

BASIC COMPETENCIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

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Annotation. The article presents basic competencies in preschool children, issues of development of thinking activity of preschool children based on the competence approach. At the same time, it is mentioned about the organization of educational activities in centers that develop preschool children based on a competency approach.

Аннотация: В статье представлены базовые компетенции дошкольников, вопросы развития мыслительной деятельности дошкольников на основе компетентностного подхода. При этом ведутся разговоры об организации образовательной деятельности в центрах развития дошкольников на основе компетентностного подхода.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda tayanch kompetensiyalari, kompetensiyaviy yondashish asosida maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar fikrlash faolligini rivojlantirish masalalari keltirilgan. Shu bilan birgalikda maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga kompetensiyaviy yondashuv asosida rivojlantiruvchi markazlarda ta'limiy faoliyatlarni tashkil etish to'g'risida so'z boradi.

Key words. Competency approach, child, competence, developmental centers, basic competence, communicative, knowledge, perception, intuition, social, personal.

Ключевые слова: Компетентностный подход, ребенок, компетентность, центры развития, базовая компетентность, коммуникативная, познавательная, восприятие, интуиция, социальная, личностная.

Kalit so'zlar. Kompetensiyaviy yondashuv, bola, kompetensiya, rivojlantiruvchi markazlar, tayanch kompetensiya, kommunikativ, bilish, idrok, sezgi, ijtimoiy, shaxsiy.

INTRODUCTION.

In order to achieve the quality and efficiency of pre-school education, it is important to organize meaningful and interesting daily activities of children, to make effective use of free time, to identify their abilities and to have a creative approach to the process accordingly, to make the activities and resources for children meet the needs of children and society. It is an appropriate process. For this, the competency approach in preschool education is an important issue. Competency approach in preschool education means preparing children for use in familiar or unfamiliar situations encountered in everyday life through the knowledge acquired in educational organizations. to prepare the personality of the growing child for life, to form the

methods of activity related to the acquisition of moral norms and values, communication with other people, and the formation of the image of "I" in him, necessary for solving vital issues involves preparation.

Today, working with a unique methodical, pedagogical, psychological preparation in improving the content of preschool education has become a requirement of the times. Because improving the content of preschool education is a broad concept, and its effective implementation requires the condition of the building of the preschool educational organization, the participation of educators, educators, assistant educators, parents and children in the educational process should be innovative. requires. Enrichment with the number and quality of pedagogical-psychological, methodical, fiction literature, suitable and specific literature for each age group in the process of competence approach based on "State requirements for the development of children of primary and preschool age" and "First Step" State curriculum. is also an important issue. The organization of educational and developmental game centers that encourage children to think while playing and the involvement of parents and the public in coordinating their activities and other similar factors increase the content of preschool education.

In this process, paying attention to the formation of competencies in the child's development areas will never lose its relevance as a demand of the times. Because the upbringing of a mature generation is the main priority of any country. In this regard, our first president, Islam Karimov, said: "Every state, every nation, in the image of its children, in the image of the young generation that is growing up, shows the most beautiful qualities of this nation, its noble dreams. it is natural for him to see his support and supporter, who is capable of showing courage and self-sacrifice in the implementation"

In fact, in order to ensure the development of the new Uzbekistan in the future, today's generation needs to be physically and mentally healthy and intellectually capable. This requirement requires increasing attention to the education and training of the young generation in preschool education and training organizations. For this purpose, further improvement of the system of preschool education in our country, strengthening of material and technical base, expansion of the network of preschool educational institutions, provision of qualified pedagogic personnel, radical improvement of the level of preparation of children for school education, education and upbringing important works were carried out on the implementation of modern educational programs and technologies, and the creation of conditions for the comprehensive intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of children.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS.

The involvement of parents and the public in the coordination of their activities and the establishment of educational development centers, which encourage children

to think while playing, reflect problematic situations in games, and other similar factors increase the content of preschool education.

Preschool education serves as a basis for the development of basic competencies of a child. It develops at the next stages of education, as well as throughout his life. The state curriculum is based on a competency-based approach. It is aimed at developing competencies that are formed in various types of children's activities during preschool education and upbringing.

Competence is a set of knowledge, skills, abilities and values of a child.

A competent child can mobilize and apply his knowledge, skills and abilities in a specific situation, achieve his goal and solve age-appropriate tasks at each stage of development.

Competency approach in education of preschool children is aimed at forming children's ability to effectively respond to cognitive needs, problems and opportunities, developing moral norms and values, communicating with other people, personal ("I" concept) includes the formation of.

PRESCHOOL CHILD (6-7 YEARS OLD).

CORE COMPETENCIES

- Communicative.
- Social.
- Personal (building the concept of "I").
- Knowing.

Communicative competence - requires having constructive methods and means of interaction with people around; the ability to communicate and successfully solve the game, knowledge, household and creative tasks that arise.

This competence includes the development of speech. Speech is a necessary tool for a child's cognitive and social development and knowledge of the world. In a rich and stimulating learning environment, children develop oral and written communication skills that help them to believe in themselves, build relationships with others, participate in activities to build their understanding of the world, and work on projects as a team. It helps to do it. Children can express themselves in order to be understood by adults and other children. They listen and observe to understand what is being said; listen to questions and tasks and answer them accordingly. They are positive about activities that involve speaking, especially reading and writing. They know different forms and functions of speech, use them and, if necessary, adapt them in different communication situations.

This competence also includes the ability to independently use various means of communication and channels to obtain information; strengthens the ability to search, analyze and select, organize, change and store the necessary information for use in education and development.

Social competence is a child's ability to work together with peers and adults, observing the established order and etiquette. Children learn to respect others and take what they have to say into account. They follow the rules of behavior necessary for effective work in groups. In problematic situations, they take actions to solve them in accordance with their age and individual development characteristics. They increasingly see themselves as part of a group and understand that they have rights and responsibilities. They are open to individual differences. Children can live in harmony with others. They communicate with different people and recognize the cultural diversity of those around them, help and support them.

Personal competence (creating the concept of "I"). Through the development of personal competence, the child demonstrates a number of characteristics that are formed in preschool age and improve throughout his life. This competency includes the child's ability to take responsibility for self-care and the skills to manage their daily life and practice a sustainable healthy lifestyle. Children learn their place in life and learn to care for their own well-being as well as that of others. The child is independent and self-confident. He knows his strengths and weaknesses and starts working on their elimination. He understands that he is different from others. Can put forward and promote his ideas; learns to make decisions for himself. He knows how to choose, sets goals for himself. He shows initiative and responsibility for his actions. He shares his favorite things, interests, feelings. Meets growing physical, cognitive, emotional and social needs. He expresses his needs and knows how to satisfy them, he can manage himself; follows the rules of a healthy lifestyle, rules of cultural and hygienic order, engages in physical education, shows responsibility for his health.

Competence of knowledge: acquiring knowledge, studying and learning; includes the ability to independently search, analyze, and select information needed to understand the environment. Through movement and interaction, children develop learning and learning strategies. They study and discover new objects in the environment. They observe and experience while playing and interacting with others. They find new opportunities to understand and solve problems. They share their discoveries and gradually become independent, self-directed, analytical, and creative individuals. Children focus on problem solving, develop problem-solving strategies, and understand the world around them and can use their cognitive abilities to set goals for explanation. Children can pursue their interest in learning, enjoy learning and share what they have learned, and share their discoveries with others.

Cognitive activity is a personal characteristic expressed in independence and interest in the environment, aimed at mastering social experience.

The development of cognitive activity is in the process of thinking and perception and is determined by qualitative changes and indicators. An energetic child is interested

in activities, shows diligence in learning, determines the results of activities in the meaningful learning process, cultural aspects of the situation.

The development of cognitive activity in preschool children is manifested in questions, reasoning, and is characterized by goal orientation in a particular field. Activities using game technologies are an important tool for the development of cognitive activity of preschool children. Also, the effective use of all possible and age-appropriate equipment for the child to feel himself as the subject of his activity serves for the full development of the child's competencies.

In pre-school educational organizations, activities in the centers are also very important for the development of basic competencies of the child. Through the activities in the centers, the child's cognitive processes are formed, attention, sensory perception, fine motor skills are developed, humanitarian feelings are formed in children, and there is an opportunity to create positive images.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it can be said that preschool education serves as a basis for the development of basic competencies of a child. It develops at the next stages of education, as well as throughout his life. For example, communicative competence is important not only for the life of a child, but also for the life of an adult. A person cannot socialize without communication. Knowledge of competence leads this person to maturity. Therefore, it is appropriate to always take into account and develop basic competencies when teaching a child.

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