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## METHODOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY OF FORMATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S INTEREST IN PROFESSION AND LABOR

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**Abstract.** This article discusses the development and upbringing of preschool children, the age characteristics of preschool children and their teaching to work, the means and methods of arousing interest in the profession in preschool children are widely covered in science.

**Keywords.** Education, pedagogical process, play, profession, mental, spiritual, worldview, personal qualities, responsibility, independence, consistency, willpower, etc.

### I. Introduction.

Pedagogical, aimed at ensuring the full development of children. The process is complex and colorful. Issues of education - organizational forms of educational work, various types of children's activities: through teaching in the classroom, creative and regular games, independent work of children, acquaintance with their own work and the work of adults, self-education. ziga service, outings, hygienic activities will be increased. The successful implementation of educational work depends on the correct organization of each type of pedagogical process in the preschool education of children. Education is important in the pedagogical process of preschool education and through daily life, play, work, and exercise is increased. Education and upbringing tasks will be solved in the course.

Children are surrounded by life and nature, speech development and literacy, the simplest in math, physical education, visual arts, music acquire a system of imagination and knowledge, skills and abilities. The knowledge, skills and competencies that children need to acquire before school is defined in the curriculum of the educational institution, which is the generality of the children development and preparation for school education. Teaching in the classroom is

based on the principles of didactics, taking into account the age and specific characteristics of children, in a certain sequence, the content is gradually complicated. As a result, it develops and nurtures.

In our society, human activity is based on teamwork and it starts in childhood (in the family, in the peer community in kindergarten, in school, and so on) so in a community of preschoolers it is necessary to teach them to live, to play together, to work, to take responsibility for the task at hand. Collaborative activity requires concerted action, evokes common emotions and frustrations, and thus shapes organizational behavior. The desire to work and learn begins with the first independent action. Every kid says, "I AM." uses words that express the first requirement to do something independently. The child should be encouraged to strive for independence. Even if the shoes are not in the hands of children, the child should wear them himself. It happens that not only the children, but also their parents can't bear to wait for the child to finish something. Against the wishes of their son or daughter, they can help the child or for themselves rush to do. The result is their first attempt at independent action goes out. They talk about what it's like to be a child without a habit of working in the future they don't think. However, it is in the

independence of a small child that the first hard work is born. It is well-known that a child's desire for independence is fraught with difficulties in his path, which makes it difficult to develop these qualities. Overcoming adversity builds resilience and character in a child. On the one hand, if the child is not independent in the smallest detail and trusts others in everything, there will be no referral. He doesn't take reading as his job either, he expects help from outside, and it is difficult to teach him to prepare for independent lessons. School from the first day of its independence.

Independence takes many forms at different stages of preschool and is determined by different needs. Preschoolers are just beginning to learn basic self-care. It is not a matter of making primary self-service easier for parents. Most importantly, the child learns to discipline. Play is important for the full development of preschool children; it is their main activity. The child's personality during the game begins to take shape as a subject of activity. The game has been popular for a long time; scientists, pedagogues, psychologists, philosophers, sociologists, ethnographers and culture has attracted the attention of officials. Indeed, play is an activity for children of all ages to explore the world around them and the different relationships between people. Preschoolers' play activities vary in content from day to day. Because the game is constantly changing, the child does not get tired of playing. A child's various attitudes toward the environment, people, things, and himself are manifested in a game that is constantly changing in content and form. Children's different needs, desires and interests, abilities and many personal qualities are directly developed during play. The importance of children's active participation in the process of play for mental development is that the various qualities and qualities of children are not only manifested in the process of play, but also the qualities and

qualities are strengthened and mastered. Therefore, from a psychological point of view, a well-organized game develops the child's personality in all respects, and at the same time promotes the rapid development of all mental processes of the child - perception, perception, attention, memory, thinking, imagination and will. helps.

Because the game is essentially an active imitation of the behavior and attitudes of adults, to strengthen the qualities and to know the rules of etiquette provides a wide range of options for. A preschooler is playing while practicing medicine or teaching, all related to the profession strives to display qualities. If they're too addicted to the game, the qualities inherent in the roles they perform are expressed in such a sincere, creative way will be. There is no limit to the content of games for children. Preschoolers can reflect all aspects of adult life in their play. The importance of play is to influence the development of the child's personality. Properly organized activities have a great impact on the comprehensive development of children, both physically, mentally, aesthetically and morally. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the content of social relations is being renewed, and the education of the younger generation in the spirit of hard work is seen as a social necessity on a new basis, on the one hand, on the basis of our national pedagogical values and on the other. Because labor is the source of social development, the main condition for meeting all material and spiritual needs. So, labor is the main form of human activity, the meaning of human life, the duty of every member of society, the basis of personal development. Labor has long been a moral principle of society, the basis of material and spiritual culture and social development. Labor is not only a source of personal material well-being, but also a service to the people, care for the motherland, putting the interests of the

people above personal interests. is also the basis. Introducing labor education to children in the process of education, to develop in them a desire to work, to enjoy the results of their work respect for the working people, for the benefit of society, through the formation of feelings such as the ability to work, dedication, and a creative approach to work ethical qualities must be structured.

like being able to enjoy the crown respect for the working people, for the benefit of society, through the formation of feelings such as the ability to work, dedication, and a creative approach to work ethical qualities must be structured. In teaching children to work, first of all, psychological and practical training: the development of teamwork skills play an important role. Diligence in the process of mental, intellectual and practical preparation of young people for work, with the formation of such qualities as courage, devotion, honesty, discipline moral and volitional qualities are also formed. It is especially important to develop work culture skills. Because Cultivation begins with hard work. So work hard a cultured person does not come out of a person who does not love and appreciate. A person's consciousness, upbringing, first of all, depends on his attitude to work appears. Work glorifies and invites beauty. Life without work called meaningless. The life of a person who does not work is boring. Unday a person becomes spiritually poor and physically weak. The secret to longevity is also labor. If you don't work, even talent will die. Any kind of work develops ability. Children go to work first in the family, in preschool institutions and the whole system of the educational process. Children every simple task in the garden and in the family should become his daily task. The child is an educator to understand the importance and culture of labor observing the work of adults, the types of work that children do organizes excursions on the surface.

Involvement of children in various labor processes to get acquainted with the work of adults will help them to have a certain impression of the life around them, things and their properties, ways of processing materials, devices and tools. Working children need attention, intelligence, ingenuity and creativity requires possession. In the process of work, children do certain types of work (one-page folding the paper, cutting a shape to the pattern, the desired length from a number of concepts and terms that refer to actions such as measurement) to use, to give consistency in the work done. This is a child's speech enriches with new words, gives an opportunity to think, to form a worldview will give. Work is unique to children in each age group taking into account that it can only have a positive effect if it is properly supervised or guided possible. V.I. According to Loginov, in order to educate children to work they have mastered a system of knowledge about work and job skills will need to:

1. Work begins with the definition of the goal and its outcome (goal - image of labor).
2. Select the required materials for the purpose of the work.
3. Select the tools needed to process the material.
4. Perform labor efforts to achieve a result.

Thus, labor activity is formed during the preschool age. Preschool is one of the most important aspects of childhood that child labor is related to play. During the game, an action is always focused on a work process. On the other hand, it makes sense to turn the work process into a form of play. Knowledge of labor education influences the formation, organization, development and results of children's individual labor activity. Children imitate adults and learn to work better and more purposefully. Through their knowledge,



they develop the right attitude to work, interest in it, the desire to imitate adults in their work, a sense of care for things, as well as the acquisition of a profession that is for everyone and for the whole nation. and the need for awareness.

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