

DIDACTIC FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

In our Republic," continuing the path of further improvement of the system of continuous training, increasing the capacity for quality education services, training highly qualified personnel in accordance with the modern advantages of the labor market", at the same time improving the quality of continuing education, teaching subjects in high demand for mathematics in a deepened way, training in specialties that meet.

State cooperation in the field of technology and technology, the development of the generation of yesodning Uzgaruvchan duneda are competitive and comprehensively developed. In turn, Uzbekistan is a republic of education.

The standard layout structure used generally accepted international standards in kuu:

- The Council of Europe's document "on the structure of basic competencies — pan-European standards for continuing education";
- Standards of the Economic Cooperation and development organization's International Assessment Program;
- The standards of the Center for the study of trends in the International and exact and Natural Sciences of the International Association for the assessment of the results of training.

Referring to some cases of these jujjats, it is underway to create a new generation of educational standards aimed at achieving the following basic competencies;

- communicative competence;
- competence in working with information;
- self-rebound competence as a person;
- socially active civic competence;
- universal competencies;
- competence in mathematical literacy, awareness of science and technology innovations and use;

To perfectly master the oral and written speech, which will be necessary for the future teacher to enter into communication with the pupils in his classes, providing for the development of communicative competence, to clearly and intelligibly state his opinion, to draw up questions in a logical sequence based on text in textbooks and supplementary literature, to follow the norms of the culture of, in addition to his native language, he must master foreign languages.

In the development of competence for working with information in the future teacher, it is necessary that they use educational and didactic materials related to the topic, sort additional scientific literature and information on the internet resource, on the basis of which they effectively and in their place use lesson, extracurricular activities (excursion, conference, circle, Science weeks) to expand their worldview by giving

Activities for the development and improvement of methodological solutions to improve product quality. A real pedagogical teacher, a pedagogical specialist, a specialist in health issues,

expertise in health issues, communication-communication methods for the development of individual studies.

Indeed, the development of information communicative competencies of the future teacher is an indispensable and fundamental tool in preparing them for pedagogical activity, development, their acquisition of modern technologies and technologies. On this basis, our research work is relevant.

All methods of teaching are based on the general theory of teaching, that is, didactics, and for this reason, they are called private didactics Ham. The main task of private didactics is to reveal the laws of teaching subjects, to determine the content, to determine the methods and forms of Organization of the study of subjects. Until recently, these disciplines were called teaching techniques. In what is later referred to as teaching technology. Didactics often uses categorization of methods by the method of transmitting information from teacher to teacher. Parts of the lesson should be interconnected depending on the main goal. Let's look at the composition of individual lesson types.

As a result of our research, we have divided independent work into the following according to its characteristics:

- the peculiarity of independent work as an active method of education is the character of its basis, which the student performs without the help of a teacher;
- the student controls and evaluates himself;
- when organizing independent work, it is necessary to take into account the ejaculation and interests of students, giving confidence to the development of the creative environment;
- the student achieves some kind of result (writing abstract, course and Qualification Graduation work).

When organizing independent training, the teacher should be approached with creativity.

The creativity of the future teacher is part of the leading pedagogical abilities. The qualifications and creativity of the future teacher are two aspects of pedagogical activity.

Qualification-consists in the fact that the teacher is able to perform the established constant activities of pedagogical activity automatically as easily as possible.

Creativity, on the other hand, consists of being able to take note of the specific aspects of the situation, taking measures and measures based on the circumstances themselves, understanding it correctly when a new issue that has not been encountered before is born and looking for ways to debunk the issue, abandoning the old methods and paths and finding new ones. As the Chinese philosopher Confucius said: "only one who can appeal an old one and discover a new one can become a teacher."

- To carry out creativity, it is necessary to give the following:
- Observing the lessons of several teachers, determining the relationship that the teacher will have with the educated;
- Determine what methods the teacher uses in the lesson, how he organizes communication, solves educational problems;
 - comparison of its creative technology to the technology of the head teacher;
 - to be able to draw conclusions by comparing the environment in his lesson with that of another experienced teacher.

A competency approach to education implies the acquisition by students of various types of qualifications, which, in contrast to the concept of "mastering knowledge, skills and skills", allow effective elimination in cases found in everyday life in the professional, personal and society. Thus, in a competency approach, the basis of education is focused on strengthening practical, applied directions.

A modern approach to education is a factor in ensuring its quality and effectiveness, and promotes the technology of teaching the course process in a state of mind. It is known that human pedagogy is widely introduced in continuing education. The main goal of the method of teaching in cooperation is to create an opportunity for active, free, creative thinking of the student and student community by creating the most favorable environment and situation for the educational process.

Most educators face difficulties in communicative and informational work activities in the first days of their professional activity, but the system of measures for anticipating and overcoming such difficulties is also attached to its merits, that is, not knowing what kind of character can be achieved with the help of final results, not knowing the sequence of departure from problematic situations, not realizing what About this V.A. These words of Sukhomlinsky can be cited: "Do not forget that your pedagogical skill is a manifestation in the educator himself, in his attitude to knowledge and his teacher, who is being formed as a person. This can be seen in his studies, encouragement, preparation for overcoming difficulties". Therefore, information and communicative competence of an educator, a condition for the development and establishment of his pedagogical competence, constitutes the content of pedagogical culture.

Problem teaching is one of the next achievements of pedagogical science. The content of problematic education is such that in this, the teacher does not explain the new material himself, but asks them assignments, issues and various questions, taking into account the fact that students respond on the knowledge and qualifications that have arisen earlier in the learning process and in the experience of betrayal. In this, students face difficulties, with which a problematic situation arises.

The theory of problem Education explains the psychological and pedagogical ways and methods of organizing educational activities that develop the intellectual power of the learner.

Determining the role and significance of problem situations led to the idea of restructuring the educational process on the basis of consistently accounting for the psychological and pedagogical laws of the educational active thinking activity. The main idea of problematic education was identified on the basis of the theoretical treatment of new pedagogical facts: in problematic training, almost a large part of knowledge is not given to educators without a throne, but is occupied by educators in the process of independent learning activities in the conditions of problematic situations.

The use of information and communication technologies in the educational system sets the stage for the development of competencies for working with information, the widespread use of e-learning resources using Internet networks.

Currently, many modern technologies of training are used in the educational process using information and telecommunications tools. The use of multimedia tools in the field of education and the training of students with them, distinguishes the main features of the application of multimedia technologies in various pedagogical activities of educational soda, that is, in the

process of reading lectures in large audiences, it is advisable to show orderly multimedia demonstrations and slides in order to outline it in a visual and understandable way. Multimedia technologies can solve the problem of providing the educational process with visual aids and tools to a certain extent.

As theoretical and practical instructions of the process of training future teachers in training using information and communication technologies, the following can be cited:

- creation of an information repository: sites, multimedias, different computer programs;
- interest in mastering intellectual technology;
- activation of goal-oriented mental activity;
- development of logical thinking;
- the formation of a desire for independent learning.

In conclusion, in the development of information and communicative competencies of the future teacher, in each process of the lesson, based on their activity, independent activity, taking into account the ability to master, lies its full involvement in the educational process.

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