

Pedagogical Management Ability of Socio-Cultural Activity Owners

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Abstract: In this article, it is thought that the activity of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere has its own characteristics, like all spheres of human activity, the principle of vitality of the socio-cultural activity includes the features of accuracy and goal orientation. This means that every activity in educational institutions should have a specific character and a clearly defined purpose in relation to the requirements of the independence period. It also encourages the formation of a comprehensively developed personality with all its nature and content, gives a person a wide opportunity to show and develop his abilities and talents, and adds color to a person's life.

Keywords: socio-cultural, ability, spiritual-cultural desire, kindness, focus, humanitarianism.

The independence of our republic made it possible for educational institutions to form the most general rules - the principles of socio-cultural activity, which express the essence of socio-cultural activity in free time and determine its direction, content and forms.

The specific principles of socio-cultural activities are the main source of guidance in their organization, and they are as follows:

- vitality;
- publicness;
- voluntariness;
- scientificity.

Harmony with life, with the practice of developing our independent state, explaining the essence of the tasks facing people, educating them in the spirit of strengthening independence and realizing their historical role in creating a great future state, indicates the vitality of social and cultural activities.

The personnel training policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an important support in cultural construction. It is related to issues of renewal of spiritual life in our republic and specifies the training of employees in the field of development and restoration of national culture.

Economic, social, political, spiritual and legal changes in the cultural life of our republic have increased the demand and need for social and cultural activities.

The activity of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere has its own characteristics, like all spheres of human activity. Its first feature is that socio-cultural activity is inextricably linked with life and tasks of the period of independence.

Separation of the activities of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere from life, its problems, and the needs of people, turns them into empty jokers instead of important enlighteners.

Another important feature of the activity of the owners of the social and cultural sphere is that it requires regular research and a creative approach to work all the time.

As a result of the changes taking place in our republic, the spiritual and cultural needs of our people are growing and changing day by day, and changes are also taking place in their moral image and character. The conditions of independence require the use of new, effective methods and means of meeting the growing needs of people and influencing them ideologically. This requires improving and updating the content of social and cultural work.

Socio-cultural activity differs from other types of pedagogical activity by its content complexity, versatility, variety of forms, and unique intertwining of work forms.

The activities of the owners of the social and cultural sphere are considered educational activities, but they do not work with students of the same age and with the same training as in the pedagogical teams of schools and educational institutions, but with age, profession, leads among people with different levels of knowledge, interests and needs. If the education process in educational institutions is carried out through compulsory training, the employees of the social and cultural sphere organize various public events organized in social and cultural institutions in order to meaningfully organize people's free time, to satisfy their spiritual needs, and to develop their abilities and talents. They solve it by holding events.

Owners of the socio-cultural sphere are pedagogues-educators of the public, initiators of socially useful works conducted among them, leaders of amateur teams.

Such multifaceted activity of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere places high demands on the personality of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere, their moral image.

The owners of the socio-cultural sphere of our independent country should have deep ideological-theoretical and professional training, be loving and devoted to their profession. Loyalty to one's profession, alertness, persistence in work, self-demanding, strictness in work, self-demanding are the main characteristics of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere. Also, creative approach to work, initiative, striving for innovation should also be characteristic. Without them, he cannot successfully fulfill the important task of constantly improving the content, forms and methods of social and cultural work.

It is impossible to imagine the image of socio-cultural owners who are encouraged to work with people and for people without such high moral qualities as patriotism and humanitarianism. Because every public event and club training in the House of Culture should help people to develop deep feelings of love and affection for their motherland and people, to strengthen their sense of patriotism. This depends on how deep and strong the sense of patriotism is in the owners of the socio-cultural sphere, and how they can direct the content of the events to a single goal.

There is a proverb that has passed the test in life: "He who educates others must be well educated himself." Students who are interested in the activities of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere originate from this pedagogical reality.

Pedagogical knowledge is considered one of the most necessary branches of knowledge for the owners of the socio-cultural sphere. Pedagogy helps the owners of the socio-cultural sphere to deeply understand the content and essence of the work carried out, to master new methods of educational influence on people, and to learn ways to use them wisely. Pedagogical etiquette - how to behave in front of the public, how to speak, how to take possession of things, and to be able to do educational work is also required.

Another important indicator of the professional culture of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere is their psychological (psychology) knowledge. It is possible to deeply master the laws of

psychological processes, to organize the educational process in socio-cultural institutions correctly and to ensure its effectiveness.

Organizational skills of socio-cultural owners include:

communicative features, i.e. to quickly get along with people, to communicate with them, to quickly understand each other, to correctly determine the capabilities of each member of the team, his ability to perform a social task;

to quickly and correctly assess the situation, to find the right way in a certain situation and to be able to implement it immediately;

to be able to take a creative approach to work, quickly find new, more effective forms and methods of entrepreneurship, and introduce them into social and cultural work practices;

to know how to organize the work in practice, to act quickly in the pursuit of the goal, to control and check the execution of the assigned work.

Most of the mentioned qualities are manifested and developed in a person from childhood, in the process of studying, especially participating in public works. Education in special educational institutions, colleges and institutes helps these qualities to develop further. But his public activity plays a decisive role in the development and formation of the organizational skills of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere. Through the methods of self-education in the formation of the organizational skills of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere, the owners of the socio-cultural sphere can acquire the ability to work and finish the work that has been started. self-education helps to develop many other positive qualities and get rid of negative qualities.

Owners of the socio-cultural sphere are always in contact with people. He is in the "center of attention" of those who come to the socio-cultural institution and his colleagues. Therefore, he should strive to be an example in every work, convince and educate people with his personal example, high manners and behavior.

Another factor that increases the effectiveness of the activities of the owners of the socio-cultural sphere is the pedagogical ethics of the owners of the culture.

Pedagogical ethics of socio-cultural owners is their ability to choose and apply appropriate methods and ways of educational influence on an individual or a community in a given situation. Pedagogical etiquette is manifested and strengthened in practical activities, in the process of communicating with people. The development of politeness depends on the general culture and personal qualities of the socio-cultural worker.

Pedagogical etiquette is first of all manifested in dealing with people, being sincere and honest with them.

Showing kindness and care to those who come to a cultural-educational institution to enrich their knowledge, develop their abilities, and satisfy their spiritual needs in their spare time are important features of the pedagogical ethics of a socio-cultural worker.

Pedagogical etiquette implies treating a person with respect, but this does not exclude being demanding, fair demands always raise the reputation of the educator.

The ability to listen attentively, without diverting one's attention to other things, without interrupting the interlocutor with inappropriate questions, is also an important characteristic of the owners of the social and cultural sphere.

Humor, jokes, jokes - these are powerful means of emotional impact on the interlocutor and listeners.

Social and cultural activity cannot be imagined without ideological and emotional tools. Just as a house cannot be built without special materials, cultural and educational events cannot be organized without tools. Tools serve as a component of the event, the main mechanisms.

The range of tools used in socio-cultural activities is very wide and there are many of them. In cultural and educational events, we widely use tools such as live speech, press, visual aids, literature and art, and various technical devices.

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