



Specific Features Of The Development Of Acmeology Culture In Future Teachers

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the content and essence of the transformation of academic knowledge in the process of higher education, modern requirements for the content of training courses, scientific and theoretical foundations of the development of academic knowledge, pedagogical conditions for the development of academic knowledge in future training courses, structural components of academic knowledge, and the development and implementation of a functional framework for the development of academic knowledge in future training courses.

Keywords:

acmeology, knowledge transformation, acmeological culture, components, pedagogical conditions, method, technology, questionnaire, improvement, "progress; education, improvement, development, humanities, professional education, future teachers

Introduction.

In recent years, our republic has set as a priority task the creation of a practical basis for ensuring the integration of the processes of preparing future teachers with priority areas of scientific and technological development, in particular, "increasing the quality of training specialists in humanitarian and pedagogical areas in higher educational institutions; increasing the effectiveness of spiritual, educational and educational work." One of the ways to successfully implement these tasks is to develop and apply in practice methods for developing students' academic and professional skills, which will expand the possibilities of forming a person's professional competence, developing professional abilities, developing creative abilities, and improving content and technologies.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60

"On the Development Strategy for the Further Development of Uzbekistan for 2021-2026", dated October 8, 2019 No. PF5847 "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", dated June 5, 2018 "On Improving the Quality of Education in Higher Educational Institutions and Their Implementation in the Country" The implementation of the tasks set out in the Decrees No. PQ-3775 "On Amendments to the Law on Ensuring Active Participation in Reforms", No. PF-5544 "On Approval of the Strategy for the Development of Innovation in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021" dated September 21, 2018, as well as other legal and regulatory documents, is the most urgent and serves to resolve the above issues.

Our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech to the joint session on February 27, 2019, emphasized the high socio-political

consciousness of the people of our country, the fact that their political and civil awareness is steadily growing, and the elections have demonstrated broad support for our continued progress in deepening the processes of reform and modernization of the country. Thus, the need to intensify the process of nationalization of the education system, like other sectors, is becoming increasingly evident.[4] From this perspective, one of the most important tasks of the education system is to enrich it with our national pedagogical traditions, to master the advanced aspects of foreign pedagogy, to introduce new effective subjects into the curriculum, etc. [5].

Main Part. It was found that the pedagogical conditions for the development of academic education in the future are studied, the use of various forms, methods and manifestations of education in the educational process, an effective approach to the formation of the structure of academic, extracurricular activities, professional practice, and ensuring the implementation of the profession on the basis of high pedagogical skills requirements are of great importance [6; 7; 8].

The basic curriculum for preparing students for the bachelor's degree program includes the study of humanities, social sciences, and economics. The process of studying compulsory subjects creates an opportunity for future students to acquire knowledge, skills, and qualifications for successful professional activity, to be in demand and competitive in the labor market.

One of the important tasks of the system of professional training of future graduates of higher educational institutions is the organization of pedagogical conditions for the formation of competitive specialists who know their professional secrets well. The development of professional competencies in academic and extracurricular activities is one of the most important pedagogical conditions. The ancient Greeks called all signs of maturity that serve to demonstrate the aspects of a person's ability and potential for success "acme".

Acmeology - from the Greek ("ascension", "righteousness"; "logos" - education) means perfection, elevation, maturity.

According to the opinion of acmeologists, a person's high professionalism and creative skills are determined by his ability to solve problems easily, which is his ability to use his important human resources, - they admit[9].

X.A. Shaikhova: "An important task of akmeology is to study various aspects of the advancement of a particular profession to a higher level. The essence of akmeology is the deep mastery of each profession by a person through knowledge, the deep understanding of its positive impact on the development of society, the prosperity of the individual, the well-being of life, and the economic, political, spiritual and legal aspects of social development, the ability to devote one's work, professional duties and responsibilities to achieving perfection and perfection. "a lesson in learning to achieve"- d ey. [10], for us, however, acmeology is not only the achievement of high professional success on the basis of natural, collective and human actions, but also the study of the phenomenology of the laws and mechanisms of human development, both spiritual and social, and the means of achieving social and spiritual heights, which is necessary for the development of the human being to maturity [11].

Our country deserves to be treated in a similar way to the concept of "acme person". Taking into account the above points, we are thinking about the development of acmeological culture. Tests to determine the possibilities of developing acmeological education in future education in teaching methods have not been developed. Therefore, the information-explanatory approach, which is widespread today, does not create the necessary result, that is, the possibility of providing quality education. From a pedagogical and psychological point of view, this approach is combined with the provision of formal knowledge to students. The psychological and pedagogical approach to the problem makes it possible to identify the internal mechanisms of developing the academic program for future education and

identify ways and pedagogical conditions for their implementation.

The first is the pedagogical condition. The essence of this condition, in our opinion, is that the initial skills of practical education are formed in future teachers of higher educational institutions, the main type of such activity is the processes of learning, studying, practical educational activity, and then it becomes practical education. The most important means of increasing the effectiveness of the work of this educational institution is, firstly, the creation of a complex system of scientific-methodological, socio-technical, and social-economic support of pedagogical systems, and secondly, the availability of highly qualified professors-educators.

The second pedagogical condition is to develop students' motivation for learning as a means of forming a positive attitude towards the teaching profession, which directly forms a positive attitude towards professional activity. Motivation is considered to be a factor that leads to the activity of a person, the appropriateness of his behavior and activity.

The third pedagogical condition is to provide an opportunity for the teacher to realize and implement the professional activity of the teacher. This is a necessary condition for the formation of students' academic knowledge on the basis of a competency-based approach and should be implemented in all areas of pedagogical planning.

The fourth pedagogical condition is ensured by mutually beneficial cooperation between employers and educational institutions. The formation of a student's academic potential is largely dependent on mutually beneficial cooperation between employers and educational institutions. The success of work carried out in the direction of mutually beneficial cooperation is closely linked to the following factors.

The fifth pedagogical condition is the reliance on ensuring the resource and economic support of operational planning. Without information resources (Internet resources, electronic journals, electronic conferences, modern libraries, periodicals), technical resources (computer rooms, interactive screens, wireless

microphones, computer telecommunications), human resources (qualified professors-educators for pedagogical design) and the necessary methodological support for solving the problems set for pedagogical design, the competence-based approach to the development of academic knowledge for future education. It is not possible to achieve effective results without forming a basis

II. Materials And Methods:

The development of academic skills in future studies is not only the result of external influences, but also depends on internal factors, that is, the individual, his internal content and personal composition. Internal factors are the means of goal-orientation, interests, and the will to carry out his activities, as well as their self-determination. [5]. Such directions cannot be achieved in a ready-made way. It should be a new form of collaborative learning based on the student's knowledge.[5]

The development of practical skills for future education is closely related to the factors that influence the socialization of the individual.

We conducted experimental work on the development of practical skills for future education in the areas of "Professional Education" at the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers-National Research University and the Namangan State Pedagogical University, which were selected for their quality as research sites. A total of 350 respondents participated in the experimental research. They are asked to complete the following questionnaire for the 2023-2024, 2024-2025, and 2025-2026 academic years:

QUESTIONNAIRE (sample)

1. How can you determine the academic meaning of education?
2. Do you know the dictionary meaning of the word academic?
3. What do you understand by academic values?
4. What is the content of academic knowledge?
5. What do you understand by academic personality?
6. What is the main idea of achieving maturity that you asked about earlier?

7. How can you improve your studies to develop the academic meaning of education?

8. Have you ever thought about the need to pay attention to academic education in organizing your future pedagogical activities? etc.

Respondents answered the distributed questionnaire questions in a straightforward manner. 79 percent of respondents answered questions 1-2-3-4 of the questionnaire with a deep understanding. 48 percent of respondents expressed difficulty in answering question 5 of the questionnaire. 56 percent of respondents answered the question "What is the dictionary meaning of the word Acmeology?" with a clear answer.

The analysis is inconclusive, and there is a need to develop an academic framework for future studies. To determine the results achieved, methods of analysis-synthesis and pedagogical observation are applied. Answering questions and assignments based on the studied educational material, working with the educational text: methods such as the "Yes and No" method and the "Knowledge of Knowledge" method are used to develop skills such as careful study of educational material and personal relationships.

Results And Discussion.

It was found that students are able to distinguish the main information from the text, analyze and understand the content, purpose of information in the mass media. 27 percent of them indicated that they had difficulty understanding the logical consistency, clarity and impact of ideas, and 34 students had difficulty distinguishing the meaning of stable terms and professional words.

The number of students who were able to fully analyze information of medium complexity in scientific sources and understand the specific features of speech style was 161. They demonstrated that they could express their speech clearly and fluently, meaningfully and effectively, and demonstrated scientific competences. Of these, 16 percent of students had difficulty in applying lexical, grammatical, and stylistic norms. [5].

The experimental-testing process of developing and formulating a strategy for the development

of the future educational system was carried out using questionnaires, conversations, interviews, and question-and-answer methods. The conclusions we obtained as a result of using these methods provided us with the basis for developing the structural components of the strategy.

What forms of social and humanitarian education are most effective in developing the academic literacy of future students? - 42% of respondents answered that the education is non-traditional, 44% that it is new, and 32% that it is traditional. Which of the educational methods used to develop the academic literacy of future students do you consider effective? In response to the question, 32% of them mentioned discussions, 19% mentioned conversations, 31% mentioned small group work, 9% mentioned general teaching and projecting methods, and 4% mentioned lectures. What practical tools do you consider effective for developing the academic content of future courses? In response to the question, 46% mentioned quality teaching materials, 28% mentioned demonstrations, and 26% mentioned resources prepared by students.

The basis of the academic approach to professional pedagogical education is the development of students' personal and professional qualities in academic and extracurricular activities, pedagogical practice, educational and pedagogical activity, ensuring the quality of education and its educational effectiveness, as well as the acquisition of students' professional competence, advanced methods and experiences of pedagogical activity, as well as the independence of students' practical work and pedagogical practice, technical education, professional creative abilities, professional education, etc. The main indicators of the formation of pedagogical competencies have been developed. At the same time, the independent study of pedagogical education and extracurricular activities are aimed at forming students' interest in the pedagogical profession, developing their creative abilities, their desire to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for their professional activity, expanding their outlook and intellectual potential, as well as developing

such characteristics as determining their own position and realizing their abilities.

The goal of developing the pedagogical education of future teachers is to determine the functions of pedagogical activity, organizational and methodological foundations (methodological approaches, stages of developing pedagogical education), mechanisms for implementing the pedagogical process (pedagogical conditions, content of components of pedagogical education, forms of implementing the process, interactive educational methods, the role and place of modern means in innovative education. The technologies are also aimed at identifying criteria and methods for assessing the development of students' academic literacy.

The acquisition of professional skills by 4th-year students of the "Professional Education" bachelor's degree program is characterized by changes in their acquired knowledge elements, moral qualities, and their spiritual outlook, and the quality of this criterion is determined by the development of students' educational and cognitive competencies based on their mastered knowledge elements: mastery of educational knowledge elements in the content of educational materials in accordance with the national educational standards and the systematic application of the acquired knowledge in practice and independent work. This activity is a kind of activity.

This indicator is determined by the ability of students to understand the connections and relationships between the acquired knowledge and to generalize on this basis in order to complete educational tasks. This criterion determines the quality of the assessment indicator, the amount of connections and relationships that exist between the knowledge acquired by students and the educational material. The indicator of the applicability of the acquired knowledge is determined by the ability of the acquired knowledge to independently solve problematic tasks (learning tasks) in unusual situations.

Technical directions and self-assessment parameters have been developed, which require future students to actively work on their professional and personal potential, self-

management, and professional competencies, through workshops, seminars, and practical work aimed at developing their academic skills. We evaluate the effectiveness of educational materials and educational goals aimed at developing the logical thinking of future students by the following criteria:

1. Future students' perception of information
2. Analysis and comparison of information
3. Method of presenting information based on sources
4. Expressing and justifying their opinion
5. Decision-making in specific situations and problems

Conclusion.

The algorithm for developing an academic curriculum for future courses such as Pedagogical Skills, Pedagogical Technology, History of Pedagogy, Methodology of Educational Work, Vocational Pedagogy, and Social Pedagogy is as follows [12; 13; 14; 15; 16]:

In general, it can be said as a conclusion that thinking is a complex process. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the text, aimed at independent thinking, is appropriate for the student's age and level of thinking. Because reading books increases knowledge and develops thinking. This is such an active process that the reader must know his or her own meaning and relationship to the source he or she is reading and studying.

In social and humanitarian disciplines, the coherence, sequence, and interrelation of topics are important.

To summarize one thing into a whole, without separating it from the conditions of its connection, that is, to examine the content in a certain coherence;

Secondly, the tool and object of thinking should be related to the ability of independent thinking, that is, the leader of the intellectual debate should put himself in the student's "mold" and engage in conversation and intellectual debate; Therefore, it is necessary to search for connections in a comprehensive manner, not to separate an event or thing from its associated place and time, but rather to examine the whole event and make a judgment about it;

It is necessary to create conditions for arousing emotions and excitement about the issue being studied; This stimulates thinking and preserves intellectual curiosity. [5].

Independent thinking is based on the higher qualities inherent in the thinking process, but it develops on a basis of individuality for each student. Therefore, the speed of independent thinking does not necessarily determine the student's ability to understand and express truth.

At the same time, given the importance of the role of academic disciplines in the development of academic knowledge in the future, it is necessary to improve the disciplines of social and humanities in a timely manner.

The quality of the structural structure of the academic process in the development of academic knowledge in the future; the goals and objectives of academic disciplines in the social and humanities; aspects of the relationship between subjects; issues of the connection of disciplines; Special attention should be paid to the use of effective teaching tools [17; 18].

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