



Self-Education - A Stage Of Professional Growth

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the work of the teacher in the field of education, as well as the organization of pedagogical activity in society on the basis of modern requirements.

KEYWORDS

Conditions of educational effectiveness, professional competence of the teacher, professional growth, mutual organization of work, self-improvement, professional potential.

INTRODUCTION

For the professional activity of a teacher today, it is not enough just to work in an educational institution and know your subject. For pedagogical activity at the modern level of society's requirements, it is necessary to

constantly update and enrich your professional potential.

Knowledge is not only an indispensable condition for the effectiveness of teaching, the success of solving pedagogical problems. They

give the teacher a reason to foresee, confidence in their actions, become a support for creativity. In the modern world, there is a rapid growth of scientific knowledge, the volume of scientific information is increasing many times over. Naturally, under such conditions, not a single link in the education system, including a pedagogical university, can provide a future specialist with knowledge for life, or at least for any significant period, since they very quickly age morally.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of the indicators of the teacher's professional competence is his ability to self-education, which manifests itself in dissatisfaction, awareness of the imperfection of the current state of the educational process and the desire for growth and self-improvement. Self-education expands and deepens knowledge, contributes to the comprehension of advanced experience at a higher theoretical level. This is the first step towards improving professional skills. Therefore, self-education of each teacher should become his need. Improving the quality of teaching and upbringing directly depends on the level of training of teachers.

The main directions of personality self-development are: self-education (education of will, character traits, a certain model of behavior) and self-education (learning new things, comprehending information, integrating new knowledge into existing ones, intellectual enrichment).

Self-education of a teacher is based on the principle of self-organization of work. He himself outlines in which areas of science should be improved, what specific knowledge

should be mastered, carries out an independent search for sources of information, comprehends the way to work on them. Sources of information include literature, the media, the Internet, communication with colleagues with extensive experience.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The pedagogical effectiveness of the teaching and educational activities of a teacher largely depends on the level and quality of his knowledge in the field of the science he teaches. The teacher must know the educational material from the point of view of not only scientific reliability and completeness, but also, above all, the characteristics of its assimilation by students and the difficulties that await them in the learning process. Therefore, you need to develop the habit of looking at the educational material through the eyes of a student, to see all kinds of psychological barriers that arise in understanding the essence of the studied phenomena in order to effectively manage the educational and cognitive activity of students. The organization of the educational process on a scientific basis and, therefore, the achievement of optimal learning outcomes are hardly possible without the integrated use of knowledge about a person and his activities. Therefore, in the structure of the teacher's professional knowledge, which are subject to improvement, in addition to psychological, knowledge of anatomy and physiology occupies a significant place. This knowledge has acquired particular importance now, when the problem of educational overload of students has become especially urgent.

The specific content of the teacher's self-education work is determined independently,

taking into account their capabilities, interests, experience, level of professional training, the sequence of mastering the necessary knowledge, problems that need to be solved in the first place. Systematic and systematic mastering of scientific knowledge is a guarantee of the success of self-education.

Consider the techniques that contribute to the strong memorization of the assimilated information. Knowledge of these techniques is especially important for the teacher, as it will help him organize not only his mental work, but also the educational and cognitive activity of students. All kinds of records are an effective means of fixing information. Let's consider some of the most common types used in the process of self-education.

1. Using mind maps is a technique of representing any process or event, thought or idea in a complex, systematized, visual (graphic) form. I believe that using the method of intelligence - maps, students develop memory, logical and imaginative thinking, attention, artistic and aesthetic abilities. The main condition for creating intelligence - maps is the correct placement of accents, setting goals and objectives, the need for a summary of the material, originality of performance, aesthetics. The means of expression can be graphics, diagrams, pictures, symbols, color, conventions. Any intelligence - a map should carry some semantic meaning, be visual, understandable to others, include the integrity of the material being studied, an important condition is the interconnection of all components by a logical chain. Intelligence - the map allows you to better navigate the studied

theoretical material; is a good helper when doing homework; organizing the consolidation of the material in preparation for the final test. It allows you to divide the material under study into components, use not only the textbook material, but supplement it with new facts.

2. Drawing up annotations. The need for this arises when it is necessary to convey in a concise form the main content of a work (article, report), which does not have the author's annotation. To do this, you should carefully study the work itself, highlight the most important issues in it.
3. Drawing up a resume. This is a short record of the main provisions of the text, but in contrast to the annotation, with the formulation of conclusions following from the author's reasoning or his own.
4. Designing. This type of recording is usually resorted to in cases where the time for studying a literary or other source is limited.
5. Peer review, ie. presentation of the results of a critical analysis of the work and its assessment. In the process of reviewing, they usually determine the relevance of the problem to which the work is devoted, the sequence, structure and logic of the presentation of the material, give an assessment of the evidence scientific facts and statements, etc. The review also indicates the significant shortcomings of the work, gives recommendations for its improvement.
6. Referencing. This is a critical analysis of the work, the presentation of various points of view on the problem under consideration,

their comparison, generalization, conclusion and evaluation.

In conclusion, I would like to note that independent work on self-education will allow a young teacher to replenish and concretize his knowledge, to carry out a deep and detailed analysis of situations that arise in working with children.

The teachers will develop the need for constant replenishment of pedagogical knowledge, the flexibility of thinking will be formed, the ability to model and predict the educational and educational process, and the creative potential will be revealed.

A teacher who has the skills of independent work will have the opportunity to prepare and move on to purposeful scientific and practical, research activities, which indicates a higher professional, educational level, and this, in turn, affects the quality of the educational and educational process and the effectiveness of pedagogical activity generally.

CONCLUSION

Self-education of a teacher is a necessary condition for a teacher's professional activity. Society has always made and will make the highest demands on teachers. In order to teach others, you need to know more than everyone else.

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