

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE COMPETENCE APPROACH TO THE PRIMARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

In this article, the importance of competencies in the organization of the primary education system, the theoretical and practical foundations of the formation of competencies, the study of standards in the field of education of developed foreign countries, the qualitative renewal of the primary education system, as well as the improvement of the teaching methodology, It is explained about the step-by-step implementation of the principles of individualization in the educational process, technological literacy, critical thinking and creativity competencies with the possibility of applying acquired competencies in independent life, and the wide introduction of effective forms, methods and tools to the educational process based on national, universal and spiritual values.

Keywords: competence, social activity, primary education system, educational process, information-communication, didactic requirements, basic competences, science-related competences, civic competence, national and general cultural competence, national model.

INTRODUCTION

In order to improve the education system in our society, the training of qualified personnel for educational institutions and the improvement of their competence has risen to the level of necessity. ... Therefore, the competence approach is aimed at developing the ability to apply acquired knowledge in practice without denying knowledge, skills and competence.

The concept of the development of technology education in the system of public education of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the concept of the development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2035, "The concept of development of the system of public education of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", adopted on the basis of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5712 of April 29, 2019, It was developed in connection with the concept of the development of Uzbekistan's industry until 2025 and the implementation of the tasks defined in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020.

Competency-based approach in education includes the use of certain methods and pedagogical approaches. This term began to be used only after significant modernization of local sciences.

Currently, serious scientific, methodological and theoretical works have appeared that analyze the problems of the formation of the main powers.

Competency-based approach in education is a set of principles for determining goals, selecting content, organizing the learning process, and evaluating global results. Among them:

development of independent solutions to problems arising in various spheres and options of activity by schoolchildren based on the application of their social experience;

worldview, political, moral, in solving knowledge problems and adaptation of social experience.

Competency-based approach to education includes assessment of learning abilities by analyzing the level of learning achieved by students at a given stage of education.

From time immemorial, attention has been paid to the personal social qualities of teachers, and based on the requirements of each time, the requirements for pedagogues have been improving and becoming more complex.

According to Zoroastrian teachings, "the duties of teachers and priests are to teach children knowledge in the direction of goodness, to educate them to distinguish between good and evil, and to guide them to the right path." In his "yashts", the leader of the teacher-teachers, who fights against evil with wisdom, inculcates true words, pure faith, and honest intentions into the minds of children, is praised.

Also, in "Yasht" of "Avesta" laziness, indifference, irresponsibility, indifference, imprudence, lack of education, which prevent children's minds and their independent thinking due to not improving their knowledge and skills, and at the same time, "rusting" the minds of young people", "Bad teachers" who weaken their relationship to life and work, weaken their faith and traditionally impoverish them, are severely condemned.

In the communication of Zoroaster with the supreme god Ahuramazda, the following is said about good and bad teachers: "Noshud, a bad teacher destroys the craft from the heart of the student, so protect yourself from a bad teacher."

Giving knowledge to students is the teacher's responsible duty, Ibn Sina expressed the following thoughts about what a teacher's personality should be:

being strict and serious in dealing with children;

pay attention to how students acquire the knowledge provided;

use of different methods and forms in education;

student's memory, ability to acquire knowledge, knowledge of personal characteristics;

to be interested in science;

distinguish the most important of the given knowledge;

providing knowledge in accordance with the age and mental level of students;

emphasized the need to achieve that every word should be at the level of arousing children's emotions.

It is determined that basic competencies will be formed together with competencies related to elementary school subjects. Accordingly, in the process of teaching the block-module of practical educational subjects, students' basic competencies are formed.

We can understand competence-related knowledge, skills, competence, set of views, the value and qualities of a person, the ability to manifest or influence. Competence (lot.competo-achieving, worthy, worthy) means knowledge, experience in this or that field.

In the system of general secondary education, it is determined that basic competencies are formed in students along with subject-related competencies. It is appropriate to pay attention to the formation of basic competences in students through the subjects of the block of natural and economic sciences, and the ability to apply the skills and qualifications they have acquired in various situations.

TK-based competence

1. TK1-communicative competence
2. TK2-information competence
3. TK3-self-development competence
4. TK4-socially active citizenship competence
5. TK5-national and universal competence
6. TK6-mathematical literacy, awareness and use of science and technology innovations

FC-related competencies

1. FK1-Knowledge of types of goods and products, methods of their preparation and processing, competence in technological design and implementation:
2. FK2-Operational competence in performing psychomotor, functional and practical activities:
3. FK3-Competence to choose a correct and conscious profession, enter into social relations

In particular, in the formation of communicative competencies, the state language, independent, creative thinking in the acquisition of foreign languages, in the mutual performance of practical exercises, in the formation of the skills of performing creative project work, in the formation of the skills of fluent written and oral expression of the opinion, the correct pronunciation, interpretation and free communication of terms related to applied sciences it is necessary to teach to do.

being able to use scientific terms in the process of communication;

simple description of the appearance of the prepared item;

asking and answering questions on the topic;

observing etiquette in communication, being able to listen to the interlocutor's opinion, being able to explain one's own opinion.

self-control at school, on the street, in various situations at home, observing the culture of behavior when communicating;

to think independently based on the acquired knowledge;

to react independently to manufactured goods;

be able to express scientific terms in foreign languages,

able to communicate with friends in technical language;

being able to logically ask and answer questions based on the topic;

to follow the culture of communication in mutual communication, to be able to work in team cooperation.

to defend and convince the interlocutor's opinion during the conversation about science;

managing one's passions in various conflict situations, reacting to disagreements with a fair, honest and positive approach and making necessary decisions.

It is necessary to regularly use modern information and telecommunication tools that expand the possibilities of effective development of competence in working with information in the teaching of sciences. It is recommended that students use mobile devices (phones, tablets and other gadgets) to search for and analyze science-related information from various sources, and to develop the skills of working with information media in compliance with information security.

watching television and radio broadcasts about technology;

to carry out the learned work methods, to study the information given in magazines and newspapers;

to find terms related to the science of technology using media, to perform didactic tasks, to be able to use information sources (television, radio, audio-video recording, telephone);

following media culture when opening files.

be able to use available information sources (internet, television, radio (audio-video recording), telephone, computer, sending messages by e-mail);

to search for, sort, process, transfer, store the necessary information related to the study of technology from media tools, to ensure its safety and to observe media culture in its use;

to be able to work with documents found in daily activities, to find, study, analyze, and implement resources related to technological maps and schemes;

In the formation of self-development competence, it is necessary to have universal human qualities, to love the Motherland, to have legal and economic knowledge, to strive for innovations and to make independent decisions based on acquired theoretical knowledge, to be aware of the progressive and innovative changes taking place in society and to be able to use them in everyday life. .

studying technology;

to observe cleanliness when performing practical work, to listen to the words of adults;

To study and learn sciences in the circle of "Skillful hands", to have such qualities as diligence, correctness, respect;

to be the right word, to correct the mistakes of one's friends, to adults;

helping children and friends, increasing their knowledge by studying;

regular reading and study of books in various fields related to technology;

correctly understanding one's mistakes and shortcomings, trying to correct one's mistakes, self-control.

in-depth study of technological science by directions;

to introduce one's own inventions according to today's demand, to be able to approach the designer-modeling profession in the preparation of each item;

continuous self-development as a person;

to take responsibility when working in groups, to be a leader, to make the right decision in various problem situations;

being able to properly use constitutional rights and duties;

striving for physical, spiritual, mental and intellectual maturity.

being able to demonstrate abilities as a person, depending on their interests;

to have human qualities such as choosing a conscious profession, honesty, correctness.

The formation of socially active civic competence consists in acquiring knowledge about civic duty, social and political development, emergency situations, environmental problems, understanding artistic and artistic works, and developing organizational skills in their preservation.

to know one's duties and responsibilities as a student, to comply with them, to have one's place in the class and in the family;

helping seniors, peers and juniors;

participation in school and extracurricular activities and adherence to the culture of behavior;

to have qualities such as respect for elders and respect for children, to be able to understand one's place and duties in the family;
to know and follow the filial and student duty of taking care of the school building, classroom equipment and furniture;

to know what rights he has in relation to his age, to take care of classroom equipment and school supplies;

participation in processes taking place at school, family, residence (various events, sabbatical, etc.);

not to be indifferent to events happening in society, to express one's attitude;

understand the essence of professions and consciously choose;

to know and follow the rights, freedoms and duties of people and citizens.

National and cross-cultural competence:

to dress modestly and always follow it, to be kind to friends, relatives and others, to dress modestly, to follow the example of adults in behavior, to value one's home, school, neighborhood;

to observe good manners, to know national holidays, to understand the student's rules of etiquette, to know the historical monuments of the country where he lives;

to know the types of art and to be able to distinguish them from each other, to analyze the works of art, to observe the internal procedures of the school;

to be able to distinguish between good and bad habits, to follow the etiquette of pilgrimage, to know national values (national-cultural traditions, holidays, festivals);

studying their historical, spiritual and cultural heritage in the fields of folk crafts, carefully preserving them, respecting their traditions and rituals.

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to know and respect universally important values

Mathematical literacy, awareness of science and technology news and the competence to use:

to know how many people are in the family, who is older and who is younger, to know what time they come to school;

be able to make daily plans; to be able to draw various drawings in daily activities, to know the holidays in our country;

to understand the meaning of waste and thrift and to follow it in everyday life;

to know how to use educational tools and raw materials necessary during the course of the lesson in accordance with economy, to know how to calculate the costs of one day;

to know the types of techniques and when they appeared.

to be aware of and be able to use science and technology innovations that ease human labor, increase labor productivity, and lead to favorable conditions.

to be able to tell about the place of our country in the world community and the period of its historical formation, to know the rates of growth in all areas of our country during the years of independence;

being able to read and use various formulas, models, drawings in daily activities.

it is recommended to write the basic and subject-related competencies in the maintenance of normative documents as follows.

Aesthetic culture and creativity competence

perceives beauty and art;

creatively approaches independent work and thinks creatively;

performs creative activities individually and in cooperation with the team;

can properly plan creative activities, critically evaluate the achieved results and enjoy their work;

takes an alternative approach to solving problems and can make the right decision;

acquires the qualities of hard work, responsibility, hard work, and activity;

can think constructively, can put his ideas into practice;

acquires design and research skills.

Self-preservation competence

observes the rules of daily routine, personal and public hygiene;

knows and uses the importance of physical exercises for human health;

manages himself in familiar and unfamiliar situations;

ensures self-safety in everyday life;

develops intelligence through games that develop logical thinking;

observes the rules of safety techniques and sanitary-hygiene requirements when using various equipment;

develops physical qualities independently;

follows a healthy lifestyle;

follows injury prevention rules;

can manage himself in emergency situations,

can provide first aid to himself and others when necessary.

Competency of development of practical activity reads, creates and applies various drawings and schemes in daily life;

performs practical tasks correctly in a logical sequence;

correctly assesses his capabilities and plans his activities wisely;

effectively uses available resources to find a solution to the problem;

can ensure the stability of his activity and his well-being;

critically evaluates his performance, works on himself to improve it;

can adapt its activity to the changes of technical and technological development;

works cooperatively in a team;

chooses the type of profession and the direction of activity consciously and independently;

can mobilize his practical skills for sustainable development of himself and society.

Today, huge changes in some parts of the national model, which consists of the education system, the individual, the state and society, science and production, in particular, the radical change of the state and society, the information and communication tools that have entered our lives, the latest science modern production technologies based on the latest achievements and the emergence of young people who think differently from the previous ones can be mentioned.

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