

ENHANCING THE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE EDUCATORS THROUGH A SYNERGETIC EDUCATIONAL APPROACH

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Abstract: This article analyzes the theoretical foundations of the synergetic educational approach and reveals its role in the formation of the professional competence of future educators. The relevance of the topic, the application of the synergetic model to the pedagogical system, the role of foreign experiences, and the current state of competence development in a synergetic environment are presented on a scientific basis.

Keywords: synergetic education, professional competence, future educator, pedagogical system, integration, systemic approach.

The synergetic approach enables the formation of a flexible, self-regulating, and adaptive educational system in the pedagogical process. On the basis of this approach, participants in the educational process – educator and learner – are viewed as a unified system that complements and develops through mutual interaction. In this case, education transforms from traditional control methods into a more coordinating, open, and dynamic system. Moreover, this approach places at the center of the educational process the development of non-traditional thinking skills, self-reflection, taking initiative, and personal growth among students.

This approach is particularly important in modern, rapidly changing social and technological conditions. The activity of each participant affects the whole system, and in turn, the system determines the development direction of each element. As a result,

the educator, in introducing innovations and innovative methods, acts on the basis of synergetic principles — in other words, not only as a knowledge transmitter but also as an active force driving change within the system.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, emphasized: “Especially the preschool education system has taken a fundamentally new stage of development based on the best practices of the world.”

Indeed, nowadays, an educator must not only be a transmitter of knowledge but also a modern specialist who can understand innovations and integrate innovative approaches into their professional activity. The synergetic approach is the exact methodology that meets this need. Because this approach serves to ensure a balance between educator and student, methodology and content, individual approach and social context in the educational process.

Pedagogical thinking formed on the basis of synergetics allows educators to apply their knowledge and skills effectively in various situations, quickly adapt to changing conditions, and establish effective communication with students. This corresponds to the main criteria of modern education.

The education system, especially preschool education institutions, represent a perfect field for effectively applying the synergetic approach. Due to its specific nature and convenience, this field offers optimal conditions for implementing synergy principles and approaches. The preschool education system is a complex structure consisting of three interrelated main elements: child, educator, and parents. Each element performs its specific function, and the interactions among them determine the success of the system.

When the synergetic approach is applied to this system, the interconnectedness and cooperation of all participants increase the effectiveness of the educational process. For example, the child is influenced by the educator’s pedagogical approach, while the parent's support and developmental role toward the child also play a significant role. Each change influences the final outcome. In such a system, every element working

together ensures not only high efficiency but also enhances the quality of the educational process.

In pedagogy, the synergetic approach requires strengthening the cooperation between educator and learner and viewing the educational system as a self-developing environment. This approach increases the interactions and cooperation of all participants in the educational process, including educators, learners, parents, and community members. Thus, education is not only viewed as a process of knowledge transmission but also as a continuous development process ensuring the system's self-improvement.

In the synergetic approach, the educational process develops and changes through the interaction of every element of the education system. The educator, by improving their knowledge, skills, and pedagogical methods, positively influences the learner's development. At the same time, the learner, through self-development, contributes not only to their own personal growth but also to the benefit of the education system itself. Attention to mutual cooperation and the system's self-development ensures not only the achievement of educational goals but also the self-improvement of all participants in the educational system.

In particular, it is a requirement of today to study foreign experiences regarding the development of the preschool education system and the improvement of future educators' professional competence in higher education institutions. Applying the synergetic approach in this regard is very timely. The synergetic educational approach has become an integral part of educational systems in developed countries and significantly contributes to increasing the effectiveness of educational processes. Especially in European countries, notably in Scandinavia, the main goals in preschool and general education systems include developing children's creative thinking, finding independent and creative solutions in problematic situations, teaching them self-regulation and responsibility. This approach aims not only at the individual development of the child but also at ensuring their social responsibility within society.

For instance, Finland's education system is based on an integrative, systemic, and reflective approach. The learning process is organized to create an open, creative, and innovative environment for children. Each child develops according to their interests, needs, and capabilities and participates in shaping their own education. This method teaches children to think independently, critically, and creatively. In the learning process, cooperation between educators and learners holds significant importance, and self-regulation and thinking skills are developed. In Finnish education, synergetic principles such as mutual learning, network-based work, and project planning based on free choice contribute to the development of professional competence.

Germany's dual education system combines theory and practice with synergetic elements. Through this, children test their knowledge in real-life contexts and learn to adapt to changing conditions. Another important aspect is that "Freinet pedagogy" principles in Germany represent another vivid example of the synergetic approach. In this system, children actively participate in decision-making together with educators. This helps develop their social skills and shapes them as active citizens in society.

In the USA, approaches like "project-based learning" and "inquiry-based learning" are practical manifestations of synergetic pedagogy. Educators enhance their qualifications through training based on reflection, feedback, and adaptation.

In South Korea, emphasis is placed on interactive environments beyond the classroom. Prospective educators develop their professional competence not only through lessons but also by actively participating in cultural, technological, and informational spaces.

In Japan, the synergetic approach is considered one of the fundamental principles of the education system. Here, preschool and primary education institutions focus on helping children develop self-awareness, independent thinking, and teamwork skills. Each child, as part of the system, becomes aware of their responsibilities and understands their role. This process contributes to children's social and psychological development and improves their teamwork abilities.

At the same time, the synergetic educational approach helps learners not only acquire academic knowledge but also develop emotional attitudes toward life, environment, and society. The advantage of this approach is that it teaches not only how to acquire knowledge but also how to apply it in society, feel social responsibility, and respond to changes. Such educational systems, by using advanced methods, help shape children's high moral and social qualities.

Thus, the synergetic approach is having a significant impact on the development of education systems worldwide and remains one of the main methods for shaping the new generation in the future.

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