



FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF FUTURE KINDERGARTENERS

Muminova Munavvarkhan Yusupovna

Teacher of the Fergana Region National Center for Training Pedagogues in New
Methods "Department of Preschool, Elementary and Special Education Methods"

Abstract

This article talks about the goals and tasks of the educational concept, the creative approach of the educator in the process of teaching children, the social competence of the educator of the preschool education organization.

Keywords: nutt, educator, competence, pedagogical concept, seminar, training circle.

The child's pre-school education and what competencies he/she has are defined in the "State requirements for the development of primary and pre-school children of the Republic of Uzbekistan" according to 5 areas of the child's development. These are:

- Formation of physical development and healthy lifestyle;
- Socio-emotional development;
- Speech, communication, reading and writing;
- Development of the cognitive process;
- Creative development.

Person-oriented education is the main principle of education and upbringing reflected in the "First Step" State Curriculum and the Concept of Development of Pre-School Education until 2030. It should be mentioned that in order to provide children with a comfortable environment that provides them with equal opportunities to develop at an individual pace and increase their individual potential and interest, the educator must have certain professional competencies.

Pedagogical competences reflect the combined set of motivation for independent movement based on knowledge, skills and acquired values. Competent personnel can perform professional tasks effectively and qualitatively. Modern competence includes not only skills, knowledge and skills, but also values and moral qualities. Each educator has a different personality, temperament, and parenting style. However, the approach to the child, his education and development should be the same for all educators. That is why the professional standard set the same requirements for all educators. Practice shows that it is difficult to imagine a modern kindergarten without





new information technologies. Possession of ICT helps to increase the efficiency of the educational process, to improve the professional qualifications of educators.

Human qualities of the pedagogue are of particular importance in the educational process. These qualities include humanity, justice, kindness, patience, correctness, truthfulness, responsibility, fairness, obligation, objectivity, generosity, love for people, respect, high spirituality, optimism, emotional restraint, the need for communication, interest in the life of students, nobility, self-criticism, friendship, restraint, dignity, patriotism, religious faith, principles, emotional culture, etc. There are certain rules about what a person's appearance means. Good results can be achieved by studying them.

For example, clasped hands are considered to mean rejection. However, this is not always the case. This, of course, can be a sign of rejection. But it can also indicate the interlocutor's shyness or self-doubt. That is why there is no absolute rule that will always apply here. However, in a discussion, you can find out what the interlocutor is thinking about by a number of signs. Every action has its own basis. In science, three different approaches to the essence of culture are understood: axiological, functional and personal. In the axiological view, directions in pedagogy and education are considered. An active view allows to apply the essence of pedagogical methods and tools. In the individual-personal plan, it is understood that the kindergartener's pedagogical culture consists of the essence of his description in his professional activity. Pedagogical culture exists in material and spiritual forms, like universal culture. Pedagogical knowledge, theories, concepts, pedagogical experience accumulated by humanity and great scholars, and professional and ethical norms constitute the spiritual and spiritual wealth of pedagogical culture. The material wealth of pedagogical culture is teaching and training tools. The general culture of a young pedagogue represents the maturity of his socio-significant characteristics in professional activity. Culture is the development of a person, the degree of realization of his mental powers and abilities in practical activities, etc. Cultural development of a person is the process of development of his knowledge, beliefs, abilities, character by the environment.

There are various forms and methods of developing the qualifications of educators, and they can be implemented step by step. Among the many forms and methods aimed at developing competence in working with educators, the following can be distinguished:

Seminar - creative classes aimed at developing creative thinking and creating innovative projects.





Modeling games. Business and role-playing games include modeling of the real process, during which optimal professional decisions are made based on the analysis of artificially created pedagogical situations.

Collective problem solving, group discussion or brainstorming; training in small groups to improve professional skills; scientific and practical conferences dedicated to the methods of self-education, the results of the innovative activity of the preschool educational institution.

Pedagogical circle - directs educators to study the latest research in the field of psychology and pedagogy, methodical literature, helps to identify different approaches to solving pedagogical problems, improves the skills of logical thinking and argumentation of their positions, conciseness of statements, teaches accuracy and correctness. This form provides criteria for evaluating participants' responses, speeches, and actions:

- General knowledge;
- Professional knowledge, abilities, skills;
- Ability to get out of difficult situations, speed.

The business game can be used not only as a test lesson based on the results of a theoretical seminar on a problem relevant to a preschool educational institution, but also in the development of new problem solutions. For example: "Is it easy to be a preschooler? «

An idea bank is a smart way to collectively solve problems that cannot be solved using traditional methods at this stage. For example: "Ecology of play", "Fair of pedagogical ideas", "The best developing game".

Master class. Its main purpose is to get acquainted with pedagogical experience, work system, author's findings and everything that helped the educator to achieve the best results.

Pedagogical activity style. A kindergartener's pedagogical activity, like any other activity, has its own specific style. The style of activity consists of a stable system of methods, situations, and forms in the full sense, and it exists in various conditions. It depends on the structure of the activity and the personal-psychological characteristics of the subject. The professional potential of the pedagogue. The limited quality of the pedagogue is not important, but their set, complete system is important. The system, character, new integrated concept of the kindergartener's skill is reflected in the professional potential (PKP) of the pedagogue. The important aspect of such a definition is that it combines many aspects of training and activity of a kindergartener of different plans and levels. In short, the closest general concept of the professional





potential of a pedagogue is the professional knowledge of a pedagogue. Professionalism is knowing how to think and act professionally. The general structure of the kindergartener's professional potential includes intellectual, grounded, communicative, creative and professional skills.

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