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**"FORMATION OF PROGRAM RESULTS OF TRAINING IN THE PROCESS OF
STUDYING SOCIAL-POLITICAL DISCIPLINES".**

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The article analyses the specifics of the formation of learning outcomes in the process of studying syllabic-political disciplines in higher educational institutions where disciplines of socio-political orientation are not profileal. The urgency of study of social and political disciplines in the conditions of modernization of the modern system of education and internal and external challenges facing the Ukrainian society to date is substantiated. Based on the approved standards of higher education for the first educational level, "bachelor", it is determined which of the general competences may be most fully formed during the study of socio-political disciplines, and what the results of training should be formed.

It is substantiated which of the general competencies and related programmatic learning outcomes is the product of studying primarily socio-political disciplines, are civic in their content, and which are general scientific and are formed by all disciplines (including social ones) that are studied in higher educational institutions.

A detailed review of the set of tools through which the study of discipline achieved the formation of specific program results. Particular attention is paid to those thematic elements of the course, which to the greatest extent can affect those and other skills and competences that become the content of certain learning outcomes.

It has been established that in accordance with the approved standards of higher education, the main general competence of comprehension which is carried out during the study of socio-political disciplines is the formation of a conscious citizen, the member of the civil society, who fully possesses knowledge of his rights and duties as a member of society, is well aware of the values of civil society and modern democracy, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine, and as a result, on the basis of this knowledge, is able to form his own socially -conscious behavior, be prepared to use their rights and carry out duties, taking into account the norms of modern pluralistic democracy, the requirements of tolerance and respect for the rights of other participants in the sociopolitical process.

Key words: competence, socio-political disciplines, learning outcomes, civic competence, society

Бакуменко О.О. «Формування програмних результатів навчання в процесі вивчення суспільно-політичних дисциплін»

В статті визначено специфіку формування результатів навчання в процесі вивчення суспільно-політичних дисциплін в вищих навчальних закладах де дисципліни суспільно-політичного спрямування не є профільними. Обґрунтовано актуальність вивчення суспільно-політичних дисциплін в умовах модернізації сучасної системи освіти та внутрішніх і зовнішніх викликів, що стоять перед українським суспільством на сьогодні. На основі затверджених стандартів вищої освіти для першого освітнього рівня «бакалавр», визначено які з загальних компетентностей можуть бути найбільш повно сформовані під час вивченні суспільно-політичних дисциплін, та які саме результати навчання мають бути сформовані.

Обґрунтовано які саме з загальних компетентностей та пов'язаних з ними програмних результатів навчання, є продуктом вивчення передусім суспільно-політичних дисциплін, є громадянськими за своїм змістом, а які є загально-науковими и формуються усіма дисциплінами (в тому числі й суспільними), що вивчаються в вищих навчальних закладах.

Докладно розглянуто набір засобів та інструментів за допомогою яких при вивченні дисципліни досягається формування конкретних програмних результатів. Окрему увагу приділено тим тематичним елементам курсу, які найбільшою мірою можуть вплинути на ті чи інші навички і компетентності, що стають змістом певного результату навчання.

Встановлено, що у відповідності з затвердженими стандартами вищої освіти основною загальною компетентністю досягнення якої здійснюється під час вивчення суспільно-політичних дисциплін є формуванням свідомого громадянина, члена громадянського суспільства, що в повному обсязі володіє знаннями про власні права і обов'язки, як члена суспільства, добре усвідомлює цінності громадянського суспільства і сучасної демократії, верховенства права, прав і свобод людини і громадянина в Україні і як результат, на основі цих знань здатний формувати власну соціально-свідому поведінку, бути готовим використовувати свої права і здійснювати обов'язки, з урахуванням норм сучасної плюралістичної демократії, вимог толерантності та поваги до прав інших учасників соціально-політичного процесу.

Ключові слова: компетентність, суспільно-політичні дисципліни, результати навчання, громадянська компетентність, суспільство.

Бакуменко Е.А. «Формирование программных результатов обучения в процессе изучения общественно-политических дисциплин».

В статье проанализирована специфика формирования результатов обучения в процессе изучения общественно-политических дисциплин в высших учебных заведениях, для которых общественные дисциплины не являются профильными. Обоснована актуальность изучения общественно-политических дисциплин в условиях модернизации современной системы образования а также внутренних и внешних вызовах которые стоят на современном этапе перед украинским обществом. На основе утвержденных стандартов высшего образования для первого образовательного уровня «бакалавр», определены те общие компетентности, которые могут быть наиболее полно сформированы при изучении общественно политических дисциплин и какие именно результаты обучения должны быть достигнуты.

Обосновано, какие именно из общих компетентностей и связанных с ними результатов обучения, являются продуктом изучения преимущественно общественно-политических дисциплин, являются гражданскими по своему содержанию, а какие являются общенаучными и формируются всеми дисциплинами (в том числе и общественными) которые изучаются в высших учебных заведениях.

Подробно рассмотрен набор средств и инструментов обучения при помощи которых в процессе изучения дисциплины достигается программный результат обучения. Отдельное внимание уделено тематическим элементам курса, которые в наибольшей степени могут повлиять на формирование определенных навыков и компетентностей в рамках результатов обучения.

Сделаны выводы, что в соответствии с утвержденными стандартами высшего образования, основной общей компетентностью, овладение которой происходит в процессе изучения общественно-политических дисциплин, является формирование сознательного гражданина, члена гражданского общества, который в полном объеме владеет знаниями о своих правах и обязанностях, как члена общества, в поной мере осознает ценности гражданского общества и современной демократии, верховенства права, прав и свобод человека и гражданина, и, как результат, на основе этих знаний в состоянии формировать социально-ответственное поведение, быть готовым реализовывать свои права и выполнять обязанности, с учетом норм современной плюралистической демократии, требований толерантности и уважения к правам других участников социально-политического процесса.

Ключевые слова: компетентность, общественно-политические дисциплины, результаты обучения, гражданская компетентность, общество.

The problem statement: Education reform today is one of the most important vectors of cultural development in Ukraine. This process is fully concerned with the teaching of socio-political courses. Moreover, in the conditions of internal and especially external challenges of the present, disciplines of socio-political profile are of particular importance. Education reform today is one of the most important vectors of cultural development in Ukraine. This process is fully concerned with the teaching of socio-political courses. Moreover, in the conditions of internal

and especially external challenges of the present, disciplines of socio-political profile are of particular importance. As the analytical note of the National Institute for Strategic Studies for the past year indicates: "... The modernization of the educational system of Ukraine should have a strong humanitarian component and be oriented towards the formation of a modern competitive political nation through the achievement of the following main objectives: 1) the formation of a society in which knowledge will be important factor of self-realization of a person and

innovative development of the country; 2) increasing the social activity of young people in the development of a civil society and a democratic state; 3) strengthening the political and cultural consolidation of Ukrainian society based on European values "[1]. These tasks fully correspond to the basic provisions of the Law on Education, Article 58 of which, among the duties of the teacher, emphasizes the need "... to provide teaching at a high scientific-theoretical and methodological level of educational disciplines of the relevant educational program in the specialty to educate them (those who study) in the spirit of Ukrainian patriotism and respect for the Constitution of Ukraine and the state symbols of Ukraine [2]. In addition to the humanitarian value of teaching socio-political disciplines, it should be remembered that the new Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" marked a new stage in the reform of higher education on the basis of the recommendations of the documents of the Bologna Process. Higher education institutions should now define the content of education in terms of learning outcomes, as well as a list of academic disciplines that will provide these results. Formation of the content of education should be based on the competency approach and the requirements of the National Qualifications Framework. This requires all the scientific and pedagogical workers to master the basics of a competent approach. Aware of this task and understanding the importance of the socio-political component of learning and determines the relevance of this intelligence.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Today, the issue of the formation of program learning outcomes during the reform of higher education is being addressed by almost all scientific and pedagogical staff. They directly encountered the need to create new work syllabuses. However, at the scientific level, comprehension of new educational programs is just beginning. The works of Bahhrushin V.M. [3] were useful to our reconnaissance. Zakharchenko, V. Lugovoi [4] and others. They are devoted precisely to comprehension of categories of competence, learning outcomes, features of new educational programs, etc.. Of course, we also relied on the work of researchers who, to a greater or lesser degree, were engaged in issues of civic competence. In this regard, I would like to note the research of O. Shestopalyuk [5], O. Velichko [6], A. Tkachev [7]. As a matter of fact, publications devoted to the formation of program learning outcomes within the framework of socio-political disciplines so far almost do not exist.

The purpose of the article. On the basis of the analysis of the approved standard of higher education, to analyze the means of forming the program results of learning in the process of studying the disciplines of socio-political orientation.

The presentation of the main material. The "Law on Higher Education" approved the definition of categories of "competence" - a dynamic combination of knowledge, practical skills, ways of thinking, professional, ideological and civic qualities, moral and ethical values, which determines the ability of a person to successfully carry out professional and further educational activities and is the result studying at a certain level of higher education. But the "result of learning" is a set of knowledge, skills, and other competences acquired by a person in the process of learning in a certain educational-professional, educational and scientific program that can be identified, quantified and measured [2, Art. 1.1.13, 1.1.19]. Proceeding from this statement, it is concluded that the result of learning is a combination of competencies. Speaking about the formation of a fully-fledged specialist graduate of the university, we are deeply convinced that the volume of his competences reflected in the results of training must meet not only the requirements of higher education standards but also the needs of the present, the conditions for the development of parity democracy in particular. It is precisely this educational result that must be promoted, the science of socio-political profile. As stated in the above-mentioned analytical note NISS, the system of teaching social sciences that creates the humanitarian space should be ready to fulfill the following tasks: "the formation of universal Ukrainian citizenship and ensuring the unity of the values pace in the country Creation of favorable socio-cultural prerequisites and instilling interethnic tolerance, implementation of the processes of civil socialization and national-patriotic education The social purpose of humanitarian education is that it acts as the intellectual and informative basis of civil consolidation as a tool for maintaining public harmony and stability of the state "[1]. Unfortunately, in higher educational institutions where socio-political disciplines are not profiled, sometimes they are treated as minor ones. However, it should be noted that among the general competencies (here in after referred to as the GC) contained in the approved higher education standard for the first degree of bachelor, we find such mastery which without the study of the disciplines of the socio-political profile is

impossible. In particular, GC1 of the higher education standard for economists of the educational level "Bachelor" includes: "Ability to exercise their rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine".

GC2 of the same standard indicates "The ability to maintain and increase the moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society on the basis of understanding the history and patterns of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technique and technology, use different types and forms of motor activity for active rest and healthy lifestyle. "

GC3 declares among the general competencies of the modern specialist "Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis", and GC 8 "Ability to search, process and analyze information from different sources"; GC 13 demands "The ability to act socially responsible and consciously" [8].

Acquirement of these competencies in the opinion of the developers of this standard of higher education should lead to the following results:

"1. To associate oneself as a member of the civil society, the scientific community, to recognize the rule of law, in particular in professional activities, to understand and be able to use their own rights and freedoms, to show respect for the rights and freedoms of other persons, in particular, members of the collective.

21. To be able to think abstractly, apply analysis and synthesis for revealing key characteristics of economic systems of different levels, as well as peculiarities of their subjects' behavior

23. Show skills of independent work, demonstrate critical, creative, self-critical thinking.

24. Demonstrate the ability to act responsibly and knowingly on the basis of ethical principles, to value and respect cultural diversity, and individual differences between people. "[8].

Speaking about the program results number 21 and 23, their formation is promoted not only by socio-political sciences, but also by all disciplines in general. Therefore, we definitely pay attention to their formation, but the main emphasis of our intelligence will be made precisely on shaping the results related to the civic competence of future specialists.

Today, the Department of Philosophy, Ukrainian Studies and Political Science of the UIA for the applicants of the first bachelor's degree offers three basic courses of socio-political orientation at the choice of students "Ukraine and the world: political, legal and social aspects", "Political, legal and social systems in the context of geopolitical changes ", " World politics and international relations ". In addition, the department traditionally teaches several courses on the history of Ukraine and the formation of Ukrainian statehood and courses on the history of the development of philosophical knowledge in Ukrainian territories and European space.

We will try to trace how we can formulate the programmatic learning outcomes when studying one of the complex socio-political courses, for example, "Ukraine and the world: political, legal and social aspects". This course provides a comprehensive understanding of the main aspects of the political, legal and social life of society as a whole and of Ukraine in particular. The purpose of this course (as well as other complex socio-political disciplines) is to familiarize students with the diversity of socio-political and legal life in the modern world, to give an idea of the scientific heritage in the sociopolitical field of world civilization, which is an integral part of Ukraine. The task is to provide students with an idea of the basic social and political institutions of society, legal principles and norms, to form knowledge about the political and social rights and opportunities of the individual and citizen; to acquaint with the place of modern Ukraine in the world community system; to teach to observe social, legal and political phenomena and processes in their interconnection and interdependence, in order to further use them in contemporary socio-political conditions; to contribute to the formation of ideological, spiritual and moral values in youth, the humanization of students as individuals. It is social science courses that form a unified system of worldview knowledge and a holistic view of universal human and national spiritual and cultural values, develop autonomy and critical thinking, and provide an understanding of national interests and priorities.

The sphere of influence of social and political science part of students' competence formulated legislators as "the ability to exercise their rights and responsibilities as a member of society," civil realize the value (free democratic) society and the need for sustainable development, rule of law, human rights and freedoms and a citizen in Ukraine ". Actually, all the theoretical luggage of the proposed discipline is entirely

responsible for the comprehension of this competence. In order to realize their rights and responsibilities, a person must in general imagine what a society is and what a state, as a form of its organization. Today in the world almost there are no secular societies. Accordingly, to live in a society and not to know the laws and rules on which it operates - it is impossible. The comprehensive course of socio-political direction gives knowledge about the basic institutions and organization of social and political systems of society; typologies and classifications used in social and political science to determine the place of society and state in the world; content of the main social and political theories and concepts; basic social and political rights and responsibilities. This, in our opinion, forms the theoretical aspect of the mentioned competence. During the study of discipline, a whole range of cognitive tools is used. The main theoretical material is giving by lectures, but the mastering of the material is impossible without its practical elaboration, during which the student is able to demonstrate his analytical abilities. The tutors of the department developed special working notebooks, the processing of exercises in them and the collection of situational tasks (case studies) enables to consolidate the knowledge gained during lectures and independent work.

The test assignments in the workbooks allow us to test the theoretical knowledge of the main categories of socio-political science, political concepts, personalities, political and social rights and responsibilities. Students have an opportunity to test and consolidate knowledge of the evolution of socio-political thought in the field of human rights and freedoms. Thus, the formation of a programmatic result of understanding the rights and freedoms of other persons, in particular, members of the collective, awareness in the realities of modern socio-political life is supported without which the formation of a conscious social position and behavior is impossible.

One of the obligatory elements of independent work of students is the creation of a dictionary of socio-political terms. The layout of the vocabulary is offered on the website of distance learning and in workbooks. The student, using the recommended literature, finds the meaning of the most important terms. An independent study of the vocabulary of terms provides the ability to operate freely in the categories of social and political science, which is an important component of general civic competence. After all, to use the rights and responsibilities, to be a conscious member of a

civil society without understanding the meaning of these concepts - it is impossible.

A significant place in the workbooks is the work with comparative tables. The received theoretical knowledge on the typology of states, political organizations, types of political behavior, legal systems of different countries are systematized by filling in the table. In particular, filling in the tables on the comparative characteristics of the forms of government, or types of government will provide students with the skills to determine the place of their state in the political and social life of modern civilization. This unconditionally useful result should serve also the broader goal of forming a patriotic type of behavior, since the ability to position its state in the world of diversity should contribute to the elimination of the complex of national and state minority, to help determine the benchmarks for the further development of society, since students are a huge personnel reserve of professional and political elite. The urgency of this moment is emphasized by modern specialists in the field of social monitoring. "In a society that is experiencing powerful informational and psychological influences, - stated in the article in the "Mirror of the Week" - lack of necessary knowledge is a risk factor. The blurring of national identity, the lack of patriotism, the equally serious problem as a reduction of economic or military potential The study of value orientations of youth showed that 54% of young people would like to live abroad and do not link their future with Ukraine "[9].

Working in comparative tables of issues related to the structures of modern society, in particular associations of individuals, political parties, self-government, public initiatives, interest groups, etc., leads to the students mastering the basic ideas about the essence of civil society, its importance for the existence of modern pluralistic democracy. Only knowledge of the theoretical foundations of civil society with a whole set of its differences, an understanding of the relationship between civil society and the political regime will enable the student to form an associative series among them as individuals and civil society in contemporary Ukraine, as required by the programmatic result of the standard of education.

Work with materials related to elections and electoral systems, designed to form students feelings of social responsibility, the importance of active social position and behavior.

An important element in the study of socio-political sciences is the demonstration of oral skills of possession of material.

Comprehension of this skill is conducted in two directions. On the one hand, this is the oral work of students on a practical lesson, discussion of problematic issues. On the other hand, it is the preparation of independent public performances.

The first option involves the widespread use of interactive teaching methods in the teaching of socio-political sciences. Our subjects are theoretical, therefore the ability to accurately formulate your own opinion and to present our own position is the main one. What exactly interactive teaching methods are used in the study of socio-political disciplines was considered in detail by us in the relevant article, which still has not lost its relevance [10]. Without repeating its content, we will only mention some key points that contribute to the formation of certain programmatic learning outcomes. Work in informal groups - pairs, quartets, small groups allows to support intellectual attraction of students to the processes of discussion of problematic issues throughout the class. By answering a problematic issue (for example, "Name the main features of civil society implemented in Ukraine") initially alone, then in conjunction with a friend, then in a group of four, students develop such an important skill as the ability to listen to the thoughts of another, to feel attracted before making a specific decision. In addition to the general educational effect of equalizing the students' academic activity, since they are not involved in the process of discussion, there is no development of skills and competences included in the programmatic result associated with the formation of respect for the opinion of another, pluralism of thought, tolerance.

Work in formal groups (for example, programmed from the beginning of the semester collective work on a topic such as "The political system of a particular country", when one student is preparing information on the political regime, the other - the form of government, the third type of government, etc.) makes it possible to teach students of interaction in the professional field, the independent distribution of responsibility, responsibility for their area of work on which the joint result depends. In addition, the independent conduct of parallels between the analysis of international political experience and domestic political practice again contributes to the formation of civic competence and patriotism.

Within the framework of the course "Ukraine and the World: Political, Legal and Social Aspects" the teachers of the department developed a sufficiently large volume of topics for the preparation of reports and abstracts. The preferred form of oral presentation is the

preparation of a presentation. The student's task is to independently develop slides, which most fully reflect the theme, the material should be logically structured, if necessary, illustrated, the presentation is publicly presented on a practical lesson to the group. Presentations are provided as theoretical issues introducing the main ideological and political concepts, trends, personalities of famous politicians, public figures, representatives of socio-political sciences, and problematic issues of the present. In particular, students prepare materials on globalization, key vectors of Ukraine's foreign policy, decentralization issues, etc.

Thus, the student acquires habits to independently process the material, speak in front of the audience, freely defend their socio-political point of view. He learns to argue his political position. In the future, this will become an important part of such a programmatic result of learning as the ability to act socially responsible and consciously.

In addition, discussion of a public presentation, if it is relevant, always leads to a discussion. An alternative can be scheduled in advance to hold debates, round tables, where students prepare arguments on a particular political issue at the end of the presentation. The ability to come to a discussion before consensus, to agree, to listen to the opinion of the political opponent in the educational audience leads to the further formation of such a useful and highly relevant result in a parity democracy as practical tolerance, respect for cultural diversity, and individual differences between people.

Nor should we forget about the general scientific results of studying any discipline. As part of the improvement of the self-organization of the student's educational activities, the use of tasks for the formation of skills to work with the structure of the text (compilation of annotations, plans for the themes of the abstract, the isolation of elements with the main semantic load, the search for the value of specific scientific categories), and tasks for the formation of abstracts of the text (compiling various types of abstract: planned, textual, thematic, etc.) leads to the formation of such a programmatic result of general scientific significance as the ability to independently evaluate to generalize the processed material, to use various sources of information, to draw conclusions, to think abstractly, to apply analysis and synthesis, to demonstrate the skills of independent work.

Socio-political sciences, apparently, as no other, to give the opportunity to work with literature and analysis of documents. Reflection of

literature on the proposed topics is an important element in the independent work of students. Without this form of work, it is not possible either to write a lecture, nor to prepare for practical training. The referencing of literature consists of a thematic list of various sources and their problematic grouping. Also, within the framework of socio-political courses taught by the Department of Philosophy, Ukrainian Studies and Political Science, students are given a wide opportunity to become acquainted with the scientific intellectual heritage in the field of society's life.

One of the means of acquiring the skills of analytical work, we consider the elaboration of socio-political and legal sources. In particular, it is the work of politicians and philosophers, program documents of political organizations, legal norms. As part of the processing of documentary sources, the student must answer the questions on the content of the text, independently draw up the problem questions to the group members and the teacher, to make several test tasks. All this forms an effective skill to summarize their own thoughts, to demonstrate critical, creative, self-critical thinking, to develop the skills of scientific synthesis and analysis. In addition, a critical attitude towards sources and authorities can be attributed to the fruitful consequences of this type of work within sociopolitical courses, which again contributes to the formation of a conscious social position and responsible social behavior.

Conclusions. The analysis of the basic means and forms of work with students in the

process of studying the disciplines of socio-political profile, demonstrates their ability to form the basic general competencies and program results approved in the standard of higher education. In turn, in our opinion, these results can be conditionally divided into those relating to the field of civic competence and the general scientific field. The first is connected with the formation of a conscious citizen who fully possesses knowledge of his own rights and responsibilities as a member of society, is well aware of the values of civil society and modern democracy, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine and on the basis of this knowledge is able to form their own socially conscious behavior, be ready to use their rights and carry out duties. At the same time, the important result is the formation of tolerance and respect for the rights of other members of society. The second group of results is associated with the acquisition of non-specific general competencies, which are formed by almost all disciplines - the ability to abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis, information seeking, etc. The result is the formation of practical skills of a scientist, a specialist in a particular field, in the context of the ability to think critically and creatively independently, to make independent conclusions. All this in general leads to the formation of a competent professional and at the same time a conscious citizen of his state, an active member of society.

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