



## **PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF FORMING SCIENCE-RELATED COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS BASED ON CREATIVE-INTEGRATIVE APPROACH**

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### **Abstract:**

The article talks about the development of science-related competencies in students based on a creative-integrative approach. Modern technologies and pedagogical resources used in this are analyzed. In pedagogy, the goals and tasks of developing competences related to science are studied.

**Keywords:** competence, activity, social competence, integrative technologies.

In the 21st century, all areas of social development are undergoing radical renewal. This, in turn, causes a change in the approach to them. Naturally, such a social demand also affects the field of education. In particular, today it is required to approach education from the point of view of competence. Because the content of the educational system should be reconsidered based on the social needs of the society. This, in turn, requires students to develop knowledge, skills and experiences related to the development of practical competencies along with theoretical knowledge. Basically, the content of the education system is the development of the individual. Because on the basis of personal development, society achieves progress. That is, the task of the education system is to educate a perfect person with certain personal characteristics and competencies. A perfect person is a socially active citizen who can develop himself personally, communicate with all layers of society, has his own independent worldview.

The young generation is required to engage in mutual cooperation, respect cultural values, and develop the qualities of tolerance. In the course of education, students first of all learn the centuries-old social experience of the people. Therefore, this process serves to form basic competencies in students. They will have the opportunity to apply the acquired social experience in their future activities. On the basis of universal human values, students develop the skills of critical thinking, creativity, and moral and ethical behavior. In studies in the fields of philosophy, sociology, pedagogy, psychology, the educational process has been evaluated as a process of inculcating the





social experience of the people. Education, by its nature, is a pedagogical process directed at a specific goal. In this process, students are educated, develop, acquire knowledge and competencies necessary for life. These knowledge and competencies ensure successful socialization of students.

The issue of socialization of the individual today attracts the attention of not only pedagogues, but also philosophers, sociologists, and psychologists. The results of the analysis of many approaches and teachings show that in order to ensure the successful socialization of a person, the formation of basic competencies is required. Basic competencies ensure successful socialization of a person and strengthen his position in society. The successful formation of a person based on the mastery of basic competencies paves the way for his active participation in the cultural and educational life of society. Society itself is the main subject that socializes a person. He has the ability to adapt each person to his image. At the same time, the society affects the socialization of the individual. In the process of education, students are integrated into society. Accordingly, a person must have basic competencies to function in society. Each person learns the values that are important to him in the process of communication. Basic competencies serve to satisfy students' motivational system and needs.

With the help of basic competencies, students learn the norms of etiquette, cultural knowledge and values, spiritual and moral knowledge of the society to which they belong. They acquire certain values and cultural-educational approaches in the process of communicating with people important to them, i.e. teachers, parents, peers. [2] Socialization, on the one hand, is not a complicated process, it reflects a person's field of activity, his character, and his uniqueness. The activity and uniqueness of a person represent his social functions and basic competencies. A person with basic competencies takes an active part in the life of society and has a positive influence on its development. A person's ability to actively participate in the life of society directly depends on the competencies formed in him. With the help of basic competencies, a person understands the essence of cultural and material wealth, assimilates it, engages in interpersonal communication, demonstrates his civic position, learns scientific and technical achievements and uses them in his place.

Well-known experts B.G.Ananayev, A.N.Leontev say that in the process of spiritual development, a person absorbs all the wealth of culture and enlightenment created in his society, acquires existing experiences. A socialized person has the ability to eliminate all the means and factors that have a negative impact on others. Such a person develops himself, carries out his activities, can realize his creative abilities. As a result of the formation of basic competencies, a socialized person can have a positive





impact on the environment, realizes the social essence of his activity, and contributes to the development of the cultural and spiritual life of society. Socialization means that a person enters the world of interpersonal relations and culture. Basic competencies help him in this. Basic competences are formed as a result of integration of social and cultural norms and necessary knowledge for life in the educational process. Basic competences serve to form interpersonal and internal relations and perspectives of a person. This, in turn, helps the self-development of the basic competencies of the individual, entering into communicative relations, mastering of cross-cultural experiences. Basic competencies appear as a result of the educational process and as a pedagogical tool that ensures the successful socialization of students. The more effectively students' basic competencies are formed, the faster their socialization will be. With the help of basic competencies, students easily adapt to different social situations. The more effectively basic competencies are formed in students, the easier they adapt to complex conditions and show social activity.

Pupils who have mastered basic competencies will have the opportunity to make the right decisions in various life situations, evaluate their behavior appropriately, and change the current situation in a positive way. When basic competencies are formed based on an integrative approach, students' practical skills in different directions complement each other.

In the state education standards based on the competence approach, the task of forming basic competencies in students during the teaching of all academic subjects is set. Because basic competencies serve as a basis for successful socialization of students and effective mastery of subject-related competencies. That is why the process of formation of the basic competencies provided to students based on an integrative approach should be pedagogically convenient. One of the important tasks facing specialists is to develop effective mechanisms for forming basic competencies in students.

As a pedagogical phenomenon, basic competencies are not formed in students at the same time in the structure of a single academic subject. An integrative approach is required for its formation. In the formation of basic competences, not only pedagogues, but also students' continuous actions related to acquiring knowledge and applying it in their practical activities, as well as activities aimed at eliminating internal and external obstacles, are important.

The formation of basic competencies is an activity related to the student's application of acquired knowledge, turning it into personal experience. In order to successfully form basic competencies in students, it is necessary to present knowledge in a systematic, continuous, consistent and integrated manner with the help of certain





strategies. In this case, the students should apply the knowledge they have acquired in a systematic and integrated manner to their practical activities.[4]

The formation of various competencies in students requires pedagogical conditions:

1) creating favorable conditions for self-development of students in the educational process, independent acquisition of knowledge and their application in practical activities;

2) creating favorable conditions for students to acquire basic competencies with the help of integrated knowledge, supporting their practical activities.

Exercises and tasks are important in the formation of basic competencies in students with the help of integrative knowledge. In the pedagogical process, it is necessary to follow certain rules in the formation of basic competencies in students based on an integrative approach:

providing students with integrative knowledge, equipping students with methods of applying this knowledge in their practical activities;

to pay attention to the external factors of the formation of basic competencies;

activation of personal experiences in the educational process, including conducting small studies, working on projects, activating practical skills, actively using communication methods, expanding the scope of independent learning and self-development;

self-development of students: regular analysis of their activities, understanding, choosing an independent trajectory of development, understanding the behavior and feelings of oneself and others, feeling the need for communication, following the rules of communication etc.

These expand the possibilities of relying on an integrative approach in the educational process. Internal pedagogical factors are important in the formation of basic competencies in students based on an integrative approach. The productivity of the student's thinking is reflected in the acceleration of the formation of basic competencies. This can be seen in the student's directions, aspirations, motives, rules, values, individual psychological qualities, and the uniqueness of his creative activity. In order to react to the objective reality, the subjects of the educational process should have a sufficient level of analytical activity experience. In this process, the following intellectual operations take an important place: thinking, rethinking, reformulation, being able to transfer specific methods of activity from one to another. Constructive, creative behavior of students ensures the transition from reflection to intellectual and personal level in problematic situations.





It is known that competence is manifested in the practical activity of a person. It is impossible not to show competence in the educational process. The formation of basic competencies in students is evident in the process of completing tasks.

For this, it is appropriate to analyze the situations of working on educational tasks. Because in such situations, the competences formed in the students will flourish. Competencies are manifested in harmony with the values formed by students. For this, they should have an interest in a certain type of activity, the need to master it, and a desire to develop it.

Practical activity is a product of a certain educational process or ability. The development of students' practical skills should be defined as the main goal when designing educational content based on the competency approach. When choosing educational content based on an integrative approach, the formation of basic competencies in students should form the logical basis of educational materials. Situational tasks guide students to acquire practical skills. Each task is supposed to serve to form certain skills in students. For this purpose, it is required to define a set of situational tasks. Motivated situational tasks create students' inclination to acquire basic competencies. In the process of solving tasks, pupils develop a tendency to acquire certain competencies.

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