain meaning of nature and society [1]. When such views are integrated into a particular system, this complex forms the worldview of the individual. The presence of a stable belief in a person indicates his social activism and the harmony of knowledge, beliefs and practical actions.

In general, when viewed within the framework of personality orientations, the objects of belief may be different. For example, belief in God, belief in the Homeland, belief in the profession, belief in people, belief in the family, and so on. After all, the objects that motivate any belief to take place in the human heart and manifest in social behavior are social, and their essence and significance are understood by the individual in interpersonal relationships. Personality traits formed through the objects of belief are called beliefs in psychology.

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social behavior are social, and their essence and significance are understood by the individual in interpersonal relationships.

Belief depends on a person's life experience and relationship with society. That is why this quality is closely connected with the knowledge that makes up a person's worldview. From this point of view, this quality is again connected with his will, and because the motives of activity, social institutions are also derived from his nature, a believer will have such will qualities as courage, bravery, courage, determination, integrity of faith. As the basis of a person's social activity, it allows him to understand or abandon the needs of society, its social-historical processes, and the moral code in that society. That is, if those social norms do not conform to the content of the belief in it, it is rejected, depending on the power of the rejection, the person is recognized as a believer or a non-believer. But a person may accept one or another norm without criticism or understanding, in which case it may weaken or completely lose credibility.

It is a proven fact in psychology that an individual is in an environment of interpersonal interaction under the influence of various social relations, regardless of the circumstances.

The formation of any belief in a person, convincing him of the relevant field and a certain idea is a purely socio-psychological process, which in recent years has received great attention from leading experts, psychologists. "The process of belief formation is not easy, and the primary factor influencing its effectiveness is information," writes American psychologist Aronson [2].

The essence of religious education is, first of all, it is an important aspect of personal education. It is a process of purposeful formation of philosophical, political, legal, religious, aesthetic, moral, artistic, professional views on life in the system of human consciousness and concepts. The

process of any upbringing is ultimately the upbringing of faith in terms of its purpose and essence. Because whether we receive family upbringing, pre-school education, neighborhood, school, college, lyceum, higher education institution or academy, the educational process in these educational institutions is necessary for the development of society, enriching students' worldview with scientifically based knowledge. Literally, it is the foundation of the education of faith and worldview. Therefore, without faith, there can be no person, group, nation, people, society.

In the organization of the pedagogical process aimed at ensuring the professional development of teachers, it is necessary to study their existing knowledge, professional inclinations and needs.

Educators must be able to create a healthy environment among their colleagues and children's community during their work, to gain prestige in the community.

Educators, first of all, need to be creative, broad-minded, worldview and thinking, strong memory, high level of emotional self-management. Along with the learning process in the classroom, pedagogical practice also plays an important role in the formation of such qualities in teachers of future preschool organizations. It is necessary for students to take an active part in pedagogical practice, to get acquainted with the work of experienced methodologists and educators, to learn from them the secrets of professionalism in order to effectively organize their pedagogical activities in the future. The study of best practices by future educators will help them to objectively assess their level of professional development, to see the existing gaps in a timely manner.

In the organization of the pedagogical process aimed at ensuring the professional development of teachers, it is necessary to study the existing knowledge, professional inclinations and needs of students.



## **Teachers must have the following professional qualities:**

1. Intellectual qualities such as knowledge, ability to assess the situation in a timely and accurate manner, creativity, thoughtfulness, speed of strong memory and ability to think independently, ability to draw logical conclusions, stability of attention.

2. Communicative qualities such as the ability to express an opinion correctly and effectively, to speak politely, to be polite, responsive, sincere, to listen to the opinion of others, to have an independent opinion, to establish a dialogue with children.

3. Perseverance, courage, bravery, courage, bravery, discipline, correct assessment of the situation and the ability to make wise decisions, composure, humanity, kindness, compassion, independence, courage, physical fitness, activism, patience, endurance, willpower qualities such as endurance, mobility.

4. Aesthetic qualities such as possession of a sense of sophistication, neatness, orderliness, attractiveness, ability to maintain posture, to achieve the effectiveness of speech, emotionality, creativity, improvisation and a tendency to fantasy.

At the same time, future teachers-educators studying in the process of higher pedagogical education should have such qualities as socio-ideological maturity, social activism, active citizenship.

The process of professional formation in educators begins with the acquisition of communicative skills and pedagogical skills. It is necessary to rely on modern approaches and concepts in providing teachers with the knowledge that serves to ensure their professional training. Accordingly, international experience should be taken into account in providing modern professional knowledge to teachers. Because the current level of development of preschool education, it is impossible to become a mature specialist

without mastering the pedagogical and psychological knowledge that provides it.

It is obvious that in preparing teachers for professional activity, it is necessary to first make adjustments to the educational process on the basis of confidence, professional needs, teaching them the secrets of pedagogical skills based on the identification of their interests and inclinations, step-by-step analysis of professional training [3].

Ability refers to a person's level of ability to engage in a particular activity. Competence is a hereditary trait that is passed down from generation to generation, and a person has the ability buds for all kinds of activities. But these abilities do not rise to the level of ability on their own. This requires a favorable socio-pedagogical environment, conditions and personal activity. All this is important in shaping professional activity. Professional and pedagogical ability develops gradually [4].

The educator must master his profession, master the art of effective management of pedagogical processes. To do this, it is necessary to create new knowledge and skills in children, to master their colorful activities, the ability to effectively manage cognitive processes. He is required, first of all, to form a team among the trainees, to be able to involve them in training, to use their professional skills in their place [5].

One of the important qualities of a teacher is to love children. Loving children allows educators to easily develop certain skills in them. Finding a way to the child's heart, engaging in sincere communication with him, its comprehensive development makes it easier for educators to prepare for the educational process.

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