ORGANIZING THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS BASED ON THE SOCIAL COMPETENCE APPROACH

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Abstract: This article reveals the concepts of social competence and competence-based approach. Interpretation of these concepts by local and foreign authors. Modern views on socialization are considered in the educational process.

Key words: educational system, social competence, competence-based approach, socialization, scientific analysis, pedagogical principle.

Introduction:

Modernization of the education system in the era of globalization is associated with the change of the educational paradigm under the influence of new values of society and the state, new legal framework, new understanding of children's rights, leading to the expansion of the concept of education. will bring. Currently, this means not only the acquisition of knowledge and skills, but also the development of a person in general. Education is a benefit of social importance carried out for the benefit of a person, family, society and the state, as well as a certain volume for intellectual, spiritual-moral, creative, physical and spiritual purposes. and a single-purpose education and training process that is a collection of in-depth acquired knowledge, skills, abilities, value attitudes, operational experience and competences.

Professional development of a person, meeting his educational needs and interests. Education promotes the development of a person, the creation of conditions for his self-determination and socialization based on socio-cultural, spiritual and moral values, the rules and norms of behavior accepted in society in accordance with the interests of man, family, society and the state. 'considers the activities that provide. Teaching is the activity of students to develop abilities, acquire knowledge, skills, skills and competences, acquire work experience and apply knowledge in everyday life, and

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finally, to form the motivation of students to expand their education throughout their lives. the purposeful process of organization is understood.

From modern scientific positions, socialization is considered as a process of assimilation and internalization of norms and values of social existence of a person. Comparing the concepts of education and socialization, they talk about their synonymy in a broad social sense, and in a narrower, pedagogical sense, education is recognized as a pedagogical component of the process of socialization and, therefore, the purposeful development of socio-cultural values of society.

It is to ensure the social integration of the person, which develops the personality, helps him to achieve a balance between adaptation in society and isolation. Education is a prerequisite for a person's self-awareness, its positive manifestation and development. Implementation of this process is possible only on the basis of competent social behavior. Socialization includes students and young people in the social environment and at the same time in their separation in certain social conditions, i.e. adaptation.

In this process, the factor that forms the main system is the maximum possible formation of life competence based on the social independence of a person in his daily life. It is in the process of socialization that each person joins society, manifests himself, acquires his own individuality, which represents one of the ultimate goals of education. Thus, raising and teaching children becomes an individually person-oriented process, which is close to practical life, in which the child is included as a participant in social interaction.

Approval of standards based on a competency-based approach leads to a change in traditional models of educational process organization. Education should be focused not only on the acquisition of certain knowledge, skills and abilities, but also on the formation of social competences and the development of socially important competences related to life requirements. In recent years, the use of a competency-based approach in education has become systematic. Competence is recognized as a factor determining the successful development of a person and a unit of measurement of "quality of education". At the same time, "quality of education" means its compliance

with modern socio-cultural conditions and requirements. Deep socio-cultural changes taking place in our country determine the importance of modernization of educational approaches, programs and technologies aimed at qualitatively improving the process of socialization of students. Humanistic trends in the development of education require the identification of ways to change approaches to the structure and content of education and training.

The main result of education focuses not only on the knowledge of certain subjects, but also on the ability to apply them in everyday life and their socialization in any educational process. In Western pedagogy, competency-based pedagogical goals, values, and appropriate educational technologies have naturally developed thinking aimed at overcoming educational deficiencies. At the same time, the identification of educational problems arose from the consideration of the position of consumers of educational products.

Many domestic and foreign studies have been devoted to the problems of applying the competency-based approach in education. At the same time, this concept itself is new for science and practice and will have an interdisciplinary character. It is studied at the philosophical, socio-psychological and psychological-pedagogical levels, which leads to various theoretical generalizations that are not always compatible with each other.

Competence is also considered as a unit of socialization - the process of assimilation of social norms and values of a person and as a socio-cultural skill - the ability to join the situation, show flexible social behavior, be effective and comfortable in society and is manifested as the ability of a person to act actively and responsibly. G.E. According to Belitskaya[1], competence indicates the highest level of social activity of a person - the development and development of social reality achieved in the process of activity, behavior, communication, thinking, etc. Kunitsina[2] interprets competence as a system of knowledge about social reality and a specific "I", a system of complex

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[1] Belitskaya G.E. Social competence of the individual. // Personal consciousness in a crisis society. - M., 1995. – P.42-57.
[2] Kunitsyna V.N. Interpersonal communication. - SPb.: Peter. - 2001.

social skills and interaction skills, instructions for behavior in typical social situations, which allows you to quickly and allows for sufficient adaptation, acts on the principle of "here, now and in the best way".

The concepts of "competency" and "competency-based approach" in education that we are considering and with their increasingly widespread use in practice and a clear focus on them in scientific and applied research do not yet have a clear definition, and development, clarification, The review process is ongoing. Summarizing the opinions expressed, we can say that competence combines the following:

➢ a set of knowledge, skills, abilities and experiences necessary for effective activity in a given social situation;

➢ the process of assimilation and assimilation of social norms, value guidelines.

The concept of "competence" which is close to it reflects the ability to actively apply acquired competences, successfully act on the basis of practical experience in solving various problems. Both concepts of competence are related to the concept of socialization (socialization) and remain integrated, complementary and interdependent. Competence functions as both an outcome and a condition of successful socialization and is used in a narrow or broad sense depending on the understanding of the socialization process.

Thus, pointing to different approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "competence", we emphasize once again that competence is considered as the main integral characteristic of a person, which is formed in the process of socialization and reflects the level of social and personal development of a person. Analyzing the structure of competence, scientists point to its various aspects:

➢ first, activity structure (operational skills, methods of activity);

➢ secondly, cognitive component (knowledge, understanding, ability to present, analyze, etc.);

➢ thirdly, socio-psychological characteristics of a person (motivation, emotional-voluntary characteristics, presence of certain values, etc.).

Certain pedagogical conditions are necessary for the implementation of a competency-based approach. Pedagogical conditions mean interrelated activities in various combinations of elements of the educational environment that ensure the achievement of the goal set by teachers. An important element of the educational environment is the personality of the teacher: his humanistic attitude to the personality of the student. In addition, it is the most important condition not only for the implementation of the competence-based approach, but also for the implementation of the educational process, because his humanistic attitude towards the student, the prospects for applying this or that approach depend on the teacher. Professional self-development of teachers and teachers, constant and continuous growth of the level of professionalism - all this determines the success of using new approaches and methods. Another important element is the creation of a social-person-oriented environment in the institution, including the search for the principle of socialization in all components of pedagogical activity. The analysis of the problems of personality formation and socialization of the child in the theory and practice of local education shows that the formation of the student occurs in the process of socialization of students due to the directed pedagogical influence. A large part of modern pedagogic research is dedicated to studying the possibilities of group educational work aimed at personal development.

Conclusion:

Thus, although competence is recognized as the main integral characteristic of a person in the modern education system, its development becomes a purposeful process of only scientifically based character. The formation and development of competence is an integral component of the socialization process and the modern understanding of educational tasks in general, in which a person participates throughout his life. Despite the recognition of the modernity and relevance of this problem, the phenomenon of competence exists in the conditions of the fragmentation of the pedagogical means of its formation.

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