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**TECHNOLOGY OF FORMING THE INTEREST OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN CHOOSING A PROFESSION*****Nargiza Djamilova****Tashkent State Pedagogical University Named After Nizami Professor, Doctor Of Pedagogical Sciences, Dsc. Tashkent, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Pedagogy, methodology, preschool education, general secondary education, monitoring, rating.

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**Abstract:** Preschool education is the main link of the continuous education system. Decision No. PQ-4312/3106 of May 10, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of the preschool education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" is aimed at further improving the preschool education system, forming the consciousness of a healthy, active, socially adapted child, and the educational process in preschool educational organizations. the wide implementation of innovative and ICT, the implementation of STEAM educational elements in preschool educational organizations, as well as the creation of an individual-oriented, free creative environment aimed at developing children's free professional interests are defined as priority tasks. Along with these tasks, it is important to develop technologies aimed at developing children's intellectual and cognitive abilities.

**INTRODUCTION**

On a global scale (South Korea, Finland, Germany, France, Great Britain, etc.) development of creative technologies aimed at increasing the psychophysiological, intellectual, creative potential of children, creating an innovative educational environment focused on the individual in preschool educational organizations, and forming children's mathematical ideas, directing them to the profession, On the basis of innovative approaches based on modern information and communication technologies, scientific and practical researches are being conducted on the improvement of mechanisms of quality indicators of preschool education..

Occupation is a person's labor activity; type of continuous training; it requires knowledge, skill, experience, which allows to perform a certain type of work competently. [17] A profession is a necessary job for a person, which he does in his free time and serves his country. There are so many professions in life, scientists say that there are more than 40 thousand professions in the world.

Everyone should study and get an education in order to get a job. First of all, we should form the interest in the profession in children from a young age, especially in the pre-school period. For this, we need to take into account the interests and abilities of children and form their interest in choosing different professions in the future.

## THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the concept of development of preschool education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, a number of priority directions of development of preschool education system have been determined. In particular, "Creating conditions for intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of preschool children; Tasks such as "introduction of innovations, advanced pedagogical and information and communication technologies into the pre-school education system" are highlighted. [4]

In addition, in the improved "First Step" state curriculum, taking into account the individual needs of the child, creating favorable conditions for their comprehensive and comprehensive development, taking into account the child's rights, specific development characteristics and abilities in the organization of the educational process based on the approach, the tasks of children's development are mentioned [2].

Accordingly, it is important to form interest in choosing a profession in children of preschool age. Taking into account the interests and abilities of children, it is necessary to form their interest in choosing different professions in the future.

Kozlova M.V. emphasized the role of visual methods in the formation of children's ideas about professions: viewing illustrations, showing films, showing examples. He followed the principle of gradation in expanding preschool children's ideas about professions.

T. A. Markova and V. G. The Nechayevs attached great importance to the excursion. They believed that the excursion is the best way to form ideas about professions of preschool children.

E. According to Ginsberg, the process of choosing a profession is closely related to the emotional and intellectual development of a child and consists of three overlapping stages: the imaginative period (4-11 years old), the period of tests and attempts. (11-17 years old), real period (17-21 years old) [13].

Along with attempts to "psychologically justify" the choice of a profession, recognizing only subjective factors, other concepts are being developed in Western psychology, which take into account the influence of objective factors on the choice of a profession, but subjective factors are decisive remains. These are the so-called "technocratic" theories, which are based on the doctrine of "human relations", the state and structure of the local economy and the labor market (M. Musgrave, E. Gross, D. Hayes, etc.).

D. Super believes that the development of periods and stages of a person's life can be controlled partly by facilitating the process of formation of abilities and interests, partly by helping him understand reality and develop his "I" concept. The formation of professional aspirations is, in essence, the process of developing and establishing this concept.

The systematic-theoretical model of career orientation is based on the psychological professional immaturity of the person who has chosen his profession.

Determining the essence of professional self-determination is still an unsolved problem, therefore, solving this problem has an important place in the creative search of representatives of various fields of science. A solid scientific basis was created in local pedagogy and psychology, which largely determined modern approaches to this problem. Here V. V. Nazimov, A. E. Golomstok, E. A. Klimov, B. A. Fedorshin, L. A. We can note Yowaishi's studies. A characteristic feature of these studies is the increased attention to personal aspects of professional self-determination (I-concept of personality development by R. Burns). The greatest contribution to the development of approaches to the definition of the concept of "professional self-determination" and to the description of the professional ontogeny of a person as a labor subject is E. A. Added by Klimov.

Currently, the best known in Russia is E. A. Periodicity of human development as a subject of labor proposed by Klimov. According to this theory, the game from 3 to 6-8 years old is the mastery of the "basic meanings" of human activity, as well as the first acquaintance with certain professions (driver, doctor, seller, teacher, etc. ).

In the pre-school age, the process of getting children interested in the profession should be completed by forming a positive emotional attitude towards the professional activities of adults. According to psychologists, the younger a child begins to learn about the world of professions, the easier it will be for him to choose the profession he wants in the future and to find his place in life. Another important aspect of the issue is that it is a very important issue not only for the child, but also for the society. After all, the socio-economic and spiritual development of the society depends on the potential of the personnel, their serious attitude towards their profession, their love for their profession, their willingness to work, and because of it, they make themselves and the people around them happy..

N.V.Naumova, O.G.Makarova, O.G.Sharakhova focus on the need to form the competence of early career orientation in children in DMTT and emphasize the need to rely on the following principles when choosing pedagogical and psychological methods of interest in the profession:

- the principle of integration of educational fields, taking into account the age and capabilities of the students;
- the principle of supporting children's initiative in various activities;
- the principle of mutual cooperation and joint efforts of adults and children, recognizing that the child is a full participant in the educational relationship;
- the principle of organization of educational activities taking into account the individual characteristics of each child;
- the principle of creating an opportunity for the child to fully experience all the stages of childhood, amplifying the child's development (ensuring the child's fullness, enrichment);
- the principle of stimulating the child's interest and desire to learn about various activities;
- the principle of age appropriateness of preschool education (conditions, requirements, development characteristics, methods and requirements are suitable for children's age);
- the principle of developmental (in terms of systematicity and consistency) education;
- the principle of using innovation (new information technologies).

In MTT, children are introduced to professions through various organizational ways and methods.

The first way is through excursions, training, purposeful walks. In this, various methods are used, such as observation, film and slide film, slide show, television broadcasting, fiction, conversation about what

has been seen and heard, teacher's and children's stories, teacher's story and explanation, didactic games.

The second way is during training and non-training. It involves hygienic and pedagogically possible work (cleaning the building, washing dishes, ironing and ironing the washed laundry, sewing festive clothes, playing with children, training preparation of necessary materials for the lesson, etc.) performing in front of children, observing, showing and explaining, talking, telling by the educator and similar materials are used. After observation, it would be appropriate to organize similar types of work with children: mending torn books after visiting the library, sewing clothes for a doll after visiting a fashion atelier, etc.

The third way is the joint work of children with adults. Children's work together with adults can be different (washing houseplants, preparing furrows for planting seedlings or seeds in the field, cleaning the inside of the building, etc.)

At this point, it is good to involve parents in this educational process when introducing older children to the professions. In most foreign countries, parents are directly involved in the process of training in preschool education organizations in the formation of children's interest in the profession.

Vocational guidance is a targeted activity that helps young people to choose a career in accordance with their interests, abilities, skills and society's need for various careers. It is created on the basis of the unity of interdisciplinary developing theory and practice and is implemented in the educational process..

Vocational guidance theory is a complex of various views, ideas and imaginations aimed at the effective organization of vocational guidance activities, and it is a form of scientific knowledge organization that gives a complete picture of the laws of interdependence of the two processes, directs young people to their personal interests, abilities and skills. is to direct them to suitable professions necessary for society.

Early career orientation - includes a set of activities conducted with children of preschool and primary education age to interest children in professions, to introduce them to professions and to form professional ideas in them.

In the preschool educational organization, early career orientation of children includes such qualities as organization, participation in the work process with personal initiative, self-control in work, self-evaluation, completion of the work started, a responsible approach to work, respect for the results of other people's work and their includes cultivating interest in the profession.

Career introduction focuses on:

- the social nature of each profession;
- positive mutual assistance relationship between workers;
- explaining that any profession is important.

Also, in this process, the following main components of labor activity are introduced:

- the purpose of work, its social importance;
- selection of materials (professional and work materials);
- equipping (preparing tools necessary for work);
- labor process (labor actions performed to achieve the goal);
- the result is the product of labor.

5-7-year-old children are interested in the work of adults, they are eager to participate in a work process with adults or to do something independently.

## CONCLUSION

A child's interest in choosing a profession mainly manifests itself in 2 forms: temporary interest and significant, permanent interest. In the process of growing up, the child receives education in the family, in the educational institution, in the school, in the community - in the neighborhood. The influence of social factors and subjects (family environment, MTT environment, parents, educators, etc.) that influence the formation of students' interest in the profession plays an important role. Therefore, it is everyone's equal duty to direct the child to choose an early profession. Accordingly, in the second chapter of our dissertation, we will cover the organizational-methodical foundations of the formation of interest in professions in preschool children through game technologies.

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