



COMPETENCY OF THE EDUCATOR IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

It is natural for educators to form pre-school children from an early age, to educate them into independent-minded, socially flexible young people. In order to fulfill these tasks and be able to fulfill them fully, each educator must have high knowledge, pedagogical technique and moral virtue in his field.
It is an urgent task and the need of the hour to train future teachers in the process of social adaptation of students in a preschool educational organization. A distinctive feature of the child's socialization is that it is difficult for him to evaluate and control the norms of behavior promoted by society.

KEYWORDS

Intensive activity, deep reforms, independent-minded, behaviour of social education, subject, social environment, from the dictionary meaning.

Introduction

The process of continuous reforms carried out in our country requires the supply of highly qualified personnel to the field, along with the increased responsibility of pedagogues. In order to fulfill these tasks and be able to fulfill them fully, each teacher must have high knowledge, pedagogical technique and moral virtue in his field.

Today, in the conditions of deep reforms in our country, human psychology, its views, beliefs, moral values and social roles are being reconstructed. The problem of social adaptation is becoming urgent in modern conditions. Intensive activity, insufficient contact of people with others, rapidly growing flow of conflicting information, increase in the number of influencing factors, lead to increased depression, discomfort, and mental stress. This shows that the issue of social adaptation of children from preschool age is one of the most urgent tasks of today.

Research methodology (Research Methodology)

Teaching the process of children's social adaptation to future educators in the preschool education system is an urgent task and the need of the hour. To form students' holistic ideas about the role of social pedagogy in the education of a mature generation, its categories, principles, laws, research methods, the peculiarities of social pedagogic activity and its humanistic direction, to illuminate the activity of a social pedagogue and the demands placed on him, is to form the skills of organizing the

process of pedagogical activity with children of different categories in preschool educational organizations.

Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review)

Education is a permanent and general category of social life. The social scope of education is much wider than its dictionary meaning. Taking this into account, it is necessary to consider social education as a process carried out in special educational organizations, which helps to develop human abilities, knowledge, values, and attitudes towards the society in which he lives.

That's why Mirza Bedil rightly talks about the greatness of human dignity in education and says: "Anyone who does not recognize that His Holiness is worthy of respect is cursed."

The idea of the need to humanize education was first clearly expressed in the works of the Czech pedagogue Jan Amon Comenius. Since the 18th century, it has become a research object of pedagogues of different countries.

The idea of the harmony of education with nature appeared in ancient times and has reached us through the works of Democritus, Plato, Aristotle. It is evident in the works of the Swedish pedagogue Logann Pestalotzi.

In other words, the goal of social education is to direct a person to the process of creating conditions for positive development. These conditions cover three interrelated and at the same time relatively independent processes of individual and group subjects in terms of content, form and method: organizing the social experience of children, adolescents, teenagers, their development ensure that they receive education and provide them with individual support.

The organization of social experience is carried out by organizing the household and life activities of groups (communities), encouraging self-management activities in the group, and influencing informal microgroups.

Social education is the process of formation of socially important qualities aimed at the socialization of the child. Scientists such as A.V. Mudrik, V.D. Semyonova, and G.N. Filova conducted research on the problems of social education.

Analysis and results. (Research Methodology)

In the process of socialization, the child acquires various knowledge about society, social relations, social status, norms and rules of social behavior, various skills and abilities that help him get used to society. This process takes place very rapidly, especially in childhood. It is known that a child up to the age of five acquires a lot of knowledge that will be reflected in his later life. and it was reflected in the works of a number of pedagogues.

A distinctive feature of the child's socialization is that it is difficult for him to evaluate and control the norms of behavior promoted by society. He only learns them, that's why the influence of parents, relatives, specialists who work with them (psychologist, doctor, pedagogue, etc.) in the process of socialization of the child's personality is great, and they teach children the necessary social knowledge earlier in life. ; and better; it is up to them to master them and try to apply them in life. It is related to social pedagogy, that in the process of learning in a school or other educational institution, a child first of all acquires academic knowledge.

However, at the same time, certain systematic social knowledge, skills and competencies are formed in it. These knowledge, skills and abilities are very necessary in the process of socialization - when

the child needs special help. Education as the main object of pedagogy has been the center of attention of scientists throughout the history of the development of pedagogy. At the same time, the meaning of the concept of "education" is of practical importance.

Because this concept determines the main approaches to the tasks and goals of pedagogical activity. Education is a permanent and general category of social life. The social scope of education is much wider than its dictionary meaning.

Its harmony with education is also reflected in the works of Russian classical pedagogues. Ushinsky wrote in his main psychological-pedagogical work "Man as a subject of education" that for the upbringing and education of a child, it is necessary to know the principles of education, but also to know the basic laws of human nature, to be able to apply them to every child.[9] ;53-55] Ushinsky considered education as a holistic process aimed at the mental, moral, aesthetic and physical formation of a person, and believed that moral education should occupy the main place in it.

Taking this into account, it is necessary to consider social education as a process carried out in special educational organizations, which helps to develop human abilities, knowledge, values, and attitudes towards the society in which he lives.

In other words, the goal of social education is to direct a person to the process of creating conditions for positive development. These conditions cover three interrelated and at the same time relatively independent processes of individual and group subjects in terms of content, form and method: organizing the social experience of children, adolescents, teenagers, their development ensure that they receive education and provide them with individual support. The socialization of a person develops in the process of his interaction with various and numerous factors, groups, organizations, among which the school occupies a special place. School scientists and teachers are among the microfactors of socialization, which is one of the most important educational institutions. It is known that school covers three age stages of human socialization: primary school age (6-10 years old), adolescent (11-14 years old), early youth (15-17 years old). During this period, the development of the individual's personality is developing more and more, which places a great responsibility on the school.

In the process of socialization of children, the school should, first of all, systematically combine all three groups emphasized by A. Mudrik: natural-cultural, socio-cultural and socio-psychological tasks for the comprehensive development of personality.[10;101] In addition. , their specific composition and problem-solving methods should be taken into account at each age stage. The socialization of the child, in particular, the social adaptation of a person, appears in the process of his objective need to know. However, another objective need is formed in the child - the feeling of expressing individuality. The child begins to look for various ways and means to express it, and as a result of this, his individualization occurs. Socially important characteristics of a person that belong only to him are manifested in an individual way, and his social behavior has unrepeatable aspects.

The child's social development is carried out in two interrelated directions: adaptation (social and cultural experience, mastering culture) and individualization (independence, gaining relative uniqueness). Thus, the concept of socialization is a person in modern science. It connects the processes of personal adaptation and individualization. Adaptation of a person (child) to the conditions of a specific society or separation from it (individuation) forms the content of the socialization process. It is known that a person changes throughout his life. develops. But growth during childhood, adolescence and adolescence is extremely strong. During these years, the child matures as a person

due to physical and mental growth and change, and as a result of the appropriate influence of the education imparted on their character, the child matures as a member of society and lives in the society in the process of complex social relations. takes its rightful place. That's why L. I. Bojovich said, "In order for a person to be a person, he must develop psychologically, feel himself as a whole person, and differ from others with his characteristics and qualities." [8;47-56]] Each person manifests as a person differently. One person differs from another in character, ability, level of mental development, needs and manifestations.

The socialization of the child, in particular, the social adaptation of a person, appears in the process of his objective need to master everything. However, with this, the child also develops another objective need - the feeling of expressing his uniqueness. The child begins to look for various ways and means to express it, and as a result of this, his individualization occurs. This phenomenon is manifested in the fact that the socially important characteristics of a person are manifested in an individual way, only relevant to this person, his social behavior has unrepeatably aspects. Thus, the child's social development is carried out in two interrelated directions: socialization (acquiring social cultural experience and culture) and individualization (acquiring independence, relative uniqueness). In this way, the concept of socialization in modern science is related to the processes of adaptation (unification) and individualization. adaptation is the process and result of convergence of activities of the subject and the social environment.

Conclusions and recommendations (Conclusion/Recommendations).

Preschool education organizations are of great importance in the socialization of preschool children. The environment is also involved in the socialization of children. the family environment, parents, relatives, and specialists working with them have an influence on the socialization of children. Therefore, it is important to familiarize students with all approaches that help in the socialization of children when preparing students for pedagogical activities.

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