

Methods of Developing Cognitive Competences of Future Elementary School Teachers in the Conditions of Educational Informatization

Boymurodova Sadoqat ¹

¹ Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute, Teacher of the primary education department

Abstract:

In this article, the model of cognitive competence development of future primary school teachers in the conditions of informatization of education, opinions on improving the cognitive competence of future teachers are presented. The article describes the concept of informatization in education, the possibilities of modern information technologies and their use in education informatization. The main means of informatization of education are information, computer, information system, information technologies, actions performed on information, as well as their place, content and importance. An analysis of the existing problems related to the informatization of education is provided, and information is provided on possible ways to solve them. We often hear the idea that information has become the most important commodity for modern society. The process of informatization of the educational system aimed at satisfying the needs of the development of society is focused on raising its quality. The process of informatization for the education system is the preparation of mature and competent individuals for the conditions of a rapidly developing, information society and for future life, changing the content of education, teaching methods and forms of education, and changing their lives in the growing generation. successful and independent construction consists in the formation of skills and competencies.

Keywords: Informatization, computerization, information, modern society, cognitive competence, creative thinking.

Introduction. Today, all aspects of a person's activity as a member of a modern social society, including information and information technologies, computer technologies that have entered the spheres of activity, serve to increase the efficiency of each area of activity. Certainly, information and information technologies did not bypass education, but appeared as an integral part of it. Access to the world information and education space and the active formation of a new education system will be achieved through the informatization of education. Over the past few years, the number of people who can use computers and modern information technologies has increased several times. Including, our future pedagogues working in the field of education, especially primary school teachers, are required to pass the lesson on the basis of new innovative and pedagogical technologies. The basis of pedagogical technology is information technology. The reason is that the basis of the technology of the educational process is information acquisition and processing.

Computer technology is one of the most successful methods of educational technology. Computer (new information) technology in education is a process of preparing and delivering information to the student through a computer. The teacher's use of information and communication technologies is the key to the effective education of the growing future generation. Because, nowadays, it is observed that the impact of media technologies on people is increasing day by day. This situation has a strong effect on children who watch TV more than reading books.

Methods. A large flow of new information, advertisements, the widespread use of computer technologies on television, computer games, electronic toys, and computers, which are taking a strong place in the family, demand special attention from adults for child education and understanding of the world around them. In this case, there is a need to fully understand the informatization of education, perception, creative thinking and cognitive competence of future primary school teachers. So, how should I understand the content of the cognitive concept? What do we mean by putting the concept of competence in front of the cognitive concept? How does information technology help in improving the cognitive competence of the future teacher? Let's first give a complete definition of the concept of cognitive competence.

Cognitive competence describes the readiness to constantly improve one's professional level, the ability to independently acquire new knowledge and skills, to apply ideas of independent development, and to regularly enrich one's methodological competence. In addition to the ability to learn new information and apply acquired knowledge, logic, and reasoning to understand and solve problems, it is the ability to learn more about the challenges one faces, first to understand them, and then to think about them.

Cognitive competence can be considered as one of the main types of personal competence. Competence is a complex systematic education with integrative features.

Cognitive competence is a concept that represents later modified, developed or prioritized characteristics of a person's general learning and understanding ability. These skills include learning, analyzing, discussing, problem solving, and working with other information.

Cognitive competence is related to general knowledge and understanding, and these abilities are important in the development of a person's interactions with other people, activities and the world. The main elements in the introduction to cognitive competence can be:

Learning: Learning and retaining, understanding and applying new information.

Discussion: Analyzing concepts, project management and discussion.

Programming: Applying creative approaches to solving problems and situations.

Working with systems: Managing your time and resources effectively.

Cognitive competencies are very important for a person to be successful in personal, educational, workplace and general life. These abilities are well reflected in the processes of learning and work, innovation and problem solving.

Currently, there are different approaches to identifying cognitive components. Based on the theory of educational activity, V.V. Davydova, A.N. Leontiev, S.L. Rubinstein and the concept of gradual formation of mental actions P.Ya. Galperina, N.F. Talyzina E.V. The Vyazovs identified the following as indicators of cognitive formation: level of generalization and complete knowledge, level of coagulation and rationality of skills, ability to carry out actions.

In the conditions of informatization of education, attention is paid to the following in improving the cognitive competencies of future primary school teachers:

Interactive teaching methods: Using interactive methods to make the student-teacher relationship independent, more complete and effective in the lessons. It is possible to increase the cognitive activity of students by expressing their concepts, ideas, and asking questions.

Practices and training: Linking theoretical knowledge with practices, training and professional development. This is important to enhance students' learning and cognitive growth through practical application of their knowledge.

Thinking and Debating: By engaging students in thinking and debating, their learning is robust, logical, and conceptual. This can help develop their analytical, logical decision-making, and reasoning skills.

Collaboration with other teachers in the lesson: Collaboration with other teachers can help enhance the cognitive experience of the lesson. This kind of collaboration allows students to gain a lot of thinking and experience in the shoes of other teachers in a short period of time.

Self-directed learning: Allowing students to self-learn by presenting their own research interests. This is important to encourage them to express themselves, learn independently and do research.

Use of Technology: The use of convenient technology provides quick and efficient access to information and encourages students to engage in research, analysis, and application of information.

Learning through programs and tasks: It is important to guide students in the elementary grades to find solutions to problems that lead to self-management and finding solutions through lesson structure, goals and objectives, problems and learning through programs.

Results. In conclusion, education in the present era cannot be imagined without information technologies, that's why we all started using the term "new pedagogical technologies". For one example, the personal computer has completely changed the possibilities of education. Internet laptops have created greater opportunities for the implementation of new pedagogical technologies in the educational system. The reform of the education system in the conditions of Uzbekistan's independence is primarily related to the implementation of advanced information technologies in the education and training system. It is known that information and communication technologies are associated with discoveries in the fields of microelectronics, computing (hardware and software), electronic communications and antoelectronics - microprocessors, semiconductors and optical fiber cables. These discoveries lead to the development and storage of large amounts of information and their enables rapid distribution through communication networks.

Discussion. Connecting computers and configuring them to communicate with each other allows creating a new powerful technological system, network information systems using a common protocol. They connect people, their homes and offices and develop and execute a huge number of tasks in a very short time. This will fundamentally change the nature of information use and the structure of communication. At the same time, computer networks allow communication with all

points of the Earth. For the educational system, it creates new opportunities for communication between teachers and students.

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