

**FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS AND ITS
ASSESSMENT**

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Annatation: In this article, the pedagogical components of the formation of professional skills in vocational school students are revealed, and it is analyzed that it consists in the development of professional competencies in the personality of the student.

Key words: New Uzbekistan, mathematical literacy, competence, interactive methods, competence

As a result of the reforms implemented in the new Uzbekistan, huge economic growth indicators are being achieved, increasing the demand for qualified personnel and mature specialists in all fields. This in itself requires increasing the interest of our students in classes and increasing the attention of teachers to all-round education. The fact that the above requirements are very important for the educational system means that, as in most foreign countries, it is necessary to attract the best practices aimed at improving the quality of education by evaluating and monitoring the development of the educational and scientific fields.

The following can be seen in the pedagogy of the United States, one of the developed countries of the world:

- raising the child in the spirit of confidence in his own strength and possibilities;
- the struggle to realize the student's smallest personal potential;
- not to humiliate the child, not to destroy human values and pride;
- to direct the student to the profession from the early age, to raise him in the spirit of pride and pride for his country. Also, the teacher plays a guiding role, and the main goal is to train the intellect and teach logical thinking. One of the important signs indicating the level of team development is students' enthusiasm for joint activities. It can be seen in activities that are regularly encountered in the school experience, such as preparing for the night and participating in sabbaticals. The development of socially active citizenship competence cannot be limited to the analysis of students' relationships that are manifested only in their extracurricular activities. The peculiarity of the group leader's work is that he forms not just a group of children, but a group of students. The main task of students is to study. Therefore, the leader of the group first observes how the children treat each other, how they behave in class, whether they help each other seriously or not, and applies the necessary measures. In the formation of national and general cultural competence, the moral reputation of the vocational school teacher is extremely important. Only then will the teacher have an educational impact. The teacher's personal qualities and moral image have a great influence on the formation of the mind and behavior of students. It is not enough for a teacher to have qualifications and skills. In his educational activities, he has a high level of humanitarian qualities, loyalty to his work, discipline, humanity, and moral qualities. Because the ability to teach has many qualities: deep knowledge, broad-mindedness, dedication to work, boundless love for children, kindness, gentleness, youthfulness of heart, beautiful temperament, example of intelligence and justice. it requires the presence of qualities such as special femininity, modesty and restraint. Mathematical literacy, being aware of science and technology innovations, and having a conscious attitude to educational work in the competence of use means understanding the social importance of education and the personal importance of studying. Usually, when a problematic situation arises, a person encounters unexpected,

unfamiliar, difficult to understand, unknown things and events. As a result of mental effort, by using the qualities of will, a controversial situation becomes an understood issue.

Competence is the ability to use the theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by a student in a particular subject to solve practical and theoretical problems that arise in his daily life. No matter what profession a person has, if he approaches his work and training diligently and with love, he will perfectly master its secrets, at the same time, he will realize himself and find perfection in this field. If a teacher loves and educates children, he will grow up and gain wisdom. The teacher educates the future child. Because the future is in the hands of young people, they are our tomorrow. The role of advanced pedagogical technologies is incomparable in forming competencies in them, turning the student into a broad-minded person who is not a "parrot" who only listens or repeats what he heard during the lesson, but who observes deeply, expresses his independent opinion, works in mutual cooperation with others, respects the opinions of others. Teaching using interactive methods enables students to independently acquire all kinds of scientific and theoretical knowledge, to form their knowledge and skills, and on the basis of this, to develop the content of students' views of the scientific world and increase their activity, to teach them to think freely, to identify and realize their creative abilities, teacher-student. formation of cooperation and finally ensures the achievement of a guaranteed final result. In interactive methods, the teacher creates an environment for the student's independent and perfect learning, directs him to acquire the basics of science, arouses interest and affection. New pedagogical technology changes the methods and forms of classes, makes them diverse, and makes the student an active participant in the educational process. Innovative, non-standard (interactive) forms of teaching include computer games, using the Internet, paying more attention to a new topic in various ways with electronic textbooks, teaching through conversation, game, competition, dramatic, musical, question-and-answer, brainstorming, guided tour, interview, commercial. , requires teaching in methods such as debates. Educational methods and methods alternate during the course of the lesson. In a non-traditional lesson, the personality of the student comes first. The teacher works one-on-one with the student in an interactive way. Competence - (Latin: kompetens - capable, capable) In addition to purely professional knowledge, skills and qualifications, competence also includes initiative, cooperation, ability to work in a group, communicative ability, ability to realistically evaluate, logical thinking, ability to sort and use information. Education aimed at the formation of competences is an education aimed at the formation of competences for practical application of acquired knowledge, skills and qualifications in their personal, professional and social activities. The basic competencies of the student are as follows:

1. Communicative competence - mastering the native language and any foreign language perfectly and being able to use it effectively in communication; - to be able to clearly and clearly express one's opinion orally and in writing, to be able to logically answer and answer questions based on the topic; - social adaptability, adherence to the culture of behavior in mutual communication, ability to work in team cooperation; - being able to defend one's position while respecting the interlocutor's opinion in communication, being able to convince him; - the ability to manage one's passions in various conflict situations, to make necessary (constructive) decisions in solving problems and disagreements.

2. Working with information - being able to use available information sources (Internet, television, radio (audio-video recording), telephone, computer, e-mail, etc.); - to search for, sort, process, transfer, store, secure and use the necessary information from the media, and observe the media culture; - to be able to create a database, to be able to choose the main ones and to be able to analyze them; - to be able to work with documents encountered in daily activities (to be able to

write simple greetings, fill out questionnaires, record information about oneself in the hotel list, etc.)

3. Competence of self-development as a person - continuous self-development as a person, striving for physical, spiritual, mental and intellectual perfection; - to study and learn, to regularly increase knowledge and experience independently;

- to have qualities such as correct assessment of one's own behavior, self-control, honesty, correctness;

- to be able to solve the problems encountered in everyday life using what they have learned and life experience.

Types of competence, qualification and competence The types of professional competence of the teacher are as follows: 1. Professional. 2. Personal. 3. Universal. 4. Cultural. 5. Special. Competence is a set of knowledge and experiences necessary for effective functioning in any discipline. The professional competence of a teacher in pedagogy is the ability to skillfully solve these problems together with students in the process of upbringing, teaching and educational activities. Competence is based on acquired skills, knowledge and experience that provide the ability to perform a given task or perform a specific activity. For example, the level of knowledge of the language that the translator uses in his daily work. Competence is based on previously formed competence as a result of training or acquired experience and represents the characteristics of a certain person, as well as his ability to perform the tasks or activities described above.

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