

COMPETENCIES THAT ALLOW YOU TO RATIONALLY ORGANIZE A FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

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ANNOTATION

Family farming is a complex mechanism. Therefore, its management requires parents, and even more so from each family member, to have economic competencies. The age peculiarity allows students to get married and start a family. This circumstance makes them responsible for the formation of the family economy and its effective management. Accordingly, it is important that students have competencies in family farming. The article discusses the competencies important for the rational organization of the family economy.

Keywords: family, family economy, family budget, competence, competence of family farm organization.

INTRODUCTION

In order to have an idea of the competencies related to the management of family economics, it is necessary to know about the economic function of the family.

One of the main functions of the family is considered to be the economic function. This function is based on "housekeeping, organizing family consumption, forming a family budget, organizing the division of labor, etc." [2].

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

In the study conducted by G.A. Nabiev, the issue of improving technologies for the development of skills for entering into economic relations among students of secondary schools was studied. Particular attention is paid to the essence of economic education, which is carried out in the family. In this process, knowledge and skills are consolidated, which are formed in students and gradually developed. Including: housekeeping (care of seedlings grown in the backyard, timely harvesting of cultivated fruits and vegetables without death; (organization of subsidiary farming, care of domestic animals, increasing their productivity); formation of a family budget; establishing a division of labour in the family; making payments for household and utility services; proper allocation of funds for everyday expenses; storage of food, themed clothing and footwear during the seasons when they are not in use; construction of housing, their current and major repairs; ensuring the serviceability of household (kitchen) appliances and items; positive attitudes towards work and teaching aids; assessment of the quality and suitability of the purchased products; organization of trade relations; mastering knowledge, skills, and abilities in a certain profession [1, p. 23-24.].

This knowledge and skills formed in students will undoubtedly be developed in the later stages of lifelong education. As a result, students become competent, which is a set of economic knowledge, skills, and practical experience.

In the process of conducting the study, based on the opinion of G.A. Nabiev about the economy in the family and the results of upbringing, the main types of competencies in family farming, which are formed in students and develop in stages, were determined. These include:

- competence of participation in the formation of the family budget, its disposal;
- competence of housekeeping (rational management of household farming, organization of subsidiary farming);
- competence to participate in the division of labour in the family;
- competences to regulate consumption in the family (food, clothing, property (household items, housing, vehicles, non-residential premises, land plots, trade or production facilities); general (for household and communal services), as well as personal (everyday expenses, personal expenses, personal affairs); general (for household and utility services) and personal (for everyday expenses, personal needs) payment competencies, cost control;
- competence in the rational handling of food, household items, storage and disposal of property;
- competence in economic construction (housing) repair (household goods and appliances, vehicles), storage (tools);
- competence to know and exercise their rights and obligations as consumers;
- competencies in establishing family entrepreneurship (production and service). [1, p.23-24]

The formation of economic competencies is carried out sequentially - from the initial level, which is characterized by knowledge of the basics of economics, the ability to perform simple economic actions, make calculations, etc. The normative (sufficient) level of competence indicates a sufficient amount of economic knowledge (economic and financial literacy) necessary to maintain a certain standard of living, a stable interest in performing economic actions in the market, and interaction with its main institutions. The regulatory level ensures economic security in the financial and healthcare sectors. A high (creative) level of competence is undoubtedly distinguished by a good command of economic theory and practice. It enables their owner not only to make competent decisions, to conduct analysis on economic problems of interest, but also to independently engage in "economic creativity", for example, in the form of entrepreneurship. This level of economic competence can also be indicative of an individual's ability to generate new knowledge and high cognitive ability. [3, c.14-16]

CONCLUSION

Thus, awareness of the economic function of the family clarifies the understanding of the competencies related to the management of the family economy. The economic function of the family is manifested in the organization of its economic activities. Conducting economic activities organized in the family requires its members to possess economic competencies. Such competencies include the formation of a family budget, housekeeping, and participation in the division labor in the family, regulation of consumption in the family, control over the general and personal expenses of family members, rational attitude to the storage and disposal of food, household items, property, knowledge of their rights and obligations as consumers, their observance, it is important to establish family entrepreneurship, as well as such things as

construction, repair, storage in the household. It is necessary that each member of the family possesses these competencies.

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