



## COMPETENCE AND KEY FACTORS OF COMPETENCE INNOVATIVE APPROACH

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**ABSTRACT:** - This article discusses the key factors of competency and competency innovative approach. Information is provided on the views of national and foreign pedagogical scholars on competence and competence.

**KEYWORDS:** Competence, competence, innovative approach, factors, personal category, competitive, specialist, professional competence, education, knowledge, skills, abilities, values, motives, personal qualities.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, pedagogy has created models of education in modern pedagogy that approach education as a technological process, ensuring the achievement of educational goals under certain conditions and within a specified time, and creating a wide range of opportunities. An innovative approach to special education can be interpreted as the scientific knowledge, methodology of education, the development of society, the flexibility of the social order in education depending on the level of world requirements. and the idea of full

management in order to increase and ensure that learners achieve the projected learning outcomes within the allotted time, under the given conditions. An innovative approach is a method of education, in a sense, a set of educational processes, tools, forms and methods.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Optimal organization of the educational process. Educational technology also involves the selection, processing, and reshaping of learning materials to suit the strengths and abilities of the learner and the learner. An

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innovative approach is a system of development and improvement of the content, methods and tools of education: the educational process based on the objective laws of education, diagnostic purposes. The main tasks of the innovative approach to education can be distinguished as follows [1,54]: rapid development of the student and teacher personality; democratization of student-teacher interaction and communication; activities to form a harmoniously developed person; further humanization of the educational process; focus on creative teaching; modernization of tools, methods and technologies that help to form the creative thinking of the student. The analysis of the situation shows that today researchers are advancing many innovative educational technologies.

In our opinion, modern higher education institutions of the republic should use technologies that help not only the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities, but also the implementation of the following principles: in the educational process as a whole "student - the object of education" Position formation; mastering the technology of determining the place and position of students in the educational process; use content structuring technology in curriculum development; use problem-solving technology as a methodological basis for the methods used in the educational process; to consider the organization of work in small groups as the most effective model of education. can be recognized as a system of creation, application and identification. Today, a competency-based approach to the teaching process is widely used.

In illuminating this section, let us first clarify the concepts of competence and competence. Competence is a broad concept, the content and essence of which are interpreted differently by scientists. There are

many interpretations of the terms "competence" and "competence" in foreign studies. Competence means knowledge in a field. "Competence" (Latin compete - to achieve, agree, agree) means the authority granted to a particular organization or official by law, statute or other document.

D. Delamare-Le and J. Winterton describe competence as a standard behavior that requires a certain activity, behavior, and competence as the degree of compliance with this requirement (standard), that is, the end result of the demonstration of competence [- 2.45].

AA Verbitsky and MD Ilyazova Competence is a system of goals, values, motives, personal qualities, knowledge, skills, abilities, abilities and experiences that enable a person to carry out this or that activity; competence is defined as the level of mastery of the technologies of practical activity manifested and realized in practice, as well as the development of social and moral qualities of the individual. A.S. Belkin defines competence as a set of professional competencies and functions that create the necessary conditions for effective work in the educational process, and competence as a set of professional and personal qualities that ensure the effective implementation of competence.

This concept entered the education system of the republic in the early 1990s. By experts, it is variously called by such concepts as ability (J. Jalolov), efficiency (T. Sattorov), skill (in pedagogy). The following are the definitions given by the scientists of our country [3,55].

According to the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan: "Competence (lot.competo - means I achieve, deserve, deserve) means a law, regulation or other document of a particular state body (local self-government body) or official. the scope of powers, rights

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and duties defined by; it means knowledge and experience in this or that field. " Theoretically, competence is a set of different abilities and characteristics of an individual that are necessary for effective work in a particular field and are interrelated.

The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language also defines the term as follows: an individual's awareness of a field, the level of knowledge of that field. "Competence is the manifestation of an algorithm that provides efficiency through human capabilities. Competence is a goal-oriented activity of a person as a specialist, which fully reflects his potential.

According to BH Khodjayev, competence is the ability to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in daily and professional activities. , means a set of rules, duties, responsibilities and obligations, as well as personal deontological norms. The main criterion of competence is determined by effective activity, training of competitive personnel "[1,32].

Systematization of the results of human cognitive activity, in contrast to the knowledge available in the form of concepts and ideas, competence is defined only in practice. In general, competence is the application of existing knowledge, skills and abilities, the ability to provide the missing knowledge, the product of the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities, characterized by the demonstration of their capabilities.

The following traditional classifications of competencies are noted in the scientific and methodological literature:

- political and social competencies related to the ability to take responsibility and participate in joint decision-making;
- Competencies encountered in the life of society, aimed at living with, understanding,

helping and resolving conflicts with other people, regardless of culture, language or religion;

- competencies that determine written and oral communication that are important in professional and community life;

- Competencies related to the emergence of the information society (acquisition of new technologies and identification of their advantages and disadvantages).

Therefore, there are two main types of competencies in the educational process: basic and specific competencies. Basic competencies include the ability to enter into personal, social, economic and professional relationships, to take their place in society, to solve problems, and, most importantly, to be competitive in their field, profession. focuses on the composition of nikma-skills. They are divided into the following types of competencies: communicative, information, personal development, socially active citizenship, multicultural, mathematical literacy.

Private competence, in the process of mastering each subject in education, is the competence of the subject, depending on the nature and content of the subject. In particular, learning English requires language learners to develop speaking, linguistic, lexical, socio-cultural or discourse and strategic competencies. One of the most important and topical issues in the process of teaching foreign languages is the issue of lexical competence.

It should be noted that basic and specific competencies are inextricably linked, and they are effective only if they are complementary.

Resilience to strong competition, which is a priority in the labor market in the context of market relations, requires professional

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competence from each specialist, its consistent development. So what is competence? Let's look at the essence of the concept of "competence". The term competence is derived from the Latin word "compete", which means "I achieve", "I deserve", and means that I know, know and have experience in a particular field. In particular, G. Garfinkel understands competence as a person's knowledge, skills and experience, socio-professional, ie the suitability of his professional position in society, the ability to perform their duties, to solve problems related to it [3,54]. His opinion in this regard implies that a competent person has certain knowledge and skills and is able to work effectively in a given situation.

Professor N.Muslimov stated that the concept of "competence" entered the field of education as a result of psychological research. Therefore, competence is defined as "the ability of an expert to behave in unusual situations, to communicate in unexpected situations, to engage in new ways of interacting with competitors, to perform ambiguous tasks, to use conflicting information, to develop consistently and having a plan of action in complex processes". Competence is used as a feature that characterizes the specific activity requirements of the subject of labor or the attitude of the subject to specific aspects of a particular activity. In this regard, R.P. Milrud states, "Competence began to be studied as an individual category, and competencies became units of curriculum and formed the anatomy of competence." This means that the concept of "competence" refers not only to a certain ability, but also to a personal attitude towards this type of activity. That is, a competent person in a field must have the appropriate knowledge and skills to think

rationally about that field and to work effectively in it.

The term "competence" was adopted in 1996 as part of a study on communicative-oriented teaching in the Council of Europe in Strasbourg to determine the level of foreign language proficiency. At that time, "competence" was defined as the ability to perform an activity based on the knowledge, skills, and competencies acquired in teaching.

Jalolov defined competence as trying to learn a language, being able to learn a language.

G. Selevko describes competence as follows: "... Competence consists of knowledge, skills and abilities formed as a result of language education, which reflects the integrative characteristics of the individual."

Today, the word competence is competence, competent competence, and competence and competence in education is education aimed at the formation of the ability to apply the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities in their personal, professional and social activities. is understood. It is a competency-based approach to language teaching that allows learners to use the language materials and information they learn in their daily lives, to express themselves independently in that language orally and in writing, and to use lexical units appropriate to their speech situations. the formation of the ability to use the language, that is, the formation of the ability to use the language in a purposeful and practical way.

## **CONCLUSION**

In this regard, one of the indicators of the quality of education is competence. Competence is not only a collection of knowledge and skills, but also the ability to mobilize the knowledge acquired by the audience and apply it in practice in specific situations.

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In order for a person to be able to enter into personal, social, economic and professional relations, to take his place in society, to solve problems, to have a comprehensive outlook and knowledge, first of all, to integrate the teaching of science, In order to be able to communicate, it is necessary to master a foreign language and improve the ability to use it effectively in communication. We can see that this approach has significantly improved the quality of education and increased the motivation of hearing-impaired students to learn.

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