



Cluster approach in the pedagogical research of future teachers

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Abstract: The modern cluster system in education is aimed at the development of the individual and its maturity, and its interconnectedness is a chain of lifelong learning, which includes such processes as kindergarten, school, lyceum, college, university, doctorate, training.

Keywords: cluster, legal-educational, legal-educational, subject, object, non-state, competition, educational chain.

Uzbekistan has adopted a new "Development Strategy" of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. Through this strategy, the implementation of the concept of "New Uzbekistan - an enlightened society" is identified as a key priority.

One of the initiatives put forward by the President of our country in his speech at the SCO Summit was the idea of developing clusters, and the world scientific community quickly recognized this innovative idea.

As the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, the way to make our country one of the leading countries in the world is the introduction of cluster systems in science, education and other areas.

Indeed, in the cluster system there will be many opportunities and conditions for the creation of educational developments, their short-term testing, and more incentives for employees and specialists in production and research, the invention of new products under the Uzbek brand.

The modern cluster system in education is aimed at the development of the individual and its maturity, and its interconnectedness is a chain of lifelong learning, which includes such processes as kindergarten, school, lyceum, college, university, doctorate, and training.

Therefore, based on the goals and plans of the President for the development of the national economy in the "cluster method", the establishment of a "competitive training cluster" in universities and other educational institutions in the same way is one of the most pressing issues today.

The basis of our opinion is that the head of our state actively supports the comprehensive reform program being implemented in our country to build a new Uzbekistan and opens the door to great opportunities for spiritual development and bringing the spheres to a new level.

In particular, for the development of pedagogical education works in the cluster system of education, the creation of textbooks, increasing the scientific potential of teachers, general areas related to the integration of education and upbringing.

The integration of science, education and industry will deepen, creating favorable conditions for the rapid introduction of new innovative technologies into practice.



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The cluster system unites the entities, each of which operates separately, around a common goal, and at the same time, each entity operates based on a common interest based on a common goal.

The innovative cluster of pedagogical education is based on the principles of relevance, membership, consistency, succession, modernity, focus, interest.

The subjects of the cluster system support and control each other, each of which creates a spiritual and intellectual space of a separate cluster, expanding its social influence and importance. Currently, the innovative cluster of pedagogical education has been identified as the main research area of our institute, and research is being conducted in this area.

The term "cluster" is a French word that translates into Uzbek as "hand", "head", "bond", "group", "gathering", and "stable". "Cluster" is also described as a method of selective research.

Alfred Marshall used the basis of the cluster theory in his works in the late nineteenth century (1890).

The versatility of the cluster theory has led to the formation of different theoretical approaches to it.

After the 1980s, we can see the achievements of three important (American, British and Scandinavian and other) scientific schools in the development of Cluster Theory.

American scientists M. Enright, S. Rezenfeld, P. Maskell and M. Lorentsen developed the theory of "concept of regional clusters", M. Storper - "Ideal" regional cluster.

Legal education and legal education "cluster chain integration, concepts of regional education" are also included in this group. It is in the theories of these scientists that clusters are highly effective in increasing the competitive advantage between educational subjects (future teachers) and are a system that combines the activities of educational, scientific, technological and other service entities in the region.

According to British theorists (J. Dunning, K. Brimen, Schmidt, J. Humphrey), clusters are institutional theories that define the basis of education as a system of interacting institutions. In this case, the "cluster" itself is considered a "modern institution." They say that the interaction of the participants in this system is different - just as formal and informal, so the external scope of clusters will be wider.

Scandinavian scientists (B.O. Lundwal, B. Johnson, B. Asheim, A. Izakson) - the evolutionary development of the cluster goes through a number of stages, ie "from birth to the end" - this indicates that the use of the possibility of evolutionary theory means "cluster" theory, he thinks.

The theory of clusters is also being studied by Russian scientists Yu.S. Artomonova, B.B. Khurustalev and others, who are developing projects for its implementation.

The creation of the above theories and their practical significance implies that in educating young people in the country, it is necessary to increase the competitiveness of future teachers and achieve high labor efficiency.

From the evolution of the cluster theory, we can distinguish two fundamental descriptions of it.

The first is that the activities of state and non-state educational institutions in the cluster should be related to the same type of legal education. Such a connection is vertical (subject and object chain) and horizontal (additional legal-educational, legal-educational, legal-knowledge and



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legal-services, special expenditures, use of legal-technologies, institutes or educational institutions and other activity links).

The second is that clusters are a group of regionally close interconnected educational institutions that develop competitiveness because of the stabilization of mutual legal and social relations between them, creating opportunities for more additional legal education, strengthening education and implementation in life.

Prospective teachers were initially created to use clusters only because of the “invisible hand of social life” (competition), primarily in the modernization of transnational legal education, but in recent years the governments of many countries have helped them to significantly influence this process. Due to the attractiveness of the cluster strategy and the diversity of directions, the state itself requires the formation of innovative clusters in legal education. Even young teachers are showing their enthusiasm, inquisitiveness and creativity to the reforms being carried out in our country.

A cluster initiative is a managed process of cluster creation and development. Cluster policy is the process by which government and public organizations encourage the growth of clusters and cluster initiatives.

The practical application of the cluster strategy is based on the idea of increasing the competitiveness of national and regional legal education among the subjects (future teachers) and reveals that it has the following priorities:

- opportunities will be created to increase labor productivity and production efficiency due to direct contacts with qualified (prospective teachers) staff, legal information, legal service and education centers;

- Conditions will be created for educational and research centers to create new scientific and methodological developments and introduce them into service in a short period;

- There will be preferential conditions for further stimulation of scientific research and work of future teachers and the provision of legal and educational services.

Conclusions and suggestions

Transparency, openness, openness, and the pursuit of efficiency are the primary methods of teaching future teachers in a cluster way of teaching. According to him, the basis of cooperation between the subject and the object will be primary. The prospective teacher is not limited to imparting theoretical and practical skills, but rather explores the student’s interest and level of practical mastery. Therefore, the responsibilities of the participants in the cluster approach in teaching become clear. In this case, the subject (teacher) also acts as a coordinator and guide.

The first experiments on the cluster method of teaching future teachers are being carried out in our country. This requires large-scale research in the field of science. Therefore, the effectiveness of teaching should be determined based on scientific cooperation of future teachers and specialists.

In conclusion, it can be said that the cluster system plays an important role in the ongoing reforms in our country.

This requires the solution of key tasks for the reforms carried out by our Government, including the effective use of innovative activities in the cluster system. To this end, in the short



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term, our country must bring the innovative way of developing the cluster system to a level that meets modern requirements.

Implementation of the cluster system through innovative projects and innovative technologies will serve as an effective tool for preparing future teachers of quality and competitive, in line with global requirements.

The main purpose of using innovative ideas and pedagogical technologies in the cluster system is to rationally use the moral, ethical and educational norms inherited from our ancestors, to educate the next generation of the new Uzbekistan and to bring it to the world.

We believe that the most important issues for this are:

- Further increase the volume of innovative developments in the legal education system;
- Support of innovative ideas of legal education;
- Effective use of innovative pedagogical technologies to create our future teachers as modern and excellent staff;
- Introduction of innovation centers in regional and district educational centers to get full information about the convenience of the cluster system and its capabilities.

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