

– the method "What is good and what is bad", which offers the student to give examples of four actions: an irresponsible action, a just action, a good action and an action carrying malicious intent;

– psychodiagnostic technique N.E. Boguslavskaya "Finish the sentence", during which the student is asked to complete the diagnostic sentences with one or more words;

– the technique of G.L. Uruntaeva, Y.L. Afonkina "Finish the story." The purpose of this technique is to identify the attitude of children to moral norms. In an individual conversation, the child is invited to continue each of the proposed stories with moral content, to answer questions;

– psychodiagnostic technique R.R. Kalinina "Subject Pictures". The test subject is provided with pictures depicting the positive and negative actions of peers, which he must classify into good and bad actions, explaining his choice;

– the methodology of O.A. Akhverdova "What to do?", involving the immersion of the student in a certain life situation and describe their intended actions in it.

Conclusion. Conducting research using these methods allows us to identify the level and characteristics of the formation of moral concepts, norms, the dynamics of the process of spiritual and moral development, aimed at the formation of moral qualities in students with intellectual disabilities, which, in turn, will allow us to determine the directions of further pedagogical activity in the framework of moral education.

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VOLUNTEERING AS A MEANS OF FORMING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES OF FUTURE DEFECTOLOGISTS

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Keywords: volunteering, professional competence, students, defectologists.

The process of professional training of future pedagogical specialists, whose activities are aimed at helping children in need, their families and envi-

ronment, who are not able to solve their problems without the help of other people, does not always fully contribute to their professional development and general cultural development, the formation of motivation and interest in future professional activities. That is why there is a need to improve the educational process of the university in the context of the professionalization of the content and technology of teaching, focused on the development of students' motives and interests in this type of activity, intentions to realize themselves in this profession, the system of theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

The study of the personal formation of future teachers – defectologists, the relationship between personal self-determination and professional self-determination in the future (E.V. Martynova, V.E. Chudnovskiy) made it possible to draw a conclusion about the demand for students' volunteer activities in professional education. In the studies of E.S. Azarova, E.V. Akimova, C.B. Aleshenok, E.D. Akhmetgaleeva, L.B. Vandysheva, L.V. Bolotova, I.N. Grigorieva, G.P. Medvedeva, A.V. Morova, L.E. Nikitina, E.A. Panova, S.V. Teterskiy and others revealed the educational potential of practice-oriented volunteer activity.

According to L.E. Sikorskoy, volunteer activity has a number of important pedagogical functions, the purpose of which is to help in the socialization of student youth: - personally developing, - value-semantic, - innovative-initiative, creative-transformative and others [1].

According to A.N. Sender, the professional orientation of a person consists of the following components: professional intentions that determine the goal of life; motivational sphere, providing a reasoned choice of the sphere of work and profession; interests and inclinations as a starting basis for the further development of professional abilities [2].

The purpose of the study is to analyze the possibilities of using volunteering as a practice-oriented type of activity for future teachers-defectologists.

Material and methods. The material of this study was a set of concepts, data of theoretical conclusions obtained in the course of studying volunteering as a type of practice-oriented activity for the formation of professional skills (E.D. Akhmetgaleeva, L.B. Vandysheva, L.V. Bolotova, I.N. Grigorieva, G.P. Medvedeva, A.V. Morova, L.E. Nikitina, A.N. Sender and etc.).

Theoretical research methods were used in the work: a comparative scientific analysis of publications on the problem under consideration, which made it possible to formulate the initial positions of the research and methodological recommendations for realizing the possibilities of volunteering in the process of professional training of teachers-defectologists.

Findings and their discussion. According to scientists (I.A. Zimnyaya, V.A. Slastenin, A.V. Khutorskoy) in the process of education, it is necessary not only to provide a person with some kind of knowledge and develop some of his abilities and qualities, but to purposefully prepare him for the application of this knowledge in practice in certain life circumstances. An important trend in the de-

velopment of modern pedagogical education is the transition from a qualification approach in the professional training of a student to a competency-based one.

In our opinion, the formation of a professional orientation, competence and strengthening of the practical skills of future pedagogical specialists can be facilitated by their participation in volunteer activities.

Volunteering is a link between theoretical training of future specialists and their practical training, as well as one of the important components of organizing educational work with students. The formation of the professional orientation of the latter is possible through the implementation of the following areas of volunteer activity: psychological - pedagogical, social, social, cultural, preventive and leadership.

As noted by N.F. Basov, volunteering provides an opportunity to gain social experience, get recommendations for further advancement and career growth. The end result of the development of volunteerism should be an increase in the spiritual and moral potential of society, an increase in the role of public organizations in solving social problems, and the achievement of social and economic stability in society.

An important component of volunteer activity is direct practical activity, which is associated with an increase in the level of professional competence of specialists, their motivation for this activity, the development of its regulatory and legal framework, and the acquisition of practical skills in this area.

The conditions for the development of competencies in volunteering are:

- presence of a group of like-minded people acting as initiators, coordinators of volunteer activities;
- ensuring a favorable moral climate, prestige of the volunteer movement;
- using volunteering as a way to improve the social status of a young person;
- the volunteer movement is organized according to the needs, motives of activity, taking into account age characteristics and social situation;
- the use of activities that are significant for students as the basis of volunteering [3].

Participation in the volunteer movement ensures the interiorization of the spiritual and moral humanistic values of youth, forms the professional orientation of the individual, contributes to the development of social experience. Therefore, the purpose of the development of volunteer activities at the university, we consider the creation of conditions for self-realization, the acquisition of new knowledge and skills, the improvement of the professional (in general) and organizational (in particular) abilities of students, as well as for the realization of the rights of students to voluntary, gratuitous and direct participation in competent solving socially significant problems of the population, protecting national and state interests.

Belarusian scientists (G.V. Gatalskaya, L.L. Lazarchuk, A.N. Sender and others) consider volunteering as one of the most important conditions for the professional development of students in the process of studying at a university.

M.V. Pevnaya, L.I. Shevtsova emphasize that volunteering allows you to consolidate in practice the knowledge gained in the process of studying at the university, to increase the professional and educational motivation of students, as well as to form the most important professional skills and abilities of the future specialist in the social and humanitarian sphere [4].

Conclusion. Thus, participation in volunteer activities is one of the prerequisites for quality education. The organization of this practice-oriented activity will help students to fully engage in the educational process of educational institutions, to acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities in interaction with various groups of children. Volunteering is an important institution for social, cultural, economic and environmental development, as an effective means of socializing youth. Professional volunteering, included in the pedagogical process of the university, will contribute to the formation of students' outlook and gaining work experience in the chosen specialty.

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A TEENAGER AS AN OBJECT OF SOCIAL AND PEDAGOGICAL WORK

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The modern education system is able to independently prevent the consequences of deviant behavior of adolescents, such as a tendency to alcoholism, drug addiction, addictions, offenses, and etc. The optimal solution is preliminary preventive socio-pedagogical work with younger adolescents in the conditions of an educational institution. The sensitivity of this age to the perception of the ongoing work will make it possible not only to avoid the problems of deviant behavior, but also to direct behavior to the formation of correct value attitudes focused on universal humane values. The purpose of our study: to consider adolescents as an object of socio-pedagogical work in the conditions of an educational institution.