

## Technology for the Formation of Educational Competence of Schoolchildren

*Usmonova Mukhlisa Ismoilovna*  
*International University of innovation*

**Abstract:** *the article is written on the topic “technology for the formation of educational competence of schoolchildren”, the article comments on the content of competencies, the technology for the formation of competencies. Important information is provided on the effective acquisition, analysis and use of students ' knowledge and skills in practice.*

**Keywords:** *training, cognition, knowledge, skills, competence, technology, practice.*

### Introduction.

Instructional competence represents the ability of students to effectively master, analyze and use knowledge and skills in practice. This competence allows students to flexibly apply their knowledge to various situations and teaches them not only to provide information on a specific topic, but also how to apply that knowledge in reality, making decisions.

The main aspects of educational competence:

- Appropriation of information;
- Critical thinking;
- Independent work;
- Solving problems;
- Working in collaboration.

Mastering information is the process of mastering new knowledge and being able to apply them in practice in various situations.

Critical thinking is the process by which a student analyzes acquired knowledge, draws conclusions on its basis, and critically evaluates thoughts.

Independent work is seen in the study of their knowledge in an independent way.

### Materials.

Problem solving is the ability of a student to be able to solve various problems based on the knowledge and skills gained.

Collaborative work is formed in the process of students sharing their knowledge with others, discussing what they have learned in small groups, and doing teamwork.

Academic competence is important in modern education, as it allows not only to learn knowledge, but also to apply them in life. This competence teaches students to improve the quality of education in general, to make them think more actively and independently. Teaches to use the knowledge gained in general.

Academic competence of schoolchildren represents the ability of students to work effectively in the process of acquiring knowledge, assimilate educational materials, think critically, apply their knowledge in practice and learn independently. Such competence allows students not only to acquire knowledge in a particular discipline or subject, but also to use this knowledge in accordance with various situations, to develop critical and analytical thinking.

### **Research and methods.**

The knowledge acquired by the student should be used effectively not only in the process of reading, but also in various practical situations. For example, when studying mathematics, the student should not only memorize formulas, but also understand how to use them in everyday life.

It is necessary for students to analyze the acquired knowledge, substantiate their thoughts and learn to provide concrete evidence. Critical thinking makes it possible for the reader to make scientific, logical and real decisions.

It is also considered important for students to develop independent learning skills. This will be useful not only in the process of reading, but also in obtaining new knowledge in the future. The fact that students evaluate themselves, learn from their mistakes and constantly update their knowledge is considered one of the modern requirements of today.

Students should be able to apply it to problem solving, issue analysis, and solution. This skill teaches students to think and work independently, and not only under the supervision of a teacher.

Students are required to learn to learn the learning material in collaboration, share knowledge through group work, and discuss ideas and ideas. It helps students to actively participate in society and easily adapt to the social environment.

The role of technology in modern schools is very large. It is necessary for students to learn to search for their knowledge using technology, read, analyze and obtain new information. This is especially important in learning through the internet and other electronic resources.

Teaching students interactive and creative approaches is also a component of instructional competence. It is necessary for students to learn to freely express their thoughts, develop new ideas, develop their own creative abilities.

### **Results.**

Academic competence of schoolchildren helps to ensure that students are effective not only in acquiring knowledge, but also in applying the knowledge learned in practice, thinking independently, and in self-development. This competence develops not only the academic level of students, but also the basic skills that will help them become successful individuals in the future.

The formation of educational competence of schoolchildren is the process of developing in students the skills of acquiring knowledge, critical thinking, independent learning, developing practical skills and applying scientific approaches. The formation of this competence helps not only students to be successful in gaining knowledge, but also to make successful decisions in different situations in life.

The following approaches and methods can be effective for the formation of educational competence of schoolchildren:

### **Application of active training methods**

It is important to use activity-stimulating techniques to form instructional competence in students. These techniques include:

Problem learning techniques: helping students solve various problems, learning the process of finding solutions with them. This method develops students' thinking skills.

### **Discussion.**

Projects and teamwork: allows students to engage in teamwork, work together, exchange ideas. Teaching students to think critically is an important aspect of the formation of instructional competence. To do this, students can develop critical thinking using the following steps.

It is necessary to develop independent learning skills in students. The following methods will help with this.

Resource utilization: teaching students to use the internet, libraries, e-books, and other resources effectively.

Self-assessment: teaching students to independently evaluate their work and learn from their own mistakes.

Project-based learning: encouraging students to work on different projects through which students learn to apply their knowledge in practice.

Students should be taught to master learning material through interactive lessons. Interactive methods include:

Role-playing games: offering students to solve problems with the help of role-playing games in mastering educational material.

Research work: to provide students with the opportunity to get acquainted with research work, scientific research and changes.

### **Conclusion.**

Communication between teachers and students: is formed on the basis of making it possible for students to share knowledge by communicating with teachers not only through question and answer.

The formation of educational competence of schoolchildren contributes to the fact that they are not only successful in obtaining knowledge, but also practical and critical thinking, independent and able to work in a team. This will allow students to make successful decisions and manage their lives in complex situations in the future.

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