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REQUIREMENTS FOR CLASSES IN THE FORMATION OF BASE COMPETENCIES FOR STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Abstract: *In this article, the Institute of Medicine commented on the requirements for dasrs in the development of base competencies of its students.*

Keywords: *competency approach, didactic requirements, modern lesson, science room, communicative competence.*

The competency approach assumes an intensification of the practical description of the entire higher education. In this, the teacher also has to change his job. The main task is to teach the requirements to independently increase knowledge, take the initiative, the skills of living and studying in a team should be formed. In a time of current upheaval, society needs educated, moral, newsworthy people. It is necessary that he has the following qualities: to be able to analyze his own behavior; to be able to analyze the consequences of all his actions, to make independent decisions; to work quickly; to be able to work cooperatively; to educate the fate of the country, to feel responsible for its socio-economic prosperity.

In the standard requirement based on a competency approach, it is necessary to increase students ' interest in the study of the surrounding world, to seek useful information, to strengthen their own preparation for application in life. Accordingly, the activity of the teacher and the student changes when preparing for and conducting a modern lesson. As you know, a common type of lesson is a

mixed lesson, let's reveal the essence of its changes from the point of view of modern students.

Didactic requirements for a modern lesson:

Take classes in an equipped science room; determine the topic, goals and objectives of the lesson and plan the activities of the student; the lesson is problematic and developmental, the teacher must work in cooperation with the student; organize problematic and sought-after situations and activate the student's activities; get the student to get himself used to drawing conclusions.

For the development of base competencies, the following educational techno-logic can be selected. In the selection of educational technologies for the formation of base competence in students, the teacher of educational science determines the base competencies for the calendar-topic. This is good if the student has heard and understood it during the course of the lesson. What if it didn't? When a student receives a lecture, laboratories in an inactive state, he cannot develop. Personal action can become the basis for the formation of the independent-league of the student in the future. Hence, the educational task is to organize the conditions for the realization of the student's movement. In this, the Student finds his subject with the help of a teacher, studies them, forms various educational activities. By organizing the laws and definitions themselves, they issue different definitions, which should be supported by the teacher, Keeping Up With the opinion of the child. The student should be able to draw a graphic on the text of his studies, solve issues based on certain laws, explain to his comrades. If the student is intellectually gifted, strives forward with a bold step in New conditions, he will be able to achieve the goal that he set himself.

Compositing competencies is important for human life. The base competencies that affect overall development are decided by private competencies through an in-depth study of physics. When performing the necessary practical and creative work for the daily life of the knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired

by competence in the study of physics, the interest in technical creativity develops the ability to apply them in practice.

To form communicative competence: regular work with the textbook; the skill of working on the text; finding answers to questions using the topic; being able to complete practical tasks; being able to draw up a graph using the materials of the topic is necessary

Conducting experiments, competence in drawing conclusions.

The last step in the formation of competencies regarding pharmaceuticals is the evaluation of the results. This stage consists in checking the established appropriateness of the result obtained, that is, determining to what extent the competencies of students regarding science are formed, as well as determining the achievement of the set goal. The result of whether science-specific competencies are formed is checked on the basis of the methodology used in determining initial competency in students at first. The results assessment stage allows you to assess the level of competencies related to science. Its formation is judged by certain norms.

In the future, the mathematical literacy of medical professionals should be strong during the course of the practice in this profession. The reason lies in the calculation of quantitative and linkages in the processes of operation of medical devices. It will be necessary to determine the strength limit of the materials used in medical devices by the future technical specialists to carry out computational work.

Currently, classes are organized using interactive methods based on pedagogical technology and the integration of ICT. This is due to the fact that, theorized in traditional teaching, students are taught to master only pre-prepared and prescribed educational materials. The organization of classes using modern technologies provides the basis for the new knowledge, skills and qualifications mastered by students themselves to perform independent tasks, analyze them, as

well as draw conclusions from these new knowledge, skills and qualifications from the students themselves.

The teacher creates an auditory suitable for him through competency training in the course of the lesson, the development of the student, the formation and upbringing of new knowledge, skills and abilities. Also, the teacher will switch to the role of Assistant Coordinator, in which each student will have a good mastery of management, guidance, technical expertise in the future, without being a friend and advisor, like-minded person

Conclusion: In the auditorium, the educator and the recipient (teacher and student) act cooperatively, that is, as a result of respect for the student's opinion by the teacher, directing him on the right path without discrimination, the student feels that he is the main object of the lesson and begins to think freely, independently, loving the profession he occupies. The positive changes in the higher education system of our country also dictate research, innovations, changes in the field of physical education. Indeed, the issue of fostering a fully educated, broad-worldview holistic personality requires educators to implement the principles of working in a new fundamental competency approach and at the same time impose great responsibility.

The factors of progress of the educational process in all periods are reflected in the change in the characteristics of the elements of the pedagogical system, their relationship and structure. It is important that in the structure of the pedagogical system, two fundamental concepts of any scientific theory are clearly visible: task and implementation technology. The structure of the didactic task reflects the conditions of achievement of a person as in any activity, as well as the goal conditioned by information about his condition. The didactic goal is determined by the formation of certain qualities of the individual, the conditions-the qualities of the person in the initial state of the educator, and information – by the content of the educational subject.

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