

Base competencies in primary education teachers

Roziqova Dildora Qodirovna

Primary education teacher of the 28th School of Vobkent District of Bukhara region

Abstract: The article talks about the role and importance of base compensations in the activities of pedagogues. What are base compensations? What is their significance in the teaching process? you can find answers to questions like. Conclusions from the article can be used in the process of higher education in the formation of pedagogues.

Key words: basic competences, education, pedagogy, higher education, methodological provision

Introduction. All the changes and reforms in the education system for the next 10 years are being implemented measures aimed at radical reforming the education sector. In exaggeration, the introduction of a compensatory approach in the field of the Ministry of Higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the development of state educational standards based on it are in a sentence. The initiator and founder of the most basic reforms for the education system is the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev's "the solution of another problem is extremely important: this is the professional level of the composition of pedagogues and professors and teachers, their special knowledge. In this regard, it is necessary to create an environment that actively contributes to the processes of obtaining education, issues of spiritual perfection and the formation of their true values" [1] with the achievements of today's education system, he repeatedly finds his proof. Now the requirements for teachers to organize and conduct their lessons in the modern spirit are changing. Students should be able to apply the knowledge they have acquired in the educational process in their future daily lives and situations from which they may encounter in the process of work. To reflect on this, the methodological basis of the methodological approach to education was chosen. Based on the continuity of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the direction of the education towards the education of a harmonious person, Base competencies were determined in order to ensure the consistency of the content of the Educational Sciences taught in general secondary, secondary special, vocational education, as well as private competencies arising from the content of each educational science Determining whether a modern teacher has a base competency or how much he or she applies it to the educational process is an engine for us to improve the quality and effectiveness of the lesson. We need to determine the flowing aspects of the teacher i.e. the base competency which is sluggish as a result of our study. In this regard, education based on the competency approach and the criteria for its evaluation is an education that is aimed at the formation of competences-the ability to apply the knowledge, skills and competences acquired in students in their personal, professional and social activities. This means that we need to provide methodical assistance in order to overcome this. Well, in fact, base compensations what are these? Base compensations:

1. Communicative competence

- excellent mastering of native language and any foreign language and effective use in communication in order to enter into interaction in society;
- to be able to clearly and comprehensively explain their thoughts verbally and in writing, to be able to logically put and answer questions arising from the subject;
- social adaptability, adherence to a culture of treatment in interaction, ability to work in teamwork;
- in communication, the interlocutor is able to defend his position with respect to his opinion, to trust him;
- to be able to manage one's own passions in different conflict situations, to make decisions that are necessary(constructive) in solving problems and disagreements.

2. Working with information

- from available information sources (internet, television, radio (audio–video recording) phone, computer, email, etc.) get used to;
 - search, sort, process, transmit, store, secure and use the information necessary from the media to comply with the media culture;
 - to be able to create a database, choose the main ones and analyze them;
 - be able to work with documents that can be found in daily activities (be able to write simple greeting cards, fill out questionnaires, record information about himself in the hotel list and so on.)
3. Self-development as an individual
- constant self-development as a person, striving for physical, spiritual, spiritual and intellectual perfection;
 - independently regularly increase reading, knowledge, experience throughout life; – to have such qualities as evaluation of one's own behavior, self-control, honesty, correctness;
 - to be able to solve the problems encountered in everyday life with the help of reading-learning and using life experience.
4. Socially active civil compensation
- To feel and participate intently in the events, events and processes taking place in the society;
 - knowledge of his civil duties and rights, observance of him (that is, to be able to act as a buyer, voter, client, producer);
 - treatment, economic, legal culture in labor and civil relations;
 - serving in the interests of society and family, generous to those who need help, striving for the growth of their professional career.
5. General information
- loyalty to the motherland, kindness to people, respect for universal and national values;
 - understanding, impressiveness of artistic and artistic works;
 - wearing, following cultural norms and a healthy lifestyle while walking;
 - values of universal importance (traditions, rituals, national and cultural traditions, etc.) to know, to be in a relationship with respect to him;
 - respect for kindness, generosity, worldview of others, religious, national and technical characteristics, traditions and rituals in relation to others;
 - preservation of historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people, observance of the rules of etiquette established in society.
6. To be aware of mathematical literacy, science and technicality and to use the competency
- to draw up personal, family, professional and economic plans based on accurate calculations;
- accounting in personal, social and economic relations;
- reading and using various formulas, models, drawings, graphs and diagrams in daily activities;
 - to be aware of and be able to use scientific and technical innovations that facilitate human labor, increase labor productivity and lead to favorable conditions.

Literature review. Many studies by Russian scientists on the topic are becoming increasingly important. For example, "How will the assessment of the teacher's competencies take place" by Fedyushina [2] shows methods for assessing the competence of a teacher by testing and diagnostic methods when solving a professional task. And Semenova in her article "Teacher Competence Assessment Program: what is it and the timing of the " divides the definition of a teacher's competence into three stages.

In opening this topic, not only foreign scientists conduct research on a number of Uzbek scientists, but also "assessment of qualifications and competences" Yusupova A.A. and Kamolova S.R., Rahimov Zakir scientific article "pedagogical competence as an important factor of the educational process" [3], Vakhobov M. "introduction of state educational standards based on the competency approach – as a paradigm of modern education" [4], M. Usarov Jabbarov Eshbekovich's dissertation on the topic "improvement of educational content on the basis of base and science competitions and development of students' competence (on the example of teaching physics)" [5].

Research and analysis. When, how to formulate base compensations? Communicative competencies, which are part of basic competencies, are formed through verbal inquiries, homework, comprehension of classmates' explanations, debates, etc. information about processes, events, situations in which laws and regulations have been applied can be formed by searching for and explaining them. As a person with this, self-development competence is also formed. Skills related to socially active civil compensation can be generated in the organization of classes that support such methods as working in groups, role-playing in the course of lessons. Students will be explained the methods of teaching language education in the formation of professional competence. An understanding of professional dignity is given. In order to achieve creative thinking and professional competence in the educational process of students, it is also intended to implement a system of a number of methodological approaches, which includes the following elements:

- diagnostics and monitoring of students' creative thinking, professional competence, their qualifications and skills;
- development of targeted, level perspective creative thinking and plans aimed at improving professional competence taking into account the development of individual abilities of each student, taking into account his / her personal quality improvements;
- creation of psychological-pedagogical and organizational-technological conditions for the formation of creative thinking and professional competence of students with the use of innovative pedagogical technologies, methods, forms;
- designing the learning process through classroom and extracurricular activities (practice, extracurricular activities in production, etc.);

-to evaluate the personal pedagogical activity of professors on the basis of result analysis and efficiency through planning and Correction (correction) of educational work in the formation of creative thinking and professional competence of students. Systematic implementation of the educational process, creative activities of students systematic implementation of directed actions plays an important role in the development of their creative thinking and professional competence.

- Teacher competence is the manifestation of his theoretical and practical knowledge, skills and qualifications, worldview, code and all individual social qualities. One of the important factors that ensure the quality and effectiveness of education is that the whitelist has compensation in his or her science. It is manifested on the basis of a pedagogical adaptation system. These are:
 - scientific knowledge;
 - gnoseological knowledge;
 - to carry out pedagogical activity with care, efficiency, skill;
 - creative approach to the payment of an effective solution to any problematic situations;
 - manifestation of high social psychological characteristics in the process of educational, educational influence;
 - self- development through the effective use of one's own mental, cognitive, emotional, moral capacity, learning and internal psychological Reserve.
- to be in a positive emotional attitude to society and people, to the presence of nature, is an experience of transition to positive thinking.

In this place, the term competence and base competence refers to the term. Compensation is the ability of the individual to set a goal and prepare for the effective implementation of external and internal reserves in order to achieve it, in other words, this is the personal ability of the individual to successfully solve problems associated with a particular object of activity. Compensation is the achievement of social requirements (norms)imposed on the pre-determined educational preparation of the student, which are necessary for effective creative activity in a particular field [8]. There is no single world-wide list of base compensations. Because each country or region has its own traditions, mentality and specific requirements. Compensation is a social order that society places on its citizens, the list of which is determined by the social environment in a particular country or

region. Such an agreement can not always be reached. For example, the organization for Economic Cooperation and development of Switzerland and the United States of America, as well as the National Institute of Educational Statistics, did not have the opportunity to decisively determine the base compensations in the project "selection and determination of Base compensations". A person should be able to enter into personal, social, economic and professional relations in his life, take his place in society, solve the problems encountered, most importantly, have the necessary base of compensations for the competitiveness of his industry, profession.

Depending on the type and direction of this compensation, the following evaluation criteria can be used in the evaluation of the base compensation of the teacher:

- Test;
- Dialog;
- Task logic;
- Writing;
- Observation and analysis of pedagogical lessons.

In addition, the criteria such as knowledge, explanation, Application, Analysis and synthesis, evaluation and summarization of the teacher in the application of base compensations in the educational process play an important role.

In place of the conclusion, we can say that there are problems waiting for their solution in the subject. In particular, it is necessary to develop criteria that determine the degree of formation of competences in students. These criteria should also take into account the age, psychophysiological characteristics of students. The lesson organized by the educator should also be an excellent lesson in composition. For this, its structure and the criteria for its examination should be developed. Together with the fulfillment of the above tasks, it is necessary to form a scientific, information base in the educational institution, to prepare pedagogical personnel, to form new thinking in the pedagogical institutions we are working on.

References:

1. Sh.M. Mirziyoev "Critical analysis, strict discipline of procedures and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of the activities of each leader" Tashkent, 2017-th year.
2. Yusupova A.A and Kamolova S.R "Evaluation of qualifications and competences". Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies 2012.
3. 3.Rahimov Zakir. "Pedagogical competence as an important factor in the educational process" CC BY 1025128.
4. Норбошева М. А., Норбошева М. А. Реформы системы дошкольного образования в Узбекистане //Фундаментальные и прикладные исследования: гипотезы, проблемы, результаты. – 2018. – С. 25-29.
5. Норбошева М. О. Роль семьи и дошкольной образовательной организации в формировании личности ребёнка //Наука и образование сегодня. – 2021. – №. 7 (66). – С. 66-67.
6. Норбошева М. О. Мактабгача ёшдаги бола шахсининг ривожланишида мулоқотнинг ўрни //Педагогика ва психологияда инновациялар. – 2020. – Т. 9. – №. 3.
7. Norbosheva M. Rivojlantiruvchi erkin faoliyat markazlarini tashkil etish va uning ahamiyati //O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI NIZOMIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI. – Т. 219.
8. Норбошева М. А., Шералиева М. А. Факторы психологического развития личности дошкольников //Педагогическое образование и наука. – 2020. – №. 1. – С. 131-134.
9. Норбошева М. О. МУЛОҚОТГА ЎРГАТИШ БОЛА ШАХСИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ШАКЛИ СИФАТИДА //УЧИТЕЛЬ. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 4.
10. Maqsuda N. МАКТАБГАЧА YOSHDAGI BOLALARNI MULOQOT MADANIYATIGA O‘RGATISH ORQALI IJTIMOY-HISSIY VA KOMMUNIKATIV KOMPETENSIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK-PEDAGOGIK YO‘LLARI. – 2022.

11. Norbosheva M. A. Problems of personal formation of the child in the family in the studies of scientists of Uzbekistan //Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research. – 2021. – Т. 10. – №. 6. – С. 297-303.
12. Норбошева М. МАКТАБГАЧА ЁШДАГИ БОЛАЛАРНИНГ МУЛОҚОТ ЖАРАЁНИДА ПСИХИК ВА ШАХС СИФАТЛАРИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ //Педагогика ва психологияда инновациялар. – 2020. – Т. 11. – №. 3.
13. Norbosheva M. Issues of moral perfection and spiritual height in the poem of “Kutadgu Bilig” by Yusuf Has Hadjib //European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine. – 2020. – Т. 7. – №. 2. – С. 2020.
14. Berdiyeva M. M. Formation of intellectual culture of a preschooler.
15. Berdiyeva, M. M. Formation of intellectual culture of a preschooler.
16. Шарафутдинова Х. Г., Бердиева М. М. ПРОБЛЕМА ЛИЧНОСТНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОГО ОТНОШЕНИЯ К РЕБЁНКУ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ //Гуманитарный трактат. – 2018. – №. 25. – С. 89-91.
17. Meyliyevna B. M. PEDAGOGICAL SUPPORT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTELLECTUAL OPPORTUNITIES OF CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences Vol. – 2019. – Т. 7. – №. 12.
18. Meyliyevna B. M. The quality of preschool education at the present stage //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 10. – С. 2267-2271.
19. Meyliyevna B. M. The development of cognitive interests in older preschoolers in the process of getting acquainted with nature //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 12. – №. 4. – С. 121-128.
20. Meyliyevna B. M. Tasks for preschool educators //South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research. – 2021. – Т. 11. – №. 10. – С. 151-155.
21. Berdiyeva M., Bo’Ranova S. Maktabgacha va boshlang’ich ta’limda nutq o’stirish mashg’ulotlari orqali bolalarning mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatlarini shakllantirishning samarali usullari //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 425-429.
22. Meyliyevna B. M. МАКТАБГАЧА YOSHDA GI BOLALAR NUTQINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING PSIXOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI: Berdiyeva Muhabbat Meyliyevna, TerDU Pedagogika instituti //Научно-практическая конференция. – 2021.
23. Бердиева М. М. ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ ДОШКОЛЬНИКА //INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF MODERN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION. – 2019. – С. 75-76.
24. Бердиева М. М. ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ ПРЕДМЕТНО-ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННОЙ РАЗВИВАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ ДОШКОЛЬНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ //Педагогика и психология в современном мире: теоретические и практические исследования. – 2018. – С. 156-159.
25. TURAKULOVNA M. F., QIZI M. M. M. Competence of the educator in the organization of visual activities //International Journal of Philosophical Studies and Social Sciences. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 2. – С. 100-103.
26. Turakulovna M. F. PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN //Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 23-24.
27. Мухаммадиева Ф. И. ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ НОВЫХ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ //WORLD SCIENCE: PROBLEMS AND INNOVATIONS. – 2018. – С. 170-172.
28. Мухаммадиева Ф. И. ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА ДЛЯ ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ПАРАМЕТРОВ КАЧЕСТВА ДЕТАЛИ //Металлообрабатывающие комплексы и робототехнические системы-перспективные направления научно-исследовательской деятельности молодых ученых и специалистов. – 2016. – С. 21-24.

29. Мухаммадиева Ф. И. ОБУЧАЮЩИЕ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ РЕСУРСЫ В МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ //Юность и знания-гарантия успеха. – 2014. – С. 291-293.
30. Мухаммадиева Ф. И. ГЛАВНЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ДЛЯ КВАНТОВОГО КОМПЬЮТЕРА //Современные инструментальные системы, информационные технологии и инновации. – 2014. – С. 123-125.
31. Муродов Г., Саидова Р. Интерпретация терминов и их анализ //Молодой ученый. – 2017. – №. 13. – С. 703-705.
32. Saidova R. A. SEMIOTIC SQUARE AND BINARY OPPOSITION //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 2. – С. 201-205.
33. Rayhonoy S., Murodov G. Structural semiotic analysis of a literary text //International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research. – 2020. – Т. 9. – №. 2. – С. 3319-3323.
34. ABDUGANIEVNA S. R. The Role of Semiotics in Literature //JournalNX. – Т. 6. – №. 09. – С. 190-193.
35. Abduganievna S. R. UDC: 82.09: 003 [512.133-1] SEMIOTIC CHARACTER RELATIONS IN THE LITERARY TEXT //SCIENTIFIC REPORTS OF BUKHARA STATE UNIVERSITY. – С. 106.
36. Abduganievna S. R. Semiotic Analysis of a Literary Text //International Journal on Integrated Education. – Т. 3. – №. 3. – С. 51-56.
37. Abdughaniyevna S. R. Semiotics and fiction //International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering. – 2019. – Т. 8. – №. 3 S. – С. 183-188.