

FORMATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF SPECIALIST**Kuluyeva Flyura Gaynitdinova**

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ANNOTATION

The article notes that higher education should become more and more competitive, since knowledge quickly becomes outdated, therefore, the contradiction can be overcome with the help of flexible education system. Students should develop creative thinking, research skills. Research work at the present stage is turning into one of the main components of student training.

Key words: modern specialist, information technology, credit-modular system, research work, humanitarian education strategy.

INTRODUCTION

The modern period of development of Uzbekistan is characterized by changes that affect all spheres of human life. The rapid pace of socio-economic transformations in the republic, change in value orientations in society, an increasing amount of information and an emerging tendency to expand managerial functions in professional activities have led to change in the requirements of society to the higher education system in matters of training future specialists.

Today, more than ever, the ability of specialists to adequately perceive difficult situations of life, to assess them correctly, to quickly adapt to new cognitive situations, to purposefully process the available information, to search for and supplement its missing moments, to know the patterns of its optimal use, to predict the results of activities, is acquiring special significance. Your intellectual and creative potential. Higher education must become more and more competitive, and as knowledge quickly becomes obsolete, this contradiction can be overcome with flexible education system. At each level of education, it is necessary to develop students' creative thinking, research skills, without which it is difficult both to continue their education and to be realized in the labor market. In this regard, modern specialist must possess not only the necessary amount of fundamental and special knowledge, but also certain skills of creative solution of practical problems, constantly improve his qualifications, and quickly adapt to changing conditions. All these qualities must be formed at the university. They are brought up through the active participation of students in research work, which at the present stage is acquiring more and more importance and turns into one of the main components of the professional training of future specialist.

MAIN PART

The modern high-tech society of information technologies needs an educated and conscientious student, the creator and bearer of new forms of social life, then the development of personal potential, the formation of the socio-cultural competence of specialist is the main task of education in our republic. In this regard, social sciences and humanities play huge role, because they form knowledge - as a resource for the social development of students, their personal potential. In conditions of environmental and social crises, student educational activities should be carried out only in accordance with culture-centric strategies to ensure safe and, in the future, developing social existence. Already at the level of designing and modeling his professional activity, the student must take into account the historical past, traditions and customs of our people, social expediency and perform expert development functions.

The issues of social and humanitarian education in our republic are acquiring particular relevance now, since the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 is being implemented [1], standards for training specialists of different levels are being developed. Humanities and socio-economic sciences introduce the future specialist through the system of educational space into the world of values and meanings of human existence, allow them to navigate in the present day. And this determines different role of the social sciences and the humanities in the university, because the humanities education has been and remains the meaning-determining component of professional activity, the most important part of the professional culture of modern student, which constitutes his professional maturity and competence. In the social and humanitarian block, special place belongs to computer technologies. They create global circulation of information, communication becomes impersonal, pluralistic, often virtual. It changes the forms of interaction and, accordingly, the ways of transferring social experience.

New forms of communication unleash avalanches of scientific, every day, and artistic, religious, mythological knowledge on person, being equally accessible to him and claiming equal importance, leaving the possibility of selection to the person himself. In the education system, the main thing is not mastering certain knowledge, but teaching methods and technologies of choice, acquiring the ability to act in a changing world, navigate the flows of information and the diversity of life worlds. Vocational education is becoming a system of preparation for activities under conditions of uncertainty, changing needs and ways of meeting them. The student is required not only to be proficient in the technologies of cognition and activity, but rather unprecedented abilities to understand and anticipate social needs, to develop technologies to satisfy them, taking into account environmental, political and social perspectives. A specialist is a person who is not just knowledgeable and able, but who owns modern technologies for managing social processes, that is, competent. For the formation of professional competence, social and humanitarian knowledge becomes necessary as a condition for successful activity in the global information society, allowing one to navigate in rapidly changing and innovatively developing world. Social and humanitarian education is turning into a factor in the formation of the professional competence of a modern specialist. The implementation of these tasks of higher education is facilitated by the credit-modular system of organizing the educational process, which, through certain set of academic disciplines, contributes to the formation of the competencies specified for each qualification. The volume and content of educational modules is determined by the university in accordance with the state educational standard.

Long-term experience in the university shows that in recent years the research work of students in educational institutions of higher professional education is not organized in the best way, significant part of the student contingent has moved away from active participation in scientific work and scientific and technical creativity, including due to the lack of funds in universities for this activity, the lack of resources for the maintenance and development of its material and technical equipment and the stimulation of its participants, which significantly weakened the influence of this factor on their professional development, therefore, significant part of the students did not develop research skills during their studies. At the same time, the importance of the problem of the formation of students' research skills is confirmed by the analysis of large number of profессиograms of specialists in different directions, which include the skills of formulating and solving problems, system analysis, abstraction, formalization, etc. university on the basis of teaching creative approach to the practical use of the obtained educational, scientific and technical knowledge [2].

There are several directions for the application and implementation of types and forms of research activities of students: enrichment of traditional academic forms of organizing the educational process: lectures, seminars by performing research-type tasks in the form of essays, presentations, discussions of problem situations; development of extra-curricular forms of involving students in scientific activities (for example, writing scientific reports, articles, preparing messages, abstracts, individual assignments with elements of scientific research; holding Olympiads and scientific conferences; developing projects for obtaining GRANTS; optional forms of training; forms of scientific cooperation production, etc.); introduction of less widespread collective forms of students' scientific and practical activities (scientific research circles, groups of young researchers, etc.), specific for higher education. These methods and forms of teaching contribute to the development of productive thinking of students, their independence in learning, stimulate the advancement of new ideas [3].

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Thus, the process of preparing future specialists for scientific work will be effective if students are involved in various forms of research activities. Therefore, throughout the entire period of students' training, it is necessary to systematically and purposefully train future specialists to carry out scientific activities, create creative groups taking into account the scientific interests, abilities, capabilities and experience of students' scientific work; provide a research base; equip them with the methods of scientific work; create situations of success when implementing scientific results into practice; to encourage the creative activity and independence of researchers in solving scientific problems.

Social and humanitarian sciences are becoming a vital requirement for the implementation of the national strategy of Uzbekistan in the field of modernization of higher professional education, they allow the most fully to show individuality, creative abilities to prepare for self-realization of the individual, turn into one of the main conditions for the formation of professional competence of a modern specialist, which is the capital of a developing civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan, this is the main goal of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030.

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