

Tolipova Ozoda Ikromovna

Teacher of the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation. The article highlights that the preparation of Students for pedagogical activity in pedagogical higher educational institutions is a complex process, the rational implementation of which serves to ensure the professional maturity of the future pedagogical staff.

Keywords: pedagogy, education, specialist, tactics, “Strategic Management”, component, educational process.

In pedagogical higher educational institutions, the preparation of students for pedagogical activity is a complex process, the rational implementation of which serves to ensure the professional maturity of the future pedagogical staff. It is known that the training of personnel in a particular direction and specialty is carried out on the basis of accumulated experience, educational standards regulated on the basis of scientific research, as well as regulatory documents that legally provide it, a system of educational and methodological literature. This means that long-term work is carried out in the training of personnel. It is considered the main component of the training of personnel and is given state significance in our country. At the moment, there is also a question of how to apply it in the educational jargon, in which we have no less success. It can be seen that there are two processes that are inextricably linked in the preparation of a higher education cadre, one of which acquires a strategic essence, and the other-a tactical essence. Therefore, it will be correct to use the concepts of strategy and tactics in the training of personnel, in particular, pedagogical personnel. It is known to everyone that these terms belong to the military sphere, but they have also begun to be used in other areas, including in the areas of Economics and management, where this term is widely used, even some disciplines are directly called by this term. For example, the independent science” Strategic Management " also appeared. The use of the word strategy in electronic dictionaries, in science in the meanings of methodology, methodology is also noted.

It is clear that, be it in the military field and in other areas, this term embodies the concept of management, the art of planning prospects. The word tactics covers the principles, approaches and methods used to implement the intended goal in concrete conditions, expressing the meaning of the method, style of implementation of the strategy. In this regard, we would have noted that it is advisable to use these terms and concepts in the planning of the educational system, its content and the scientific justification of its implementation in concrete conditions, including the formation of scientific views related to the training of pedagogical personnel, its justification and in the modules of the process of training pedagogical personnel. The term strategy will be able to be used on the scale of the Ministry, higher education institution obtained in some of the country, and its basis lies in the meaning of perspective in the structure of the concept. Hence, the concept of strategy covers methodological documents, educational and regulatory documents, educational resources developed with a perspective of a country, ministry or higher education institution in the field of education and aims to train mature personnel. It seems that the strategy is in harmony with the concept of ultimate goal.

The purpose of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is clearly defined in the “National Program for training personnel”. Thus, the educational strategy is the general methodology that is developed in order to meet the needs of society for education and is introduced into the educational process. Tactics are a way to implement a developed strategy. Let's say that a higher education institution should prepare a bachelor's degree for 4 years. For this, the educational and organizational documents necessary in our country are fully created. It is a tactic to apply these documents to concrete conditions, to apply innovation and creative developments in the educational process, aimed

not only at applying, but also at preparing a quality frame, and to use standard and non-standard methods and technologies in this, to have autoricky positions in organization, to generalize, to implement private approaches aimed at ensuring the success of the strategy. Tactics are the vital content of the strategy. As we noted earlier, the strategic issues of pedagogical training were fully resolved in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to some extent the tactics of its implementation were also developed. For example, if the state educational standards represent a strategic goal, the training plan is one of the tactics of its implementation, or if we consider the training plan to be strategically significant, the working training plan is tactically significant. So there is also a system of strategy and tactical relations in practice. In the case of a strategic plan, the preparation of a quality pedagogical cadre through the means of existing educational resources, the preparation process for pedagogical activity is carried out on the basis of a tactical plan.

At this point, we found it necessary to dwell not on all strategic and tactical relations in the educational system, but on the tactics of preparing students for pedagogical activity in the educational process. We think that there will be no need to make a special comment on this need, because its essence will be revealed in the course of solving the problem. It is known that the preparation of students for pedagogical activity consists of two components – the acquisition of theoretical knowledge and qualification (pedagogical) practice. This is a strategic plan, and both stages indicate a specific tactic, that is, when theoretical knowledge is occupied, it goes through practice. This system in tradition gives the impression that it is justifying itself. Therefore, no measures have been taken to change this system. In practice, it remains a relative fact how much the young pedagogical frame is ready for pedagogical activity. Only once, when it is also, life confirms that passing qualification practice in the last year is not enough to prepare only a quality frame. It is officially and unofficially stated that a person who is now standing to spend his whole life with the education and upbringing of a child, who has a diploma that gives him the right to pedagogical activity, even if he is theoretically ready, practically cannot make him a full-fledged person. The time has come to correct this "unwritten truth", but it is also necessary to put it on scientific grounds.

To do this, it will be necessary to develop tactics of preparation for pedagogical activity. This tactical plan had previously been considered, but due to the lack of development of mechanisms for its implementation and lack of initiative in the servants of higher pedagogical education, this tactical plan did not come to fruition. It is known that in the recent past there was a concept of continuous pedagogical practice, which was applied to the educational process, some of its current documents were created, but it was also quickly canceled for the lack of development of tactics for its implementation. According to him, it was envisaged that a student of a pedagogical higher education institution during the entire period of educational activity would participate in a general secondary and secondary special educational institution as a passive observer in lower courses, an active practitioner in Higher courses, but although the training plans of a specialist in that period also set a special time standard for this type of State educational standards and educational plans, which are now included in the field of education "pedagogy", do not set time standards for the organization of this activity, there is no need for this, since it is possible to organize the preparation for pedagogical activity wisely and with the most efficient use of the available opportunities.

It is worth noting that it is advisable that the process of giving theoretical knowledge and preparing it for pedagogical activity is harmoniously organized in higher educational institutions. Failure to implement this tactical plan, as previously noted, ultimately negatively affects the quality of the pedagogical personnel being prepared. In foreign countries, the system of education, connecting theoretical education and practice, is called "sandwich course". According to this, once theoretical knowledge is obtained in each module, students either look at this knowledge in a peer-to-peer practice, or participate in this process, resulting in a combination of theory and practice. In our country, this system is working with success in higher medical education. In fact, the "sandwich

course" is a tactical plan that should be used in the education of all higher education institutions. It has an important role, especially in higher pedagogical education. We would have recommended to define the stages of the "sandwich course" in higher pedagogical education as follows: 1. Observer of the pedagogical process. In this, in order to carry out the tasks of practical and seminar classes on the basis of hours assigned to the subjects of psychology, young physiology and hygiene, pedagogical theory in courses 1-2, students directly observe the educational process in secondary schools and secondary special, vocational educational institutions on the basis of a specially developed program (or map), and the materials collected.

It is necessary that the observation program from general psychology covers two aspects:

1) the spiritual readiness of students for training, motivation (interest), attention, the perception, memory, imagination, reasoning of teachers and students, as well as the manifestation of their temperament in this process;

2) the teacher's spiritual readiness to take classes, addressing students in general and in a single way, maintaining and influencing the consistency of his speech, analyzing the possibilities of students to control the psychic process, noting the facts to the corresponding positions of the document (card) in his hands, and the information he collected is discussed at the end of the lesson at the

This is done on the basis of the content of the seminar sessions of psychology. In the subject of age physiology and hygiene, the state of sitting in the classrooms of students, the level of growth in relation to their age, the state of observance of the rules of hygiene in the classroom, a healthy lifestyle in students, physical capabilities, the level of wellness of the sensory organs are observed, it is necessary to familiarize yourself with the medical map This ensures a comprehensive study of the personality of the student and, on this basis, an individual attitude towards him. On the theory of pedagogy. Students (it is desirable that their amount does not exceed 2-3 people) are attached to the head of the class and act as an assistant until they are full of educational work of the head of the class. Starting from familiarizing the work with the plans of the head of the class and the educational institution in the educational and spiritual sphere, he is directly involved in the introduction of all the issues in the plan into life; on the second hand, it monitors the activity of the teacher in the course process: his adherence to the structure of the lesson, his chosen teaching methods, opportunities for their use, forms of support for students in determining (evaluating) their assimilation, adherence to pedagogical tactics, skill in working with textbooks, etc. 2. Passive participant in the educational process. In order to carry out the tasks of practical and laboratory training of the subjects of pedagogical technology, pedagogical skills, teaching methodology in the 3rd year, the teacher of secondary schools and secondary special, vocational educational institutions is assisted in organizing the educational process. After the theoretical knowledge gained in teaching methods and technologies in the courses of teaching methodologies, the training of experienced specialists who successfully apply these methods and technologies in the training process is observed and analyzed in his practical training. The organization of training of advanced teachers will also be desirable. 3. Practitioner-teacher. Under the guidance of a professor of higher education, he receives special training, independent training, manages the upbringing process. This educational activity is officially referred to as qualification practice, usually pedagogical practice. It is permissible to feel that the presence of pedagogical practice is a complex process in relation to its passage. In the preparation process:- General secondary education and secondary special, vocational education state educational standards, in – depth acquaintance with the curriculum of the subject and passing a special test as a result of it; – full study of textbooks in the subjects in which pedagogical practice takes place, especially studying subjects and practical work that are carried out during the internship period, also taking a test on them; -

And qualification practice is continued as usual on the basis of the current regulations and other current educational and regulatory documents. Importantly, stages 1 and 2 will fully prepare the

137	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 12 Issue: 06 in June-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

student for qualification practice, that is, the student will participate in the educational process of general secondary education or a system of secondary special, vocational education from the lower courses, which will prepare the basis for their self-confident activities in qualification practice. In our eyes, in order to rationally organize this course, it is necessary to transfer the subject of “General Psychology” in the working curriculum to the 1st semester of the second course on the principle of “sharing a place”, since the student of the 1st year will not yet be ready to psychologically monitor the pedagogical career.

Conclusion. It should be noted that the successful operation of the “sandwich course” will depend on its organization in strict procedures and the rational implementation of its forms of control. It turns out that the harmonious Organization of theoretical educational and qualification practice Relations (Strategic and tactical) can serve as a guarantee of the training of a full-fledged pedagogical personnel.

REFERENCES

1. Jumanovna, T. Z. (2022). FORMATION OF A SCIENTIFIC WORLDVIEW IN CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF EXACT SCIENCES). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 501-504.
2. Jumanovna, T. Z. (2022). ORGANIZATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM ABROAD. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 538-541.
3. Jumanovna, T. Z. (2022). FEATURES OF MATHEMATICAL DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(07), 117-119.
4. Toshmatova, Z., & Nematova, S. (2023). MUSICAL DIDACTIC GAMES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Академические исследования в современной науке, 2(5), 125-137.
5. Toshmatova, Z., & Nizomiddinova, M. (2023, February). INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF THE FORMATION OF MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATIONS. In Международная конференция академических наук (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 110-119).
6. Toshmatova, Z., & Xusanova, M. (2023). TEACHING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO UZBEK FOLK DANCE ELEMENTS. Development and innovations in science, 2(2), 63-70.
7. Jumanovna, T. Z., & Dilabzal, X. (2023). MUSIQA MASHG'ULOTLARIDA JISMONIY HARAKATLARDAN FOYDALANISH VAZIFALARI. Ta'lim fidoyilari, 5(2), 42-50.
8. Jumanovna, T. Z., & Shaxlo, T. (2023). MATEMATIK TASAVVURLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH FANINI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION USULLARI. Ta'lim fidoyilari, 5(2), 51-59.
9. Zunnunova, N. (2023). CASES THAT NEGATIVELY AFFECT THE PREPARATION OF CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(5), 1071-1076.
10. Zunnunova, N. (2023). PRIORITIES FOR PREPARING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL. International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology, 3(5), 1046-1050.

11. Mirkhayitova, S., & Gaipnazarova, G. S. (2022, December). Basics of Technology of the Education Process. In E Conference Zone (pp. 69-72).
12. Sohiba, M. (2022). DIDACTIC PROCESS PROJECT METHODS. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 1450-1454.
13. Sohiba, M. (2022). APPLICATION OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES TO THE PROCESS OF TEACHING. Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, 10(12), 932-935.
14. Aminov, B., & Mirxayitova, S. (2023). THE TECHNOLOGY OF AWAKENING THE MOTIVATION OF INTEREST IN KNOWLEDGE IN CHILDREN OF JUNIOR SCHOOL AGE. American Journal of Pedagogical and Educational Research, 11, 1-5.
15. Mirxayitova, S., & Aminov, B. (2023). WAYS OF USING INNOVATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATIONAL PROCESSES. Conferencea, 47-51.
16. Maxmudjonova, A. D., & Mirxayitova, S. (2023). BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN FOYDALANISH ORQALI TA'LIM SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI. Conferencea, 42-46.
17. Khujanazarova, N. M. (2023). PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PREPARING EDUCATORS FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(03), 52-55.
18. Mirzamaxmudovna, X. N., & Raximovna, A. N. (2023). PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN. International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 15(1).
19. Hujanazarova, N. (2022). IMPORTANCE OF FAIRY TALES IN MORAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN. International Academic Research Journal Impact Factor 7.4, 1(6), 98-104.
20. Mirzamahmudovna, K. N. (2022). THE ROLE OF NATIONAL METHODS IN THE DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF NERVOUS DISORDERS IN CHILDREN. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 505-507.
21. SALIJANOVNA, M. D. Typological Contrasts of the Russian and Uzbek Languages in the Methodological Aspect. JournalNX, 7(1), 74-77.
22. Dilafruz, M. (2023). THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF DIDACTIC MATERIALS IN ORGANIZING TRAINING SESSIONS THAT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRESENT TIME. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 12(02), 50-52.
23. Dilafruz, M. (2022). OPTIMIZATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND NATIONAL PRACTICE. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(12), 230-235.

24. Solidjanovna, M. D. (2022). Teaching Russian Language in Universities. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research, 3(1), 86-88.
25. Махмудова, Д. С. О СИНОНИМИИ В ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЕ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА. ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ИЛМИЙ ТАДҚИҚОТЛАР: ДАВРИЙ АНЖУМАНЛАР: 7-ҚИСМ, 54.
26. Umidovich, A. B. (2022). LEGAL GROUNDS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORTS INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(11), 46-49.
27. Umidovich, A. B. (2022). PECULIARITIES OF ADAPTIVE PHYSICAL EDUCATION, ITS ROLE IN SOCIETY, IMPORTANCE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(11), 335-337.
28. Umidovich, A. B., Azamovich, A. M., & Ismoilovna, Y. F. (2022). Methods of education of endurance in basketball players of senior school age. international journal of social science & interdisciplinary research issn, 11(10), 105-109.
29. Саруханов, А. А., Азизов, М. А., & Аминов, Б. У. (2023, January). Новые технологии для развития силовых качеств у студентов. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE" THE TIME OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS" (Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 217-225).
30. Akramjonovich, Y. I., Abdumalikovich, U. A., Urinboyevna, U. Z., Abduxamidovich, M. Y. I., Azamovich, A. M., & Umidovich, A. B. (2022). Main Characteristics Of Table Tennis In International Sport And Technologies Of Playing It. Journal of Positive School Psychology, 6(10), 2183-2189.
31. Umidovich, A. B. (2023). UNUSUAL VOLLEYBALL TRAINING SESSIONS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 12(06), 1-4.
32. Аминов, Б. У. (2023, May). СПОРТИВНАЯ ПОДГОТОВКА ЮНЫХ СПОРТСМЕНОВ. In International Conference" Modern Pedagogical and Philological Education Sciences" (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 50-56).
33. Aminov, B. U. (2023, May). TALABALARGA O 'TILADIGAN JISMONIY TARBIYA DARSLARIDAGI YANGILIKLAR. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE" INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN SCIENCE, PRACTICE AND EDUCATION" (Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 11-16).
34. Aminov, B. U. (2023, May). BOLALARNING SUVDAN QO 'RQMASLIKKA VA SOG 'LOM BO 'LIB SHAKLLANISHIDA SUZISHNING O 'RNI. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE" THE TIME OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS" (Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 23-31).
35. Maxkamov, A. Y., Ahmadjonov, I. R., & Aminov, B. U. (2022). Gimnastika Mashg 'Ulotlarida Shikastlanishi Oldini Olishni Ahamiyati. Miasto Przyszłości, 28, 273-275.