

## DEVELOPING STUDENT COMPETENCY

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### ABSTRACT

At the methodological level, the formation of individuality is considered from the point of view of a holistic, systemic and activity approach, which makes it possible to present this process as a holistic activity of a teacher in the development and organization of student self-development. This article discusses the importance of developing student's civic competence.

**Keywords:** Pedagogical activity, development, civil competence, schoolchild, pedagogical skills.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Since competence acts as a subjective category, depending on the development of mental traits of a person, characterizing not only the functional readiness to solve complex tasks in various areas of practical knowledge and skills, but also to achieve a certain level of development of abilities to solve these tasks, to solve the problem of civil A student's competence is possible only through the development of his individuality. Under individuality, the authors of the concept of the pedagogy of individuality, OS Grebenyuk and TB Grebenyuk understand the unique properties of the human psyche, distinguishing it from the animal world, and from the social, and determined by its main spheres: intellectual, motivational, emotional, volitional, subject-practical, self-migration and existential [43].

The subject of the pedagogy of individuality is the study of the essence of the development and formation of the individuality of a person and the definition on this basis of the process of his socialization as a specially organized process. We consider the formation of civic competence as a necessary part of the process of socialization of the student, as a psychological and pedagogical task, affecting the problems of education, development, training, education, personality formation, therefore we will rely on the concept of pedagogy of individuality.

At the methodological level, the formation of individuality is considered from the point of view of a holistic, systemic and activity approach, which allows us to present this process as a holistic activity of a teacher in the development and organization of students' individuality. At the structural level, the formation of individuality is represented as a system of activities of the teacher and students in the process of individualization of education. At the functional level, the formation of the individuality of the student is considered as an interconnection and interdependence of psychological and pedagogical conditions that provide new formations in the areas of the student's psyche. From the standpoint of the concept of individuality (OS Grebenyuk) and pedagogy of individuality (OS Grebenyuk, TB Grebenyuk, MI Rozhkov, Yu.A. Gagin, and others) consider the process of formation of a student's individuality in the process of individualization learning should take into account the fact that the development of certain spheres of the psyche, properties and qualities does not occur in the order of priority, or in isolation from each other, but in interaction, in unity with the qualities of the individual. This process will be more efficient and harmonious if the teacher relies on the student's self-

actualization, internal stimulation of the existential sphere, and the inclusion of self-regulation mechanisms.

Based on the foregoing, we can define the formation of civic competence as the management of the development of all major areas of individuality in order to fully realize a person in society on the basis of self-realization. Consider what constitutes civic competence of the individual in terms of the concept of individuality.

The motivational sphere includes a set of needs, motives and goals, which is formed and developed throughout a person's life. One of the goals of civic education is developed civic motivation. A person should be aware of the need to define his civic position, he should have motivated citizenship activities, developed the ability to set goals and the desire to achieve them. He must understand the relationship of his personal success with the development of civil society.

The structure of the emotional sphere includes emotions, feelings, self-esteem, anxiety. Emotions are associated with satisfaction or dissatisfaction of needs and manifest in the form of immediate experience. Positive emotions arise when needs are met, the goal of an activity is successfully achieved, and they contribute to their more effective implementation. Sustained emotional attitudes of a person to the phenomena of reality, reflecting their significance in connection with his needs and motives, are called feelings. Of particular importance, in this regard, are feelings of citizenship, patriotism, empathy, civic responsibility, marked by the majority of researchers. A civilian competent person is distinguished by the presence of a positively emotionally colored system of personal civil relations. For successful self-realization in civil society, it must be fostered with an interest in participating in civil society institutions, an interest in mastering the knowledge of civil rights and obligations, and others related to the cognitive component of civic competence. It is obvious that it is absolutely necessary to experience responsibility for the fate of one's society, people, state, for the fulfillment of one's civic duty and responsibilities and negative emotional perception of antisocial manifestations. On the contrary, such emotional manifestations as legal or political nihilism, distrust of existing civil or political institutions can disorganize active civic activity.

The peculiarity of the emotional sphere is anxiety, which plays an important role in civic activity, since this activity is aimed at achieving success and an emotional response to a situation of suspense or imminent danger is very important. Such situations are characteristic of civic activities, because they put a person in a situation of conflict, if necessary, to defend their rights, interests or point of view. A high level of anxiety, which can be expressed in feelings of anxiety, uncertainty about the correctness of their behavior, irritability, aggressiveness, disappointment, etc., can lead to a desire to avoid potentially stressful situations and drastically reduces civilian motivation.

The volitional sphere of individuality is closely connected with the motivational and emotional spheres, the development of which plays a significant role for the civil competence of a person. Volitional states such as initiation, dedication, confidence, determination, persistence are absolutely necessary for professional and personal self-realization in the face of pressure exerted on a person, influence from economically and politically engaged individuals, corporations, media, etc. In addition, a person must be able to subordinate the instinctive need to socially significant in their activities, be able to self-mobilize for the upcoming action not only in their own interests, but also in the interests of society. The need to defend their civil rights requires a strong-willed self-control, the ability to take and defend a socially significant

position, to assume some responsibility for maintaining and strengthening civil society and the state, to defend, if necessary, not only their own, but also civil ones. rights and interests of other citizens.

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