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## FORMATION OF INFORMATION COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada o'quvchilarning shaxsiy, kasbiy va ijtimoiy hayotida uchraydigan vaziyatlarda egallagan turli xil ko'nikmalardan samarali foydalanish, o'quvchilarda axborot kompetentligini shakllantirish haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** kompetentlik, kasbiy kompetentlik, zamonaviy ta'lim, ijodkorlik, muammo, aqliy rivojlanish, repetitor.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье представлена информация о том, как эффективно использовать различные виды навыков, приобретенных студентами в ситуациях, возникающих в их личной, профессиональной и общественной жизни, для формирования информационной компетентности у студентов.

**Ключевые слова:** компетентность, профессиональная компетентность, современное образование, креативность, проблема, интеллектуальное развитие, тьютор.

**Abstract.** This article provides information on how to effectively use the different types of skills acquired by students in situations encountered in their personal, professional and social life, the formation of information competence in students.

**Keywords:** competence, professional competence, modern education, creativity, problem, intellectual development, tutor.

**Introduction.** One of our main tasks today is to teach students to effectively use different types of skills acquired in personal, professional and social situations, to teach independently, to independently search for the necessary information about science, to increase the necessary knowledge as a result of analysis to distinguish relevant materials, to pay special attention to the skills that employ in the event of unforeseen uncertainties, that is, in problematic situations, and to cultivate the ability to apply the acquired knowledge in everyday life. Special attention should be paid to the introduction of new pedagogical technologies at all stages of education, in particular, the effective and rational use of information and communication technologies and the achievement of high efficiency. Working to train competitive, qualified personnel in line with world standards, to raise the next generation to a high level of spirituality, to respond to changes in social life, to bring up harmoniously developed individuals who deeply understand the essence of our national values. The visiting teacher should show examples of creativity, inquisitiveness, dedication. The teacher must also have the skills and art to be able to engage the students, make the lesson interesting, and impart knowledge and education to the student.



**Literature review.** Modern society demands that the education system educate highly qualified, ambitious, competitive, enterprising, spiritually and physically healthy people. The Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 sets the task of "educating a highly educated and intellectually developed generation, creating a reserve of competent scientific and pedagogical staff in higher education institutions" [1].

The study of the phenomenon of educating the professional competence of the educator is reflected in the work of a number of scientists. Several authors have argued that professional competence, along with the qualities of credibility, characterizes a teacher's pedagogical culture as a professional-individual phenomenon. In turn, the concept of professional competence, as noted by V.A. Slasten, represents the unity of theoretical and practical readiness of the teacher to carry out pedagogical activities and describes its professional formation [2].

**Research Methodology.** Competence assessment should consider the full range of competencies that will be demonstrated in a variety of situations over a long period of time, which will be spent by the individual to achieve personal goals, rather than any particular level of competence. In this case, the specific situation a person faces has a direct impact on his development, the formation of values and the acquisition of new competencies.

The availability of competence is determined by the outcome of human labor. The level of competence of each specialist is determined by the degree to which his work meets the requirements for the final result of this professional activity. Competence is a completely new quality of professional training, the peculiarity of which is that the knowledge of a competent specialist is fast and dynamic, and they are constantly updated. It is not enough to understand the content of the problem, it is necessary to know how to solve it in a way that is acceptable in terms of competence. requires thinking [5].

**Analysis and results.** Competence - compliance with the requirements of the activity, suitability, competence. Professional competence of a specialist is a criterion for assessing his professional training and professional maturity. Different approaches to the concept of professional competence are put forward in the scientific context. It is used as a characteristic that characterizes the specific requirements of the activity to the subject of labor or, more precisely, the attitude of the subject to the specific aspects of a particular activity. For example, research scientist E.F. Zeer's study of the functional development of professional competence has shown that in the process of professional development, different forms of competence are integrated and their connection with the qualities of a professionally important person increases. In particular, a person who determines the basic levels of professional competence, professional training and experience, self-awareness, self-confidence, correct acceptance of the shortcomings of others, and other similar professional maturity. features. The analysis of the above points allows to fully interpret the professional competence of the teacher as a set of specific features, such as personal, social, creative, methodological competence [3].

Personal competence is determined by such criteria as a person's social outlook, scientific and intellectual potential, creativity, ability to actively engage in



interpersonal relationships, tactical approach to conflict resolution, the degree of formation of personal and professional qualities in accordance with professional requirements, active life and civic position .

Methodical competence - knowledge of the forms, methods and means of effective organization of educational and management processes, mastery, application in practice, qualitative analysis of the results of professional activity, study of advanced pedagogical and international experience, o It is characterized by the ability to design and successfully implement the educational process.

Creative competence (English "create" - creativity, creativity) - the acquisition of skills such as innovation, creativity, organization. Creative competence plays an important role not only in the creation of new ideas, but also in the development of a person's lifestyle or inner world.

Information competence is the level of formation of skills for independent search, analysis, selection, processing and transmission of information related to personal and professional activities, information through modern information and communication technologies.

Innovative competence - awareness of the essence of innovative processes in education, mastery of innovations in the field of professional activity and related education, active implementation in practice, literacy in the field of modern pedagogical, information and communication technologies, mastering foreign languages, appears in innovative activities.

Improving the use of innovative educational technologies in the educational process in higher education creates the need to acquire new professional competencies, such as coach, tutor, facilitator, moderator, in relation to the position of the teacher in the pedagogical process. Trainer - a pedagogical specialist who forms the skills and abilities of students on the basis of practical training (exercises), manages group activities, directs. At present, along with coaching, special attention is paid to tutoring. Tutor is an activity aimed at teaching on the basis of special educational programs, based on the individual developmental abilities of students, in contrast to coaching. Coaching orientation is a skill that is formed as a result of a person's ability, interests, needs and strong belief in the type of activity, or "interest in the pedagogical profession" and the desire to engage in this type of activity. Today, as a result of the development of science, technology and innovative technologies, the interest in achieving the effectiveness of education using interactive methods in the educational process is growing. Interactive education is a system of interactive methods in which learners are involved in the process of learning, they have the opportunity to understand and think about what they know and think. The role of the teacher in interactive lessons leads in part to direct students' activities to achieve the objectives of the lesson [4].

Pedagogical and psychological training: forms, methods and means of teaching used in the educational process; psychodiagnostic methods of studying the student's personality; ensuring the continuity of the content, methods, tools and forms of education; basic ideas of teaching methods of sciences; pedagogical and information technologies in education; organization of seminars, practical and laboratory classes, pedagogical skills, pedagogical and psychological training, mastery of educational



theory, methods and techniques, multifactorial thinking and the ability to explain their views and opinions to others on the basis of scientific discussion; special and professional, methodological and informational skills, fundamental and practical knowledge in the field of research; Knowledge and skills in modern information and communication technologies and their implementation in scientific, scientific and technical activities and the educational process. Work with gifted students: system of work with gifted students; ways and means of selecting talented students; ways to determine (select) the topics of students' term papers, dissertations and master's dissertations on academic subjects; Teacher-student method; tasks to work with talented youth; the order of the Student Olympiad; knowledge and skills about the organization and activities of scientific circles. Professional skills: goals, objectives, subject and object of the subject; basic requirements for science; the total amount of workload on the study of science, including theoretical and practical training, the weight of independent study; basic methods of science; requirements for knowledge, skills and qualifications of students in the subject; the interaction of science with the subjects in the curriculum; the role and importance of science in production; dependence of science development on information and communication technologies; basic textbooks, manuals and electronic literature used; practical, methodological significance of science; main sections of science and their content; methods of determining professional competence in science; assessment of horizontal and vertical continuity with other subjects in the curriculum in the development of the content of the subject; knowledge and skills about the problems of future development of science and their solutions [5].

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, in order to form information competence in students, it is necessary to strengthen the skills of independent search, analysis, selection, processing and transmission of necessary information related to personal activities through modern information and communication technologies.

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