DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL PRACTICAL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The development of personal practical competence in students is a critical aspect of their overall education. It encompasses the acquisition and refinement of skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary for successful integration into real-life scenarios. This scientific article explores the significance of personal practical competence in students, its various dimensions, and factors affecting its development. Furthermore, this article presents effective strategies that educational institutions can implement to foster the growth of personal practical competence in students, preparing them for future success.

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's dynamic and interconnected world, personal practical competence has emerged as an essential skillset for students. Unlike purely academic knowledge, personal practical competence encompasses a broad range of skills required to thrive in real-life situations, including problem-solving, critical thinking, communication, adaptability, and resilience. A well-developed personal practical competence empowers students to effectively tackle challenges, make informed decisions, and succeed in their personal and professional lives.

2. Dimensions of Personal Practical Competence:

Personal practical competence can be broadly categorized into three dimensions: cognitive, social, and emotional.

2.1 Cognitive Dimension:

The cognitive dimension of personal practical competence emphasizes the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, analytical abilities, and information processing skills. It equips students with the ability to identify problems, generate solutions, and critically evaluate ideas. By fostering cognitive skills, educational institutions enable students to become autonomous learners, capable of adapting to various scenarios and effectively applying their knowledge.

2.2 Social Dimension:

The social dimension of personal practical competence involves the cultivation of social skills, including effective communication, empathy, teamwork, and conflict resolution. These skills allow students to collaborate effectively with others, build strong interpersonal relationships, and contribute positively to their communities. The social dimension also promotes cultural competency, enhancing students' ability to thrive in diverse environments. 2.3 Emotional Dimension:

The emotional dimension of personal practical competence focuses on developing emotional intelligence, self-awareness, self-regulation, and resilience. It equips students with the skills to manage stress, regulate emotions, and face challenges with optimism and determination. By nurturing emotional competence, educational institutions support the overall well-being of students and enhance their ability to cope with setbacks, fostering mental and emotional resilience.

3. Factors Affecting the Development of Personal Practical Competence:

Numerous factors influence the development of personal practical competence in students:

3.1 Curricular Integration:

Educational institutions should strive to integrate personal practical competence development into the curriculum. This integration can be achieved through project-based learning, casestudies, real-life simulations, and relevant field experiences. By seamlessly blending academic knowledge with hands-on application, students have opportunities to develop and practice personal practical competence skills.

3.2 Teacher Competence:

Teachers play a crucial role in facilitating the development of personal practical competence. By employing effective teaching methods such as inquiry-based learning, problem-solving exercises, and experiential learning, educators can foster students' growth in essential skills. Encouraging open dialogue, active participation, and providing constructive feedback are also vital to creating a supportive learning environment.

3.3 Collaborative Learning:

The inclusion of collaborative learning experiences promotes personal practical competence development. Group tasks, peer-to-peer assessments, and teamwork stimulate the enhancement of social and cognitive skills. The diversity of perspectives and ideas within groups contributes to broader thinking and innovative problem-solving approaches.

4. Strategies to Foster Personal Practical Competence Development:

Educational institutions can employ several effective strategies to foster the development of personal practical competence in students:

4.1 Real-life Application: Providing opportunities for real-life application of academic concepts helps students connect theory with practice, deepening their understanding and consolidating their skillsets.

4.2 Reflection and Self-Assessment: Encouraging students to reflect on their learning experiences and assess their personal practical competence progress strengthens self-awareness and promotes continuous improvement.

4.3 Mentoring and Coaching: Engaging students with mentors and offering coaching sessions enhances their personal and professional development. Mentors provide guidance, support, and serve as role models, enabling students to apply personal practical competence skills in real-world settings.

4.4 Extracurricular Activities: Encouraging participation in diverse extracurricular activities, such as community service, clubs, and sports, fosters personal practical competence growth by encouraging teamwork, leadership, and adaptability.

CONCLUSION

The development of personal practical competence in students is essential for their success in the dynamic and interconnected world. Integrating personal practical competence development into the curriculum and employing effective teaching strategies can significantly enhance students' cognitive, social, and emotional competence. By nurturing these essential skills, educational institutions contribute to the comprehensive development of students, preparing them for future challenges, and enabling them to thrive personally and professionally.

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