

**DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE
INITIAL PRE-CONSCRIPTION TRAINING TEACHERS BASED ON
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES**

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This article explores the development of professional competencies of future "Initial Pre-conscription Training" (IPT) teachers based on information and communication technologies (ICT). The study analyzes the methods of integrating digital technologies into the military education process, enhancing the media literacy of future teachers, and the methodology of using e-learning resources. Furthermore, practical recommendations are provided on increasing lesson efficiency through ICT tools and shaping the military-patriotic readiness of students in accordance with modern standards.

The work carried out in the field of education plays an important role in achieving the ultimate goal pursued by the comprehensive reforms carried out in our country. Including, Article 7 of the law "on Education", adopted in the new revision, sets the task of increasing the effectiveness of the system of retraining and professional development of personnel on the basis of modern requirements. [1]

In choosing a modern path of development based on world standards, it aims to train competent personnel who are knowledgeable, independent and creative in thinking, with a

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wide range of thinking, competent, but at the same time personal and professional qualities are formed. Because in the current world, which is growing towards globalization, the training of specialists who are able to quickly adapt to the conditions of the international competitive process and contribute to the successful and sustainable development of the country is the main goal of the educational system.

In the training of personnel of the future generation, the historical roots of educational issues are of particular importance in their development in professional activities. Therefore, if we look at the tarichi roots of education, it is also clear evidence that the Eastern thinkers Abu Nasr Farabi [2], Abu Rayhan Beruniy [3], Abu Ali ibn Sina [4], found their reflection in the works of Abdullah Avlani [5] from the Jadid marifatists. In the development of society in our great historical heritage, many opinions are expressed on the issues of the importance and importance of ideas of professional orientation and professional orientation in the development of society.

Pedagogical points of preparation for professional activities by scientists of our Mamalakatimiz N.A.Muslimov[6], O.Koysinov [7], R.X.Djurayev [8], U.I.Inoyatov [9], Q.T.Olimov [10], Sh.S.Sharipov [11], D.O.Khimmataliev [12] s analyzed the issue of formation of professional knowledge, skills and qualifications, training of qualified personnel in their research in scientific and theoretical aspects.

Before moving on to the analysis of the development of professional competence of students of the military educational direction on the basis of information and communication technologies, let us dwell on the etymological analysis of the concepts of “professional activity”, “professional competence”, “competence”, “Information”, “Communication”, “Technology”.

Today, the concept that is most often interpreted in research, the meaning of the word competence is interpreted differently in different sources, including, in the Explanatory-Dictionary of pedagogy, competency - erudition in one area or another. The teacher who forms competence can be seen as the main factor in determining the formation of his personality as a carrier of pedagogical activity, pedagogical communication and certain values, ideals and pedagogical consciousness, as well as the acquisition of the necessary sum of knowledge, skills and qualifications [13].

The word competence (Latin: 1) it is also possible to define as the scope of powers, rights and duties of a particular public body (local self - governing body) or an official, established by law, regulations or other document.



Competence is the ability of a subject of activity to establish connections between knowledge and situation, or, in a more general sense, to find, determine the guiding basis of his process (knowledge + Action), actions necessary to solve a problem in a given situation.

When we talk about the concept of information, information is: 1) a specific message that is used in practice. Information is the phenomenon of exchange of information between people, people and exposure; 2) information is used in such meanings as the name of some time publications. Information technology is the field of activity that represents the creation, storage, and processing of information using computers.

It can be argued that information technology is a system of skills and tools that involves a connection to processes that are interrelated with the implementation environment. In pedagogy, the term informatization is expressed as follows – the level of convergence of information and communication technologies (ICT) and services, the Coordination of processes for the development of informatization becomes the basis for insisting that the Coordination of Information development is the backbone of joining the information community.

The use of educational technology in educational jaraayon develops the ability to master in future military education teachers. Educational technology it is called a complex of didactic methods used in the transmission of educational information from source to consumer.

B.X.Khodzhaev addressed the promotion of "three other elements of knowledge, skills and competence, three traditional elements of education within the framework of a competency approach: experience of practical activity, competence, competence [14].

Dj.They associate it with the name Raven, who in his work "competence in modern society" touched on the pedagogical-psychological aspects of the concepts of competence and competence. Dj.Raven argues that "competence manifestations" are the essence of "motivated abilities". Thus, Dj.Raven. A psychological theory of competence was created by, according to which competence is a product of the human psyche, which depends on biological heredity, abilities and other individual characteristics, while its development depends on the living environment (schools, families, working community, friends, etc.).k.) [15].

In the materials collected by UNESCO, all scientists are guided by the definition of the framework of competencies, which should be considered as a desired result of education, and include the concept of basic competence in education. At a meeting organized by UNESCO, V.Hutmacher has focused on the fact that the concept of competence and competence itself is not defined in content, but he argues in his study that all researchers



“know what” is closer to the field of concepts than to the field of concepts “know what”, and views them as a more general and broader definition of the correct expression of human social life in modern society [16].

As a conclusion, we can say that the terms in question are interpreted by different researchers on the basis of an analysis of different understandings, in which these concepts are interpreted as the ability and readiness of a person to effectively solve a wide range of tasks in one particular field. Thus, competence is considered as a subjective concept that depends on the pedagogical-psychological development of the student, his individual qualities, and this indicates the feasibility of considering the problem of forming competence through the development of all areas of individual qualities.

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