

## DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' EDUCATION-KNOWLEDGE ACTIVITY THROUGH PREPARATION FOR FUTURE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

**Pazylova Meruert Ermekbaevna**

Nukus State Pedagogical Institute, Associate Professor of Pedagogy Department, Doctor of  
Pedagogical Sciences

**Annotation:** In this article, the active educational process of students through the development of their systemic thinking prepares them for future professional activity, gives them the opportunity to determine a conscious attitude to social values in society and society.

**Keywords:** Activity, intellectual knowledge, logical thinking, reasoning, lectures, debates, discussions, stories, conversations, knowledge, skills, competence, information and analytical competence, social experience, life situations.

In recent years, in our republic, a system has been formed to effectively use the pedagogical heritage created by our ancestors, expand its personal capabilities, research its theoretical and practical directions in its intellectual, spiritual and moral development, and use the didactic tools, methods and methods used by our thinking ancestors in the development of students' learning and learning activities. is going In the fifth direction of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, entitled "Ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new level", "In-depth study and promotion of the rich scientific heritage of our great ancestors" is set as the priority goal (goal 73). In this regard, the study of the universal importance of the heritage of our ancestors, the development of the science of hadith studies, and the wide use of the views of jurisprudential thinkers on legal education in pedagogical practice are of urgent importance.

The development of students' learning activities by giving a special place to the pedagogical teachings of great scholars, didactic tools created and used by them in the structure of the educational content is of particular importance. For this, in higher education institutions, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for students to manifest themselves as active subjects with intellectually developed, broad knowledge possibilities.

Sheikh Aziziddin Nasafi's "Perfect Man", "Maqsadi Aqso", "Zubdatul Haqayiq" and other treatises approach the concept of a perfect person in a unique way. He approaches this concept from the point of view of a person's birth, development and occupation. He means a person who is morally, spiritually, and intellectually developed.

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Nasafi interprets the perfect person in connection with the concept of soul. He said, "Know that a perfect person is a person who has matured in Sharia, Tariqat and truth, and if you do not understand this phrase, let me say it with another phrase: know that a perfect person is such a person, in which the following four things are perfect: good words, good actions, good ethics and education [3]".

According to scholars, a perfect person is a person with wide cognitive abilities, regular development, and intellectual maturity. Activity, intellectual knowledge, logical thinking and justification of their opinions are qualities characteristic of such people. The main source of the formation of these qualities is the wealth of spiritual culture and science created by our ancestors over many centuries.

In pedagogical-psychological studies, personal activity is approached from two points of view:

- as a phenomenon expressing the unique characteristics of human personal actions and the dynamic nature of their activities;
- as an indicator of a person's ability to enter into mutual internal relations, creativity and communication by mastering material and spiritual wealth.

According to A.V.Petrovsky [4], the person appears as an active subject representing the combination of these two approaches. The activity of a person arises in connection with his internal state and is manifested in his actions.

In a word, activity is a concept that expresses the state or actions of a person related to his activity. It determines the level and quality of education and expresses the attitude of learners to their internal stimuli. They appear as triggers, rules, motives of behavior and activity, directions of interests. It is manifested in the internal state of the person and finds expression in his external actions.

Activity in the educational process is manifested as the learning activities of students and the activities of professors and teachers. In order to achieve a positive result in the educational process, students should not be forced to show learning activity, but should achieve such activity in the process of mutual cooperation. The relationship between professors and students based on mutual cooperation should enable the achievement of educational goals. In this place, the main task of the teacher is to manage the processes of students' acquisition of knowledge and methods of action, and students should strive to successfully master learning activities.

Associate Professor Kh. Alyaminov mentions in his research that students should first of all be able to demonstrate their social views and cognitive abilities, stating that the educational process in higher education institutions serves to expand the opportunities of a future specialist and ensure his professional development[2] . In this process, the future teacher acquires professional and theoretical knowledge, skills, competences, and social experiences necessary for future pedagogical activity. This, in turn, serves to form future teachers professionally and socially, to develop their creative abilities, spiritual and cultural outlook and faith.

In the course of education, students are provided with a system of knowledge, skills and activity experience, teachings in the process of active learning. In this process, the students' perception and

imagination develop, and the possibilities of mastering social experience, thinking about it and using it expand.

Cognitive activity in a general sense consists of emotional perception, theoretical thinking and a unit of practical activity. It is manifested differently at different stages of human activity and represents a system of relationships. In the process of educational activity, the cognitive skills of a person acquire a unique character.

It is required to effectively manage the educational process and ensure the connection between the selection of educational materials and the main conceptual apparatus. In the systematization of knowledge and educational information, it is necessary to pay special attention to the information that serves to develop the educational activity of students. Examples of popular scientific and artistic works created by scholars, historical-chronological texts, proverbs, and proverbs can be included among such educational materials.

Along with didactic tools, their mental characteristics are also important in the development of students' educational and cognitive activities. In order to ensure the emotional stability of students, it is advisable to use the following didactic forms: lectures, debates, discussions, stories, conversations, conversations related to students' personal experiences and life situations, situations that show the emotional experiences of students in connection with the studied materials.

It is possible to develop students' cognitive interests with the help of tools that develop the learning activity of students. In this case, logical thinking and didactic tools that call for immediate response are important.

As a result of education, students should have the ability to apply knowledge algorithms and use them in the process of solving tasks. As a result of the formation of such activities in students, it is possible to work independently, reduce the time spent on completing assignments, and save energy only when spent on mastering educational materials.

Today, it is possible to use various forms and methods of teaching in the process of higher pedagogical education. Along with such methods, it is possible to point out the logical thinking methods used by our ancestors. In this case, one of the important tasks of the teacher is to organize situations that create activity among students. With the help of active methods of teaching, the students have experience of activity. As a result of using the dialogue method, the experience of interaction between the teacher and students, students and students is created, communication skills and speech develop rapidly, and the possibilities of solving tasks in groups expand. Also, the following methods and techniques serve to activate students: the method of organizing heuristic conversations; the method of using didactic tools (visual-visual or logical drawings, plans-summaries); assignments designed for independent performance that activate students' attention; compare the results of their actions with the form in the sample; methods of monitoring their activities at different stages of the lesson; to defend their ideas; review of answers or independent work; checking the results of his and his teammates' learning activities.

These methods develop students' educational activities and expand their opportunities for independent learning. Effective educational technologies ensure that every student is active in the

implementation of educational activities, feels responsibility for the results of educational work, and realizes that the acquired knowledge serves to improve the individual's status.

The result of educational activity consists in acquiring knowledge, skills, abilities and methods of intellectual activity. As a result, students are motivated to acquire knowledge.

The main aspect of motivation should be the development of learning activities in students. A positive result of the activity depends on the expression of high-level emotions. Curiosity, thoroughness, and task-solving activity, which arise as a result of successful thinking, are based on the consistent expression of cognitive interests.

The absence or decrease of the inclination to study depends on the lack of formation of skills related to learning activities, which in turn has a significant impact on the effectiveness of education.

The development of an attitude towards the learning process and the correct selection of learning materials ensure the following levels of student activity:

- the expression of activity is students' understanding, remembering, applying, mastering the methods of applying knowledge based on a sample;
- students' ability to understand the essence of the studied knowledge, to interpret it, to establish connections between them, to apply knowledge in changing conditions;
- creative activity is expressed in the desire to think theoretically about knowledge, independent search for solutions to problems, intensive manifestation of knowledge interests.

Any intellectual activity encourages students to do a variety of learning activities. Such activities help to form skills for performing tasks related to pedagogical activities.

The use of interactive methods of teaching in classes serves to create an environment based on success among students. Such lessons allow students to use various forms of activity. Ensures focus on the fundamentals of the topic being discussed.

Pedagogy makes it possible to pay attention to different aspects of the problem in the process of mastering the subjects of the series. This is done in connection with the following cases:

1. Students will be given tasks to explain the relationship between the pedagogical teachings of our ancestors and modern pedagogical approaches. Creative tasks are presented to students in the process of learning different sections of didactics. This will help expand the creative potential of future teachers. They think about different approaches to the history of didactics, compare them with modern pedagogical views, and manage to justify their effective aspects.
2. Future teachers will be able to combine pedagogical activities of an innovative nature with pedagogical activities carried out by our ancestors in the past. As a result, the imagination of future teachers about their professional activities will expand.
3. In the process of learning the theory of education department, future teachers are presented with several approaches, and tasks are given to analyze the similar and different aspects between them. Such assignments help future teachers to harmonize their knowledge of pedagogical activities and its various components through the system of interpersonal relations.

Through the development of students' learning activities, the following learning competencies are formed in them:

About the content	Emotional-volitional	Reflective evaluator
Compatibility of their professional interests with the subject of training	Being able to approach the pedagogical teachings with interest	Understanding the essence of their interests
The need for higher education	Realization of live communication based on historical sources in classes	Correspondence of external assessment with own professional beliefs
They can see themselves in the position of a teacher	In lessons, our ancestors can give examples from their school days	Being able to connect the studied educational materials with life situations
Showing their strengths	Being able to cite examples from the pedagogical activities of our ancestors	They can demonstrate that they follow their own rules of life
They understand to what extent they have modified their centuries-old pedagogical teachings	Being able to analyze the views of our ancestors on interpersonal relationships	Showing their strengths
Being able to analyze the teachings of thinkers within the studied subject	To understand the content of the given instructions	They understand to what extent they have modified their centuries-old pedagogical teachings
To know the factors that are the basis for the maturity of our ancestors	Ability to motivate others	Asking questions that require deep thinking
Pedagogical teachings can create opportunities for activity	Competing in performing tasks as a group	Ability to apply pedagogical teachings in practical activities
Ability to demonstrate the activity of learning and learning activities	Ability to show activity during training	Having deep knowledge of pedagogical history
To know certain limits in teacher-student relations	They strictly adhere to the logic of expressing their opinions	Being able to approach the pedagogical teachings with interest

Having a clear idea about the motives of future teachers allows to choose the forms, means, methods and methods of teaching in each department of pedagogy. This, in turn, allows to develop the educational activity of future teachers. They are interested in the content of the training. As a result, future teachers acquire pedagogical views, teachings, and approaches created by their

ancestors, and as a result, their learning activities develop. They will have the competence to effectively apply the acquired pedagogical knowledge in their future professional activities.

Students will be asked to prepare video clips, essays, short essays, and questions using information technologies to organize an independent work on the topic "Pedagogical ideas of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur". Students can do this independent work together in a group. First, students will read their written essays and they will be discussed, they can ask questions. He reads out the short essays he has prepared. After that, he shows the videos he prepared. Discuss the board together and ask questions.

The effectiveness of the "Coaching" method, which is widely used in foreign education, was determined in order to prepare students for independent work.

The word coaching is derived from the English language and means "to train". In the educational process, a continuous process is provided for the effective activity of the student and the teacher. Coaching is a teacher's individual consultation of students to achieve the educational goal, increase their internal potential, develop the abilities and skills necessary for the student, and master advanced strategies for achieving results. The goal of coaching is to create conditions for self-study in order for students to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience. This methodology is presented in order to expand the opportunities of students to understand the tasks and changes they have set for themselves for professional and personal development.

Also, another main purpose of coaching is to change the students, i.e. the learners, to think and think in a new way.

By using coaching, students can achieve their goals very quickly and in the most efficient way and with satisfaction. Its advantage is that it improves the effectiveness of educational activities, provides comprehensive development of students. It also has the ability to train them in good ways and methods. The use of coaching helps students to learn quickly and to enjoy and enjoy learning, and creates a good learning environment.

Acquiring learning inclinations, their improvement creates the competence of students to clearly imagine the essence of professional activity and quickly acquire knowledge and use it in their future professional activities.

In this way, the pedagogical teachings created by our thinking ancestors will create professional inclinations in future teachers and allow them to develop their learning and learning activities. These educational activities help to ensure the quality and efficiency of future teachers' professional activities.

The educational process that activates students is to prepare them for future professional activities through the development of their systematic thinking capabilities, to teach them to think as a team and to perform practical activities, to form social skills related to interaction and communication, to make individual and cooperative decisions, to educate responsibility, in relation to social values in the team and society. allows you to decide on a conscious attitude.

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