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PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE WORKERS OF THE AGRARIAN SECTOR IN THE PROCESS OF THEIR PREPARATION ON THE BASIS OF A COMPETENT APPROACH IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

The article deals with the peculiarities of applying the competence approach in the educational process of vocational and technical educational institutions. It is proved that the competence approach is not something completely new, it does not deny all the concepts used by vocational education, but only updates, improves, changes the directions of application of traditional educational technologies. The structure of the competence of the specialist is determined, the main competencies to be owned by the future worker of the agrarian sector after the completion of training at the vocational and technical educational establishment are identified. It is established that the formation of competence of the future specialist is carried out through the content of education, which includes not only the list of educational subjects, but also the professional skills and skills that are formed in the process of mastering the subject.

Key words: competence approach, competence, agrarian sector worker, vocational and technical educational institution.

The purpose of the research is to review and analyze the professional competences of future workers of the agrarian sector in the process of their preparation on the basis of a competent approach in vocational schools.

Formulation of the problem. Conducting structural reforms in Ukraine, ensuring sustainable growth of the economy, and conditions for conducting economic activity on an innovative basis, including in the agrarian sector, affects the increase in the number of new jobs, first of all, high-tech. In view of this, there is a growing need for professionally skilled workers in the agrarian sector with broad qualifications capable of solving complex production tasks. Accordingly, the professional training of skilled workers in the agrarian sector is being updated.

Research analysis. The professional training of specialists in the agrarian sector, the formation of professional orientation and competence, the formation of individual components in vocational training were reflected in the writings of scientists B. Bogolyubov, S. Vyhovskaya, N. Zhuravskaya, P. Luzan, V. Svistun, and others like that. A. Aleksyuk, V. Yevdokimov, A.Kapskaya, V.Oliylyuk, O.Romanovsky, V.Sidorenko, T.Sorochan devoted considerable attention to introduction of a competent approach to professional training of specialists. At the same time, the problem of forming the readiness of future workers of the agrarian

sector to professional activity on the basis of a competent approach practically did not pay attention to researchers.

Presenting main material. The theoretical analysis of the research problem shows that the expansion of the range of services for maintenance and repair of agrarian machinery is related to the economic rise of Ukraine, the establishment of market relations. The aforementioned actualizes the issues of vocational training of future workers of the agrarian sector in vocational schools as an important component of general social practice. Therefore, the workers who are capable of solving complex professional problems as quickly and efficiently as possible are in demand.

Today, the situation regarding the training of workers in the agrarian sector of a vocational school can be a competent approach. He put forward in the first place not the student's knowledge, but the ability to solve problems that arise in such situations: 1) in the knowledge and explanation of the phenomena of the realities; 2) in the development of modern agricultural technology and technology; 3) in the relations of people, in ethical norms, in the assessment of their own actions; 4) in practical life when performing social roles of a professional, a citizen, a family member, a buyer, a client, etc.; 5) in legal norms; 6) when choosing a farmer's profession and assessing his readiness to study at a vocational school, which provides opportunities to navigate the modern agricultural labor market; if necessary, to solve their own problems: life self-determination, choice of style and way of life, place of future professional activity, agrarian life in their lives, etc. [2].

Satisfying the needs of society requires a modern graduate of a high school of high culture, deep morality, a formed system of values and beliefs, a civic position, an interest in developing their own creative potential, ability to innovate, self-improvement, professional activity, etc. In this regard, one of the main tasks, along with the formation of a harmoniously developed personality, is the task of forming a professionally competent specialist.

The formation of competence of a future specialist is carried out through the content of education, which includes not only the list of educational subjects, but also the professional skills and skills that are formed in the process of mastering the

subject. All this in the complex forms and develops the personality of a future specialist in such a way that he possesses ways of self-development and self-improvement that would ensure the effective functioning of the student as a subject-professional in the "man-man" system, that is, the training of a competent specialist who meets the requirements of today day, endowed with qualities, knowledge, skills necessary to be competitive and viable.

To the structure of competence, domestic scientists often introduce knowledge, skills, attitude and experience. Knowledge of the future specialist is interpreted as the result of the activity and the factor of continuous education throughout life. Ability involves the purposeful execution of the action. The relation is defined as the relation to the subjects and objects of activity, as well as the attitude of the specialist to himself, his personal and professional development [8]. In the process of development of knowledge, skills and attitudes, a professional and personal experience, as a meaningful and learned human space of life, is born. Researchers convinced that competence as a set of knowledge, skills, attitudes and experiences is effectively realized in behavioral expressions, including the professional environment.

Let's distinguish the main competences that a future worker in the agrarian sector should possess after completing a course at a vocational and technical educational establishment:

- mastering the system of professional competences in the agrarian sector at the level of requirements of world standards taking into account technological changes and innovations in the domestic market economy;
- development of conscious attitude to work, ability to engage in industrial relations;
- orientation on the continuous improvement of the directions of methods of professional activity;
- development of a creative intellectual personality of a specialist in agrarian sphere, formation of mobility and adaptability to new economic conditions stimulation of constant interest in further professional development;

- availability of general information about technology and technology as important components of modern technological activity;
- knowledge and understanding of history and the main trends in the development of technology and technology;
- mastering the basic functional elements of technical systems, with the principles of operation, construction and operation of the simplest tools, machines and technical systems;
- understanding of the role of technology in the life of society, the creation of material and technical base of production;
- the ability to practically apply technology and technology in various sectors of the economy forming skills of productive self-organization.

Conclusion. The result of preparing future workers of the agrarian sector for professional activity on the basis of a competent approach enables the person to perform labor functions, to adapt quickly to changes in professional activity, to mobilize the personal resources necessary for the effective solving of professional tasks in typical and non-standard situations and includes the value attitude of the worker before of these situations, determines the level of his professional competence.