

"FOUR K" MODEL GUARANTEES THE FORMATION OF A STUDENT AS A PERSON

¹Ibraimov Xolboy Ibragimovich, ²Mamurov Bahodir Bakhshulloevich

¹Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan named after T.N.Kori Niyozzi. Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor.

²Rector of Bukhara state pedagogical institute, doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10125509>

Abstract. *In the article, it is based on the fact that the development of competencies in secondary school students on the basis of the "Four K" model has an effective effect on their personality formation. Specific aspects of teaching based on the "Four K" model are also presented.*

Keywords: *student, "Four K" model, competence, personality, collaboration, critical thinking, creativity, communication.*

In the 21st century, technological, sociological and scientific achievements are causing various changes in society and education. In order to meet the demands of digital technologies and the globalizing world, to adapt to the rapidly changing society and take a worthy place, it is important for the student to master not only intellectual ability, but also "21st century competencies".

The concept of 21st century competencies has become popular in higher education and general secondary education in the last few decades. The main principle of this concept today requires the student to achieve success in life by acquiring strong knowledge and skills, to be able to find his place in a rapidly changing environment, to be able to communicate harmoniously with others, and to contribute to the development of society. .

Every student needs teamwork collaboration, creativity creative, critical thinking, and communication skills to improve their academic success.

One of the most important goals of today's educational institutions is to ensure that students acquire these skills to succeed in social and economic settings and to participate fully in a democratic society.

Competencies highlighted above are the "Four K" model - collaboration - working as a team, communication - communication, creative thinking, critical thinking - having an independent opinion and expressing it, critical approach to the problem. focuses on developing key skills and qualities to enable overall personal and academic growth. This model will be a useful framework for teachers in educational institutions to guide their teaching strategies and goals. Let's take a look at each component:

Collaboration: This aspect of the model emphasizes the importance of working effectively with others in a team. Teamwork skills help students learn to collaborate, share ideas, and contribute to group projects. Collaboration skills are valuable not only in educational settings, but also in real-life situations, as teamwork is often important in many areas of life.

Creativity. Encouraging creativity in students involves nurturing their ability to think outside the box, find innovative solutions, and express themselves in unique ways. Creativity is a critical skill for problem solving, entrepreneurship, and personal expression. It helps students to approach problems from a new perspective.

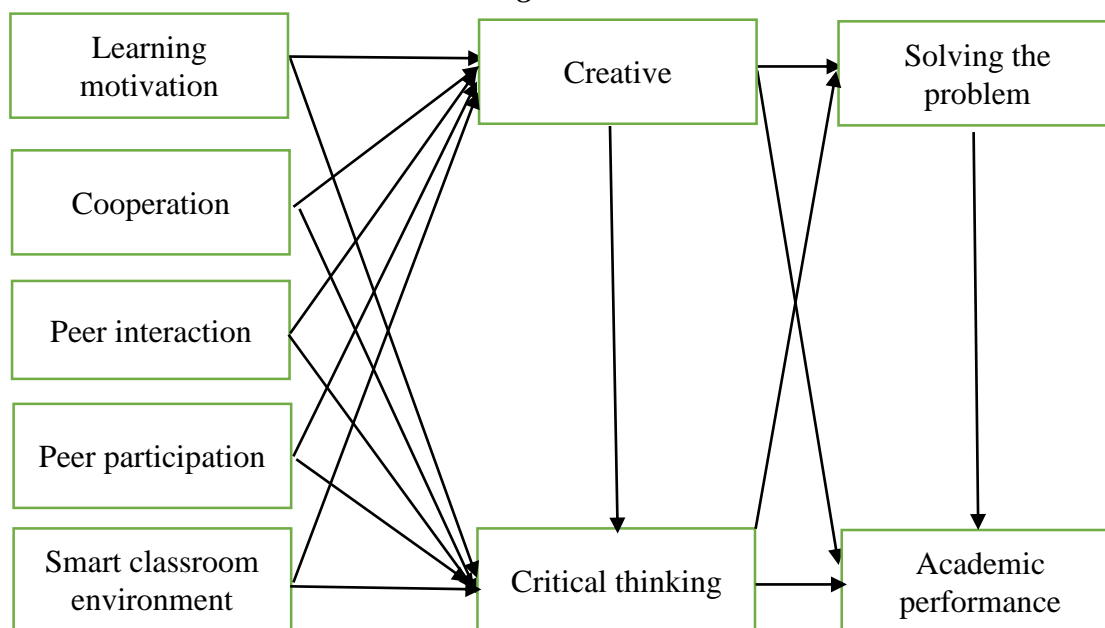
Critical thinking. Critical thinking is the ability to analyze information, evaluate evidence, and draw reasonable conclusions. Developing critical thinking skills is important for students to become independent learners who can make informed decisions. This helps them become more adept at distinguishing fact from opinion, recognizing error, and making the right choice.

Communicativeness. Effective communication skills are essential for academic and personal success. This includes the ability to communicate, express ideas clearly, listen actively, and adapt communication style to different contexts and audiences. Good communication skills are essential for building relationships and imparting knowledge.

When these four elements are integrated into the educational model, students will develop as individuals in all aspects, they will have the ability to work with others, think creatively and critically, and communicate effectively. In addition, these skills can be applied to various aspects of life outside of formal education, helping students to develop into well-rounded and flexible individuals ready to meet the challenges of the modern world.

Due to the fact that there are a number of difficulties in teaching these competencies to students in today's education system, using the presented model, teachers will be able to develop students in accordance with the requirements of the 21st century. By creating learning motivation, collaboration, peer interaction, peer participation, and a smart classroom environment, we strive to create a new model by exploring the impact of critical thinking and creativity on student problem solving and academic success. (Figure 1)

1-Figure.



Learning motivation. During the learning process, motivation to learn motivates students to perform activities that help them achieve a goal, satisfy a need, or achieve their dreams.

A student's learning motivation indicator is an important link between their performance and success in various learning situations. Students' motivation to learn directly affects their thinking skills, including creativity, teamwork, critical thinking, and problem solving.

Cooperation. The relationship between critical thinking and collaborative skills. Student teamwork is closely related to critical thinking skills or improved critical thinking skills.

Peer interaction. Individual student interaction, individual student interaction with a group of people, and individual student interaction with two groups of individuals are all possibilities. This type of communication can take the form of group projects or discussions, and it encourages students to participate in the process and develop knowledge sharing skills.

2.4. Peer participation. Academic development is influenced by student activity, behavior, and assessment of academic experiences. This includes active and collaborative learning, participation in challenging academic activities, formative interactions with academic staff, participation in enriching educational experiences, and a sense of legitimacy and support from institutional learning communities.

Smart class. Determines the effectiveness of improving student learning motivation, promoting active learning behavior, and creating better learning outcomes in a smart classroom environment. Examples of smart classrooms include digital cameras and recorders, interactive whiteboards, mobile devices (such as tablets and/or smartphones), wireless Internet, virtual learning platforms, and other technologies. When these tools are used in the classroom, acquiring new knowledge becomes more interesting, exciting and meaningful. Children's enthusiasm for learning increases. Students' ability to research topics and express their opinions also increases.

Creativity. The concept of creativity has two dimensions: "originality" and "efficiency". Individuality is important for creativity, but it is not enough. Creativity involves coming up with new ideas and seeing how others react to them, as well as creating the final product. Creative and critical thinking are two complementary traits. Creative thinking skills are essential to the application of critical thinking skills. Creative thinking skills are an extension of problem solving skills. As a result of creative and critical thinking skills, the problem solving process becomes more flexible and faster.

Critical thinking. This is where problem solving skills become essential. Also, teamwork is important in critical thinking. Higher-order thinking is critical thinking that helps a student find a clear solution to a problem. It is considered an important ability that affects cognitive processes in problem solving. Reasoning, judging, analyzing, and drawing conclusions are also cognitive skills. Critical thinking can be seen as a cognitive tool that encourages the acquisition of knowledge. Problem solving requires a combination of high-level and critical thinking skills.

Problem solving and critical thinking. The process of finding new solutions in response to a problem is called "problem solving." Critical thinking, on the other hand, is a cognitive process that requires reviewing and rearranging information in one's mind map. Problem solving is a complex process that requires the use of critical thinking skills to come up with different answers.

Academic efficiency of students. Academic success is often cited as a specific component of models of student engagement. Academic performance is related to students' sense of belonging and confidence in their abilities to earn a certificate. There is a positive correlation between a student's academic performance and social interactions with other students in the class.

The distinctive aspects of teaching based on the "Four K" model are as follows.

Collaboration - the formation of the ability to work as a team is carried out in a number of ways. For example, group projects. Provide assignments and projects that require students to work in groups. It encourages cooperation, teamwork and sharing of ideas.

Peer assessment. Use peer assessment and feedback mechanisms to encourage students to assess and learn from each other.

Role playing games and simulations. Use role-playing exercises and simulations to create situations in which students must work together to achieve a common goal.

Creative thinking. Students will develop the skills to grasp the news, develop new ideas and solve problems in order to achieve their goals. This is effective if it is done by asking open-ended questions during the lesson. Because by finding answers to open questions, students think creatively and explore different points of view.

Brainstorming sessions are aimed at creating creative ideas in students.

And through creative projects, students will have the opportunity to express their creativity by actively participating in innovative tasks in art, writing, design, or problem solving.

Critical thinking - having an independent opinion and expressing it, and the skills of a critical approach to the problem in the educational process the use of Socratic question-and-answer methods gave its effective result. In this way, students will acquire the skills of critical thinking, data analysis and evidence evaluation. Also, by creating debates, students will have the skills to fully express their point of view, critically evaluate and defend their decisions.

Using the Case Study method in educational activities is effective in developing students' critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

Communicativeness. A number of methods can be used to develop the student's communication skills. For example, an effective communication method. Through this, students learn to communicate clearly and confidently both in writing and orally.

By making oral presentations, the student will have the ability to give a speech and make a presentation in front of the public.

Active listening. Active listening skills are developed by encouraging students to ask questions, participate in discussions, and empathize with their interactions.

In conclusion, it should be noted that comprehensive development of students is effective through the "Four K" model. By developing these four basic skills and qualities, educational institutions and teachers help students develop not only academically, but also personally. This model equips students with the essential tools they need to excel in many aspects of life, from academic and professional endeavors to social and personal relationships. It encourages all-round development, flexibility and readiness for the challenges of the modern world.

REFERENCES

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022 yil 11 maydagi PF-134-son “2022 — 2026 yillarda maktab ta’limini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha milliy dasturni tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni.
2. Ibragimovich Kh.I. Peculiarities of using credit-module technologies in the higher education system of Uzbekistan //Integration of science, education and practice. Scientific-methodical journal. - 2021. - P. 209-214.
3. Ibraimov Kh. "Theoretical and methodological basis of quality control and evaluation of education in higher education system." International journal of discourse on innovation, integration and education 1 (2020): 6-15.
4. Ibragimov, X., Abdullayeva Sh. "Pedagogika nazariyasi (darslik)." T.: Fan va texnologiya 288 (2008).
5. Ibraimov X.I., M.Quronov. Umumiy pedagogika (darslik). –T., “Shaffof”, 2023, 416-bet.

6. Ibragimovich I. K. et al. PEDAGOGICAL ABILITIES OF A TEACHER, STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT //湖南大学学报 (自然科学版). – 2021. – Т. 48. – №. 12.
7. Ибрагимов Х. И. ПЕДАГОГИКА И ВОСПИТАНИЕ //Экономика и социум. – 2021. – №. 1-1 (80). – С. 608-611.
8. Ibragimovich, Ibraimov Kholboy. "Intensive methods of teaching foreign languages at university." Вопросы науки и образования 27 (39) (2018): 78-80.
9. Ибраимов Х. И. Педагогические и психологические особенности обучения взрослых //Academy. – 2019. – №. 10 (49). – С. 39-41.
10. Ибрагимов Х. И. Организация самостоятельной работы студентов в условиях цифровизации вузовского образования //Наука и образование сегодня. – 2020. – №. 7 (54). – С. 74-75.