

THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING AND DEVELOPING COMPETENCE IN FUTURE HISTORY TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT: In our time, the formation of universal competence among future teachers of history is very important, as it is necessary to improve the system of historical education. The most effective way to form knowledge about historical ideals and an objective worldview in future history teachers is to organize the pedagogical process based on an integrated approach. To this end, it is necessary to consider the current state of the system for training future teachers of history.

KEYWORDS: historical, commander, history teachers, competence.

INTRODUCTION

In the teaching of history, the reasons why processes, historical figures, political figures and other personalities can be historical ideals are important. For example, in almost all historical sources that describe the life and work of the world's greatest commanders, Cyrus the Great, the king of the Ahemenid state, the Persian commander, is in the first place. Cyrus II, who was a military leader who conquered lands from India to the Caspian Sea, from Asia Minor to the Mediterranean Sea and founded the powerful Persian state, is recognized by historians as the first commander. The ancient Greek historian Herodotus described the clash of Cyrus II with the army of the princess Tomaris in 530 BC. as "the cruelest war" [1].

In the first years of his reign, Amir Temur was a young commander, but he had to fight against the forces of a permanent enemy that were several times superior in number, and his personality was clearly manifested in this struggle. This is proved by his recognition of the Russian military general M. Ivanin in his research that the high skills and humanity of Amir Temur surpass those of Chingizhan, and his policy is based on humanity and creativity [2].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

An important point related to the activities of Amir Temur is that in the studies, military campaigns outside Movarounnahr to different countries were considered as invasions. In 1366 he conquered Karshi. In 1391, before the battle with Tokhtamyskh Khan, he wrote historical words on the Ulugtog stone in the center of Dashti Kypchak. Thus begins the golden age of our country. The contribution of Amir Temur to world civilization is also incomparable. After winning the battle

with Sultan Bayazid in Turkey, he became the "liberator of Europe", and in the 14th and 15th centuries he created the basis for moving the whole world forward with great strides. For comparison, Genghis Khan treated his servants badly and taught his soldiers to live by robbery, while Amir Temur considered his servants to be the same human children as himself, and appointed them a regular monthly salary. During military campaigns, soldiers were given an additional salary, which was called "ukulka". Before the battle with Sultan Bayazid, all soldiers were given a salary for 7 years in advance. Some historians compare Amir Temur with the Macedonian Alexander and the Roman Julius Caesar. Between them there is a huge period of more than a thousand years. At the age of 34, Alexander created a huge empire that stretched from the Mediterranean Sea in the west to the Amu Darya and the Ganges in the east. Alexander died suddenly after 20 days of severe fever after drinking at a party. Julius Caesar, who received the status of king when he was in his fifties, was killed. Both Alexander and Caesar failed to leave a dynasty behind. Amir Temur founded a powerful dynasty during his lifetime, which lasted 500 years. In a number of sources, Amir Temur is mentioned as illiterate. This situation was initiated by Ibn Arabshah in the 15th century. Later, others continued. There is such false information in the studies of Russian scientists V.V. Bartold, A.Yu. Yakubovsky, English scientist Hilda Hookem. But if Amir Temur had been illiterate, he would not have appeared on the historical stage as a commander at the age of 24. An illiterate person could not have created such an incomparable work as Temur's Laws. Amir Temur wrote the words "Strength in justice" on his seal. He followed this conviction and demanded justice from others. He always remained steadfast in his faith. When he liberated Russia from the tyranny of the Genghis Khans, he completely abolished the cruel taxes. He defeated the sultan Bayazid and took him prisoner. When he received it, he set up a special tent for it, covered with silk, not far from his own house. He returned Bayazid's wife and daughters with all his servants to Bayazid's disposal.

In the 1950s, Peter Drucker put forward the idea of "Management by Objectives". He suggested evaluating management productivity through key performance indicators. Thus, it has become a tradition to rely on key performance indicators (KPI) in the management of government employees. Nowadays, KPI has become one of the advanced management tools and is actively used in the world.

The development strategy of the new Uzbekistan envisages the introduction of the "National rating" system, based on the most important performance indicators (KPI) of the activities of civil servants and state bodies. Therefore, it has become an important task to develop a system of performance indicators for ministries and agencies, and for individual officials. It must be admitted that there are no idle leaders in state offices, who are, to put it bluntly, "watching flies". But, unfortunately, the effectiveness of the work of most managers, whose real working day is more than 8 hours, does not reach 100%. This situation requires the promotion of practical solutions to the problem.

If we look at the international experience, we can see that a lot of attention is paid to this issue. KPI is a system of measuring the performance of individual entities (organizations, departments, employees) through specific indicators, which is directly related to the strategic goals of the organization. Without such a system, executives cannot coordinate their actions with the organization's strategic goals. The introduction of KPI in the civil service has the following purpose:

- to encourage efficient and high-quality work of state agencies, their units, individual employees;
- analysis of the compatibility of the tasks of civil servants with the needs of the society;
- connecting the activities of civil servants with the strategic goals and tasks of the organization;
- establishment of feedback communication between the management personnel and the consumers (population) of public services;
- organization of supervision of the activities of civil servants;
- increase the openness and transparency of the activities of state agencies.

When implementing a KPI system, setting indicators requires serious attention. Because KPIs need to be quantified. Importantly, these indicators should be determined in advance, systematically selected, based on objective data and adapted to the goals of the organization. Importantly, these indicators should be able to be literally influenced by management personnel. In addition, in order to ensure the performance of the assigned tasks during the visits of the head of state to the regions, a rating system was developed for evaluating the performance of the leaders of 824 district (city) sectors. The results of the survey conducted among residents and community leaders are also taken into account when forming the rating of sector leaders. 50% of the rating is made up of 25 indicators in 6 directions, 30% of it is formed based on the results of a survey conducted among residents and 20% among neighborhood leaders. After all, evaluating the performance of management personnel requires studying the level of satisfaction of the population with the performance of leaders. For this purpose, the social survey conducted by the Agency examines the attitude of the population to the socio-political situation in the country, the level of satisfaction of people with the activities of the administration and sectors, and the mood of the population.

CONCLUSION

The great historian Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi writes in "Zafarname": "Amir Temur was very fond of justice, therefore, during his reign, not a single person was needlessly offended or oppressed" [4]. Ibn Arabshah mentions that Amir Temur was not only a statesman and commander, but also a person who valued such qualities as courage, fidelity, truthfulness, moral qualities: "He does not like jokes and lies. , he is not inclined to fun and cheerfulness, although (in words)) he loved fidelity even if there was something offensive to him. ... there would be no obscene words, bloodshed, capture, robbery, and insults Haram [5]. Sahibkiran considered fidelity and honesty to be necessary moral qualities, but did not forgive betrayal.

Historian P. Kadyrov regrettably emphasizes that there are still false allegations about our great-grandfather, and cites the following opinion: "In some books published in recent centuries, the name Taragai Bahadir is also written as "Torgai". It does not make any sense. Trade a little migratory bird. It is not correct to give such a ratio to the emir, who is a descendant of the Bahadurs. In the Turkic language, the word taragay means "let it spread like light, but multiply, and occupy large areas." Here Adib mentions, that Amir Temur first called his beloved grandson Taragay.

Researcher T. Eshbekov writes that it is appropriate to indicate the names of historical figures with facts and evidence in order to protect them from various accusations. Pirmkul Kadyrov compares our current independence with the historic victory of Sahibkiran: "From such a high peak, the top of the highest mountain is more clearly visible. We also clearly saw the high value of the achieved independence. our people under the leadership of Amir Temur during the years of independence of Uzbekistan" [3].

Conclusion: Future teachers of history need to know the properties of modernism and the processes associated with their activities in the development of knowledge about historical ideas. Historians can create a model of their historical idealism by carefully studying the activities of a number of intellectuals, such as Siddiqi-Ajzi, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Khoji Muin, Syed Reza Alizade, Vadud Mahmud, Ismatulla Rakhmatullaev, Abdulhamid Majidi, who were the pioneers of Turkestan in the efforts of social development and enlightenment of the nation . For example, Mahmudhoja Behbudi raised the very important issue that, along with providing children with religious and secular knowledge, it is also necessary to send children to educational institutions in developed countries to receive modern knowledge. It is necessary to teach students how the ideas of national independence, development and progress are promoted by modernists, the attempts along this path, the formation of their political will and the factors that influenced this. The image of historical idealism is also formed on the basis of historical actions formed on the basis of such lofty ideas.

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