

### DEVELOPMENT OF INCLUSIVE COMPETENCE IN **FUTURE PEDAGOGUES**

#### Adilova Madina Shamsidinovna

Jizzakh Branch Of National University Of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan

### Murodullayev Anvarxon Kamol O'g'li

Jizzakh Branch Of National University Of Uzbekistan Named After Mirzo Ulugbek, Uzbekistan

### **ABSTRACT**

Inclusive education has become a cornerstone of modern pedagogy, aiming to provide equitable opportunities for all learners regardless of their backgrounds, abilities, or differences. As the educational landscape evolves, it is imperative to equip future pedagogues with the necessary skills and competencies to foster inclusive learning environments. This article explores the development of inclusive competence in future pedagogues, examining the essential components, challenges, and strategies for enhancing inclusive practices in educational settings.

**KEYWORDS:** Inclusive education, pedagogy, inclusive competence, diversity, equity, teacher education.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Inclusive education stands as a cornerstone of modern pedagogy, embodying the fundamental principle that every learner, irrespective of their background, abilities, or differences, deserves equitable access to quality education. The evolving landscape of education underscores the imperative for future pedagogues to be equipped with the requisite skills and competencies to cultivate inclusive learning environments. This introduction sets the stage for exploring the development of inclusive competence among future pedagogues, delving into essential components, challenges, and strategies aimed at enhancing inclusive practices in educational settings.

In recent years, there has been a paradigm shift in educational philosophy, moving away from traditional models that often marginalized certain groups of learners towards an inclusive approach that celebrates diversity and embraces the unique strengths of every individual. Inclusive education goes beyond merely accommodating differences; it strives to create environments where all learners feel valued, respected, and empowered to reach their full potential.

Central to the realization of inclusive education is the role of pedagogues - educators who serve as facilitators of learning, mentors, and advocates for students. As stewards of inclusive pedagogy, pedagogues play a pivotal role in fostering environments that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion. However, achieving this requires more than just good intentions; it necessitates the development of inclusive competence - a multifaceted amalgamation of



## THE FUTURE NEXUS: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY, AND POLICY

**Published Date: - 15-03-2024** 

knowledge, attitudes, and skills that enable pedagogues to effectively engage with diverse learners and create inclusive learning environments.

The journey towards developing inclusive competence begins with a deep understanding of the diverse needs and backgrounds of learners. Pedagogues must be equipped with the knowledge base necessary to navigate the complexities of diversity, including but not limited to understanding various disabilities, cultural nuances, socio-economic factors, and learning styles. Armed with this knowledge, pedagogues can tailor their instructional practices to accommodate the diverse needs of learners, employing a repertoire of pedagogical strategies such as differentiated instruction, universal design for learning (UDL), and collaborative learning approaches.

Yet, the path towards inclusive competence is not without its challenges. Pedagogues often grapple with unconscious biases, stereotypes, and a lack of adequate training and resources. Overcoming these challenges requires a commitment to reflective practice, ongoing professional development, and a willingness to challenge entrenched norms and paradigms. By embracing strategies such as comprehensive teacher education, professional development, mentorship, and collaboration with stakeholders, pedagogues can enhance their inclusive competence and contribute to creating inclusive learning environments that foster educational equity and social justice.

As we embark on this exploration of inclusive competence in future pedagogues, it is essential to recognize that the journey towards inclusive education is a collective endeavor that requires the concerted efforts of educators, policymakers, families, and communities. By working together, we can create a future where every learner, regardless of their differences, has the opportunity to thrive and succeed in an inclusive educational environment.

Enhancing inclusive competence among future pedagogues is essential for fostering inclusive learning environments where all students feel valued, respected, and supported in their educational journey. To cultivate inclusive competence effectively, a combination of strategies that address knowledge acquisition, skill development, and mindset shifts is necessary. Here are several strategies for enhancing inclusive competence:

Comprehensive Teacher Education: Integrating modules on diversity, equity, and inclusion into teacher education programs is essential for providing future pedagogues with a strong foundation in inclusive competence. This may include coursework on special education, cultural competency, inclusive pedagogy, and strategies for accommodating diverse learners. Collaborations with experts in the field, guest lectures, and real-world experiences in diverse educational settings can enrich teacher education programs and prepare future pedagogues to navigate the complexities of inclusive education.

Professional Development Opportunities: Offering ongoing professional development opportunities is crucial for supporting the continuous growth and development of inclusive competence among practicing pedagogues. Workshops, seminars, webinars, and conferences focused on inclusive pedagogy, cultural responsiveness, differentiated instruction, and other relevant topics can provide pedagogues with new insights, strategies, and resources for creating inclusive learning environments. Encouraging pedagogues to pursue advanced certifications or endorsements in special education or inclusive teaching can further deepen their expertise in this area.



## THE FUTURE NEXUS: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY, AND POLICY

**Published Date: - 15-03-2024** 

Mentorship and Peer Support: Establishing mentorship programs and peer learning communities can facilitate knowledge sharing, collaboration, and support among pedagogues. Pairing novice educators with experienced mentors who have expertise in inclusive pedagogy allows for personalized guidance, feedback, and encouragement. Peer learning communities provide opportunities for pedagogues to engage in collaborative problem-solving, share best practices, and learn from each other's experiences in fostering inclusive learning environments. Cultural Immersion and Experiential Learning: Providing opportunities for cultural immersion and experiential learning can broaden future pedagogues' perspectives and deepen their understanding of diverse communities and cultures. Field experiences, service-learning projects, internships, and study abroad programs enable pedagogues to interact with individuals from diverse backgrounds, observe different teaching practices, and gain insights into the contextual factors that influence students' learning experiences. These immersive experiences foster empathy, cultural humility, and a greater appreciation for the diverse assets and strengths that students bring to the classroom.

Reflective Practice and Action Research: Encouraging pedagogues to engage in reflective practice and action research is vital for fostering continuous improvement and innovation in inclusive teaching practices. Providing structured opportunities for pedagogues to reflect on their teaching methods, interactions with students, and the impact of their practices on student learning allows for critical self-assessment and professional growth. Action research projects enable pedagogues to investigate specific challenges or areas of interest related to inclusive education, implement evidence-based interventions, and evaluate their effectiveness in real-world settings.

Collaboration with Stakeholders: Collaborating with families, community members, and other stakeholders is essential for creating inclusive learning environments that reflect the diverse needs and aspirations of students. Engaging families as partners in the educational process, soliciting their input, and involving them in decision-making processes fosters a sense of ownership and mutual respect. Collaborating with community organizations, advocacy groups, and support services enhances access to resources, support networks, and opportunities for students with diverse needs.

By implementing these strategies, educational institutions, policymakers, and stakeholders can play a pivotal role in enhancing inclusive competence among future pedagogues and fostering a culture of inclusion and equity in educational settings. By investing in the development of inclusive competence, we can create learning environments where every student has the opportunity to thrive and reach their full potential.

### Conclusion:

Inclusive education stands as a beacon of hope in the realm of pedagogy, championing the principles of equity, diversity, and inclusion in educational settings. The journey towards creating truly inclusive learning environments begins with the development of inclusive competence among future pedagogues. Throughout this article, we have explored the essential components, challenges, and strategies for enhancing inclusive competence, recognizing its pivotal role in shaping the educational landscape of tomorrow.

### **REFERENCES**



# THE FUTURE NEXUS: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY, AND POLICY

**Published Date: - 15-03-2024** 

- **1.** UNESCO. (2019). Policy guidelines on inclusion in education. Retrieved from https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000368923
- **2.** Salend, S. J., & Duhaney, L. M. G. (2019). Creating inclusive classrooms: Effective, differentiated, and reflective practices. Pearson.
- **3.** Tomlinson, C. A., & Allan, S. D. (2000). Leadership for differentiating schools and classrooms. ASCD.
- **4.** Friend, M., & Cook, L. (2016). Interactions: Collaboration skills for school professionals. Pearson.
- 5. National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). (2019). Position statement on diversity, equity, and inclusion. Retrieved from https://www.naeyc.org/resources/position-statements/diversity-equity-inclusion
- **6.** Artiles, A. J., & Kozleski, E. B. (Eds.). (2007). Beyond silence: Listening for democracy in schooling. Teachers College Press.
- **7.** Gay, G. (2010). Culturally responsive teaching: Theory, research, and practice. Teachers College Press.
- **8.** Rose, D. H., & Meyer, A. (2006). A practical reader in universal design for learning. Harvard Education Press.
- **9.** Darling-Hammond, L., Hyler, M. E., & Gardner, M. (2017). Effective teacher professional development. Learning Policy Institute.
- 10. Hammill Institute on Disabilities. (2015). Introduction to the Universal Design for Learning (UDL) framework. Retrieved from https://hdi.uky.edu/sites/default/files/Introduction%20to%20Universal%20Design %20for%20Learning%20%28UDL%29%20framework.pdf
- **11.** Адилова, М. (2023). Ta'lim tizimida zamonaviy psixologik xizmat koʻrsatishning oʻziga xos ahamiyatlari. Информатика и инженерные технологии, 1(2), 421-427.
- **12.** Адилова, Мадина, and Азизбек Зайниддинов. "Ta'lim jarayonida oʻquv motivatsiyalarini oʻquvchilarda shakllanishini rivojlantirish." Информатика и инженерные технологии 1.2 (2023): 416-421.
- **13.** Адилова, М. (2023). Психологические характеристики готовности детей к школе. Информатика и инженерные технологии, 1(1), 334-338.
- **14.** Adilova, M. (2023). MAKTABGACHA TARBIYA YOSH DAVRIDA HISSIY SOHANING RIVOJLANISHI VA O'Z-O'ZIGA BAHONING NAMOYON BO'LISHI. Журнал Педагогики и психологии в современном образовании, 3(3), 192-198.
- **15.** Shamsidinovna, A. M. (2023, May). MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARDA AHLOQIY JIHATLARNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK JARAYONLARI. In E Conference Zone (pp. 6-12).
- **16.** Madina, A. (2023). BOLALARDA AHLOQIY FAZILATLARNI PSIXOLOGIK SHAKLLANTIRISH USULLARI. International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research, 340-345.
- **17.** Madina, A., & Donoxon, M. (2023). OILADA YOSHLARNI TOLERANT MADANIYATLI QILIB TARBIYALASH VA IJTIMOIY-PSIXOLOGIK OMILLAR. International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research, 353-358.



**18.** Madina, A., & Lobar, R. (2023). HUQUQIY ONG TUSHUNCHASINI O'RGANISHNING NAZARIY JIHATLARI. International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research, 375-379.

THE FUTURE NEXUS: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON

TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY, AND POLICY

- **19.** Shamsiddinovna, A. M. (2023). SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TODAY'S SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research, 3(11), 155-159.
- **20.** Shamsidinovna, A. M. (2023, April). MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARINING INDIVIDUAL-PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARINI O'RGANISHNING AHAMIYATI. In E Conference Zone (pp. 1-5).
- **21.** Shamsidinovna, A. M. (2023, April). MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARGA BERILADIGAN TA'LIM MAZMUNI. In E Conference Zone (pp. 22-25).
- **22.** Umdjon, Y., & Madina, A. (2023, April). MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLADA O 'ZINI-O 'ZI ANGLASHDA OILANING ROLI. In E Conference Zone (pp. 11-16).
- **23.** Komilova, A., & Adilova, M. (2023). SHAXS EMOTSIONAL INTELLEKTINING PSIXOLOGIK VA PSIXOFIZIOLOGIK JIXATLARI. Журнал Педагогики и психологии в современном образовании, 3(2).
- **24.** Umdjon, Y., & Madina, A. (2023, April). PROFESSIONAL MOTIVATION AND ITS STRUCTURE IN THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS. In E Conference Zone (pp. 11-16).
- **25.** Adilova, M. (2023). The psychological effect of traps in the social network on youth mind and spirituality. Open Access Repository, 4(2), 500-505.
- **26.** Komilova, A., & Adilova, M. (2023). AGRESSIYA–OSMIRLARDA YUZAGA KELADIGAN TAJOVUZKORLIK RIVOJLANISHIGA TASIR ETUVCHI FENOMEN SIFATIDA