



Improving the quality of education through pedagogical and personal skills

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ABSTRACT

In order to improve the quality of education, teachers must have a combination of pedagogical skills and personal qualities to effectively teach and support the holistic development of students. This article examines the importance of pedagogical skills and personal qualities in improving the quality of education.

Keywords:

Teaching, teachers, students, meaningful, positive and comfortable, Collaboration, metacognitive skills.

Pedagogical skills:

1. Priority of the subject: A solid understanding of the subject is essential for effective teaching. Learners must continually deepen their knowledge, keep up with advances, and incorporate current research and best practices into their teaching methods.

2. Instructional Strategies: Effective teachers use a variety of instructional strategies to accommodate different learning styles, engage students, and facilitate meaningful learning experiences. They understand the importance of incorporating active learning, collaborative projects, techniques, and hands-on activities into their lessons.

3. Classroom management: Maintaining a well-managed classroom environment is essential for optimal learning. Learners need to establish clear expectations, habits, and behavior management techniques to create a safe, positive, and comfortable place for learning.

4. Assessment and Feedback: Skilled teachers use a variety of assessment methods to monitor student progress and provide targeted feedback to help students improve and grow. They understand the importance of

formative and brief resources in building and promoting students' metacognitive skills

Personal skills:

1. Empathy and Emotional Intelligence: Teachers who demonstrate empathy and emotional intelligence create a nurturing and supportive learning environment. They understand and respond to their students' emotional needs, enable meaningful connections, and build a sense of belonging.

2. Effective Communication: Clear and effective communication is essential to engage students and build understanding. Learners need to be skilled in both verbal and non-verbal communication, ensuring that instructions, explanations and feedback are delivered in a way that facilitates understanding and encourages open communication.

3. Flexibility and adaptability. Education is constantly evolving, educators need to be flexible and adaptable in response to the changing situation. They support innovation, pursue continuous professional development, and easily adapt their teaching methods to meet the needs of their students.

4. Collaboration and Teamwork: Effective learners actively collaborate with colleagues, parents, and the wider community

to create a comprehensive support network for their students. They recognize the value of teamwork in improving the quality of education and foster collaboration in their educational practices.

The teaching and learning skills are directly related to the requirements for the teacher and the conditions for the implementation of educational work. In this case: - the teacher's pedagogical and psychological preparation for conducting the educational process, - the teacher's professional competence and erudition, - the level of assimilation of new pedagogical and information technologies, - being armed with a source of professional information, professional knowledge, - continuous knowledge of the normative documents of the educational system, - the existence of information resource bases directly related to the material and technical base in the implementation of educational work, etc. Initiative-advanced teachers offer the following conditions to ensure the effective flow of teacher and student activity during the lesson: 1. The importance of placing students in practical, laboratory and seminar classes. According to the research conducted in recent years, the importance of non-traditional placement of students is being discussed in the course of the lesson.

It has several methods: - passing students around a round table: in this way, it is possible to organize lessons in the form of discussions, debates and question answers. In such lessons, students feel "on an equal footing" with the teacher. Also, the students are aware of each other's inner experiences as they sit facing each other. - The advantage of placing students in the form of "half moon" or "P" is that role-playing games, psychotraining games and other exercises can be performed in the middle, on the field. - there are also convenient aspects of placing students in the form of a triangle, square, right four corners. In such cases, the teacher does not separate from the students, but sits on an equal footing with them, and sitting face to face facilitates communication and interaction. 2. In the opinion of teachers who work with students in

a democratic manner and promote advanced methods of education, there should be cooperation and trust between the teacher and students in the lesson. In mutual relations, cooperation in mutual research, the desire of the student to the lesson, joy and satisfaction from the lesson are the reasons. 3. A student's education and study should not be compulsory, but should be carried out with his own interest and desire. 4. In the course of the lesson, not only the topic being taught to the students, but connecting today's topic with tomorrow's topics will increase students' interest in tomorrow's topic and encourage them to read the topic in the lesson. will be punished. As a result, the teacher can cover several topics in one lesson and use such methods as "accelerated teaching", "teaching beyond the plan". This method is especially useful for teaching gifted and talented students. 5. "Using basic symbols" in the lesson. Its convenient feature is: - the students do not need to write the homework task in text form, - after the student has read the text several times and understood its original content and essence, the most basic concepts and basic words in this text finds and writes in his notebook in the form of various drawings. - students learn the content of the text by reading the text several times, learning to find important concepts and words in the text. And writing in the style of basic symbols causes knowledge to be strengthened in the students' imagination and formation, and in their memory. 6. Teaching knowledge in large chunks and parts. Its advantages: - several major parts, which are the most basic, consist of parts, and these parts form the main content of this science. If the teacher can provide the students with short and clear information about the important parts of this science and its content, the student will have a complete understanding of the science. Confidence makes it possible to fully accept holistic knowledge and to remember and recall this holistic knowledge. 7. Teaching students to study and analyze. Subjects are distributed to the students, taking into account their interests. In the classroom, "these teachers" ask and evaluate the knowledge of their peers after the lesson. Observations show

that when evaluating each other, students are more fair to students. Teaching as a teacher gives students self-confidence and independence. Their speech will improve.

Summary:

The generalized integration of pedagogical skills and personal qualities significantly contributes to the improvement of the quality of education. Teachers who have strong subject priorities, use effective instructional strategies, manage classrooms well, provide comprehensive assessment and feedback, and demonstrate empathy, effective communication, flexibility, and collaboration enhance the learning experience for their students. By continually developing and refining these skills and qualities, educators can positively impact the quality of education and instill in their students a lifelong love of learning.

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