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## PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING THE PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS OF A MUSIC TEACHER

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### Abstract:

Since the beginning of education, teaching has been continuous. The teaching profession is an honorable and very responsible, difficult and complex profession in all social structures.

The article discusses the problems of improving the pedagogical skills of music teachers.

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### Introduction

The world has been created and it is full of life. The need for water and air is of great importance in the creation of the world. Therefore, since the creation of man, the role of education has been of great importance. Since the beginning of education, the teaching activity has been continuous. The teaching profession is an honorable and very responsible, difficult and complex profession in all social structures. The emergence of the subject "Fundamentals of pedagogical skills", which teaches teachers the secrets, methods and ways of pedagogical skills, is directly related to the name of the great pedagogue Makarenko. In his work in the children's column, he worked not only with his upbringing, but also with children who have lost their spiritual image, earning their incomparable respect and trust. The fact that Makarenko is known all over the world for his personal upbringing is a clear proof of Makarenko's high pedagogical skills.

**The main part.** Pedagogical skill is the organization of all forms of the educational process in the most convenient and effective way. Orientation of children to the goals of personal development. The specificity of the purpose of this science is as follows.

1. The purpose of pedagogical activity is determined by society, and as a result is connected with interests of society. Pedagogical activity transmits the experience of one generation to another.
2. Pedagogical activity is always connected with management of activity of the person. In this case, the pedagogical goal can become the goal of the student.
3. The management of student activities in the pedagogical process is therefore a complex pedagogical goal that is always directed towards the future of the student.

“The success of a teacher depends on his personality, character, and interaction with students. An experienced educator pays attention to how his behavior affects students and makes necessary corrections.

Thus, the author of the pedagogue can achieve his mastery at the following stages

1. In-depth study of pedagogical psychology.
2. Excellent knowledge of music teaching methods and special subjects.
3. Active participation in pedagogical practice and effective conduct.
4. Constantly analyze their activities and be critical of them.
5. Independent work on himself, training courses.

A real educator must have a broad knowledge of children, their psychology, the organization of educational processes in the school and the methods of its content. This is the general pedagogical culture. A music teacher can never be a true and dedicated master if he does not fully master this culture.

Currently, there are problems for music teachers. This is especially noticeable among young teachers. I think it is expedient for us to find a solution to such problems and eliminate them.

The teacher can learn a lot from the student, it is necessary to try to understand them even in the most difficult situations. We must not force our thoughts. If a teacher forcibly instills his opinion in young students, this is his main shortcoming, because the teacher may make some mistakes due to a lack of knowledge of the psychology of the young child.

It is worthwhile to point out that. Most of the problematic situations of modern educators are due to the lack of modern technology, ie the lack of musical instruments, which are mainly needed in music lessons, more precisely, such as piano, Kashgar rubabi, dutar, circle or accordion. lack of musical instruments. When all these problems are solved, new problems arise for teachers. In other words, young teachers and music teachers used new programs during music lessons. This is also one of the biggest and most pressing issues. The teacher should distribute the lesson evenly so as not to bore the students and make the lesson interesting. This music lesson can also attract the attention of students if it is organized with each new lesson, enriched with new topics and new repertoires.

A young teacher must justify his name in school in every way. Its spiritual, aesthetic and moral world should be exemplary. There is childhood and innocence in school. The teacher must have the same childhood, innocence, sincerity and, of course, kindness.

Another important thing for a young teacher at school is the culture of speech. His speech is the most important tool in the teaching process. A lesson will not be effective unless it is fluent. This means that the educator, a specialist, when entering the school, must follow the following.

1. Ability to make friends with students (study of child psychology, constant observation)
2. Conducting lessons in a positive spirit, effective use of teaching methods (it is necessary to arouse the interest of students in the science of music, to instill in them a love for this science. The student should feel the devotion of the teacher to this science)
3. Carrying out pedagogical cooperation, learning to understand the student's opinion, to find a way to his heart, not to be limited to questions in the classroom, to find the strengths of the child.
4. To have in-depth knowledge, to work tirelessly on themselves. Provide additional information to the child, taking into account his level of knowledge.
5. Taking into account the development of speech. There should be magic in the teacher's speech. Continuing practice will help the future teacher. In order to learn from teachers, it is necessary to regularly observe and analyze lessons. From the student years, each student should prepare himself for school and study pedagogy and psychology in depth.

“Education and upbringing play an important role in shaping the spirituality of the younger generation.

Education is inseparable from upbringing, and upbringing is inseparable from education - this is the Eastern outlook, the Eastern philosophy of life.

The doors of all-round opportunities are being opened for the youth of our country. We can even cite the words of the President of our country: "Our children must be stronger, more educated, happier than us." Recently, there is a growing interest in the arts and sports, because no industry or direction can make the country as popular as art and spotlight. Therefore, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 31, 1996 "On improving the activities of music education, culture and art educational institutions in the Republic."

The summary of the decree is as follows:

“Encouraging the work of teachers and researchers in the field of education of the younger generation in accordance with the traditions of Uzbek culture and art, advanced world standards, as well as material and technical support of educational institutions of culture and art of the republic. In order to strengthen the base:

1. To accept the offer of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan on inclusion of children's music and art schools in the list of "Educational institutions".

From January 1, 1997 in the system of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan: teachers of music and art schools (director, deputy director, teacher and concertmaster) from January 8, 1992 - Privileges specified in the decision; teachers, concertmasters of secondary special educational institutions and researchers of the Art Research Institute of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan To apply all privileges on the financial incentives established by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan from October 2, 1995 of No. 415

2. To the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan: together with the relevant ministries, organizations and institutions to educate the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and devotion to the ideas of independence, study and respect for our rich national heritage, modern creative achievements and universal values develop and implement measures to further improve the work;

3. Special curricula for children's music and art schools, higher and secondary special educational institutions for in-depth study and mastery of national traditions of talented youth, as well as education in accordance with international standards preparation; to take measures to provide educational institutions with high-quality musical instruments and the necessary modern technical means; organization of the "State Collection of Musical Instruments" under the Ministry for the collection, preservation and effective use of rare and valuable musical instruments; To instruct talented young people to participate in international and national competitions in the field of art - competitions, festivals and other conferences, to send them on creative trips abroad, as well as to ensure the holding of such events in our country.

4. To the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan to cover the expenses provided by this decree from the republican budget according to the order of the Ministry of cultural affairs.

To the Central Bank in accordance with the established procedure to provide conversion of the corresponding means into the freely circulating currency.

5. To determine that the expenses connected with financial stimulation of teachers of local children's music and art schools and strengthening of material and technical base of educational institutions are covered at the expense of local budgets of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent.

6. To recommend to the mass media to widely promote the achievements of young people in the field of culture and arts, to directly participate in the search for and promotion of new talents.

After such a decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, great positive changes have been

observed in all cultural, artistic and musical institutions of the country. Music teachers have also been able to solve various problems and strengthen their effective work. Conditions in places of music and art have improved. ”

At the same time, attention was paid to teachers.

A reputable specialist has a high position in interpersonal relationships, the team listens to his views, asks him for advice, takes into account his point of view. However, not only personal qualities are not enough to gain prestige, but also the public opinion about this or that specialist. Therefore, it is impossible not to take into account the public opinion of the young specialist, which may or may not accept some of the efforts of the young teacher.

As mentioned above, the interaction between the team and the young specialist can be of two types, ie positive and negative, in which the role of the leader is clearly reflected. In order to create a positive impact, the leader wants the interests of the teaching staff and the educational institution to coincide with each other. to be attentive, to encourage the interlocutor to talk about himself, not to be afraid to share information openly, to make the employee feel that he is needed for the job, to acknowledge the success of each employee, of course, when noting the shortcomings of each employee, ie It is necessary to apply the best management methods in its activities.

The role of modern information technologies in improving the skills of young teachers is also invaluable. Every professional is required to know computer systems.

Inadequate training system in accordance with the requirements of democratic change and market reforms, insufficient material and technical and information base of the educational process, lack of highly qualified teachers. Lack of quality teaching and methodological and scientific literature and didactic materials, lack of close cooperation and mutually beneficial integration between the education system, science and industry are among the material shortcomings of the existing system of training.

The problems of linking the structure and stages of the educational process with each other, the organization of the structure of continuous education have not been solved. The current education system does not meet the requirements of modern, developed democracies.

The system of training and education is not connected with the requirements of the ongoing reforms and renewal processes in society.

“The state of pre-school education and upbringing remains unsatisfactory. Only 25% of children of kindergarten age are enrolled in preschool institutions. There is a significant difference between the level of readiness of children coming to school from preschool institutions and their families.

The non-democratic and socially harmful environment in education, which has arisen in schools and other educational institutions only as a result of various shortcomings in the educational process and teaching methods, has led to a lack of independent thinking among students, enough to make rational life decisions. no preparation.

Due to the lack of membership and succession between the existing general education and vocational programs in the education system, basic and secondary school graduates do not develop career orientation and work skills. As a result, young men and women are finding it difficult to find a way of life that suits their abilities, desires, creative and work tendencies. ”

The educational process is designed for students with an average level of knowledge, and the mechanisms of education, such as working with gifted young people on individual curricula, are not well used. Curricula are not completely free of ideological biases, they give enough space to the subjects that teach the basics of spirituality and morality, economic, legal, aesthetic knowledge.

The transition from vocational education to new types of educational institutions is more common, but in practice they are outdated. It is carried out on the basis of material-technical and educational-

methodical basis, without appropriate retraining with teaching staff.

One-level higher education does not fully take into account the needs of the labor market, changes in the structure of production and best international practices. Educational institutions do not have enough independence in the organization of the educational process, they do not adapt well to the changing conditions of the professional labor market.

Research institutes and social institutions are not sufficiently involved in the training process. Tasks for the development and implementation of state educational standards, state certification and accreditation of educational institutions are not defined. The system of assessing the level of knowledge of students does not provide objectivity and speed.

The prestige of vocational education and the social status of teachers, educators and coaches are declining. There is no marketing in the field of educational services and training, no scheme of multilateral financing of the education system has been developed. Highly qualified personnel are not used effectively. The system of quality control and evaluation of the personnel department and their training is unsatisfactory.

### Conclusion

The average age of scientific and scientific-pedagogical staff is "growing". In higher education institutions of the republic. Doctors of sciences under the age of 40 make up 0.9% of the total number of doctors of sciences in the higher educational institutions of the republic, and 79% of the total number of doctors aged 50 and older. The average number of certified PhDs is 50 and the average number of PhDs is 36.

These indicators indicate that there are some problems in improving the pedagogical skills of teachers.

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