The Mechanism for the Formation of Pedagogical Competencies in Primary School Students

Husenova Aziza

Associate professor of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute, Doctor of Philosophy in pedagogical Sciences (PhD)

aziza_husenova@buxdpi.uz

Mardonova Ismigul

Master of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

mardonova_ismigul@buxdpi.uz

Abstract: Pedagogical competence is understood as the combination of knowledge, skills and qualifications, as well as the ability to effectively apply them in practice. The process of forming these competencies in primary school students should be organized taking into account their age characteristics, psychological state and personal needs. This article discusses about competences and educational innovations that should be implemented to primary grade learners in teaching process.

Keywords: education, competence, initiation, speech, linguistics, morphology, independence, literacy, innovation, Information, Communication, upbringing.

As a result of the comprehensive educational reforms carried out in our country, the quality of education, especially the effectiveness of primary education, is significantly increasing. This process is accompanied by efforts to provide qualified educators, strengthen the educational and methodological base, organize the content of education on a scientific basis. At the same time, teaching Mother tongue in primary classes on the basis of an integrative approach, the use of a competency approach in mastering subjects, increases the effectiveness of Education.

As The President Sh.Mirziyoyev noted: "Another significant concern that often occupies our thoughts is the behavior, demeanor, and overall outlook of today's youth. The world is evolving quickly, and it is the younger generation who sense these shifts most acutely. It's important for young people to stay in step with the pace and expectations of their era. However, they must also remain true to themselves and not lose sight of their own identity." These words once again indicate how important the upbringing of the younger generation is, and the main role in this is played by the educational system. After all, modern changes require competency-based education.

Competence is not just the acquisition of knowledge and skills, but the ability to effectively apply them in everyday life, solving practical and theoretical issues. A competency approach, on the other hand, is an educational method aimed at forming competencies in which students can independently apply knowledge, skills and competencies in personal, professional and social life.

The main tasks of such an approach are: the formation of an independent and active civic position in students; the development of the ability to use information and communication technologies wisely; the selection of a conscious profession and ensuring readiness for healthy competition; the formation of general culture and media literacy skills.

On the basis of the policy aimed at the continuity of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the upbringing of a harmonious personality, the following basic competencies are established based on the content of general secondary education disciplines:

1. Communicative competence;

2. Competence in working with information;

3. Self-development competence as an individual;

4. Active participation in community life;

5. Universal competence;

6. Competence in mathematical literacy and awareness of technical innovations.

In primary education, however, the primary goal is to ensure literacy of students, to follow the standards of literary speech, and to develop oral-written speech. In the process, speech competence and linguistic competence are formed: through speech competence (listening and understanding, speaking, reading and writing), students can understand, Converse and practice new words by listening to simple texts. Through linguistic competence, he correctly assimilates the phonetic and grammatical norms of the Uzbek language, follows the rules of pronunciation and writing.

In addition, the formation of morphological competence is also one of the important tasks of primary education. Morphological competence is the acquisition of knowledge and skills of students regarding word categories, their meaning, spelling and tasks in the sentence. Through methods such as morphological exercises, morphological analysis of words, identification of word categories in a sentence, these competencies are developed in the lessons.

The modern educational system sets itself the main goal not only to provide the younger generation with knowledge, but also to develop their skills, such as independent thinking, social activity, the ability to solve problems. It is for the effective implementation of such tasks that it is important to form pedagogical competencies in students. The primary school, on the other hand, is the foundation of this process and provides a solid foundation for the future educational and life activities of students.

The formation of pedagogical competencies depends, first of all, on the professional skills, didactic approach and educational activities of the teacher. In primary education, the following basic mechanisms play an important role: independent thinking is one of the main elements of competence. The teacher develops independent thinking by asking students open-ended questions, creating problem situations, and encouraging them to state their opinion. For example, through tasks such as completing a fairy tale, expressing their point of view about an event, children learn to analyze and draw conclusions. Combining theoretical knowledge with practical training is an effective way to form pedagogical competence. Through laboratory work, Experiments, project preparation, group work, students learn to apply their knowledge in real-world situations. In this way, they acquire not only theoretical knowledge, but also the skills to put it into practice. It is taught to express one's opinion clearly and clearly, to be able to work in collaboration with other students, to respect thoughts and to adhere to a culture of communication. By organizing discussions, role-playing games, conversations, these competencies are developed. The organization of education, taking into account the abilities, interests and needs of each student, accelerates the formation of pedagogical competence. Providing separate assignments for strong and weak students, creating conditions for independent learning, provides individual development.

Students are required to learn to assess their performance. After each class, "What Have I learned today?", "Which tasks did I do well?", "What should I improve? with questions like", they are trained to analyze their activities. This is the main stage of personal development.

In the formation of pedagogical competencies, the teacher himself must also constantly work on him/herself, use modern educational technologies, apply innovative techniques. Open classes, seminars, advanced training courses and mutual exchange of experience increase teacher competence and make it possible to provide students with quality education. An important part of this mechanism is also the family environment and the active participation of parents in the educational process. Children's knowledge and skills are strengthened by conducting various activities in collaboration with parents, workshops for parents.

In conclusion, the formation of pedagogical competencies in primary school students is a complex, systematic and continuous process, in which the main goal is the development of the personality of the student, his preparation for social activities. And the success of this mechanism directly depends on the skill of the teacher, the effectiveness of the educational environment and the support of parents. In this way, we educate mature individuals with their knowledge, skills, culture and civic responsibility.

The formation of pedagogical competencies in primary school students is a complex educational process based not only on knowledge, but also on the independent thinking, creativity, social activity and personal development of students. This mechanism, with its consistent and systematic organization, ensures the formation of students as a harmonious person in every possible way.

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