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IMPORTANCE OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND METHODS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE EDUCATION AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This article provides general information about the importance of a preschool educational institution and the organization of children's life in it.

KEYWORDS

PEI, kindergarten, parents, education, demand.

INTRODUCTION

In the history of mankind, the attitude towards children, childhood, and the relationship between parents and children in general has changed very dramatically. In ancient times, until the 4th century AD, it was considered normal for parents to kill their children when they were afraid that it would be difficult to raise or support them, but now every parent kills their children. wash it and bring it to adulthood. In order for them to get a good education and upbringing, to become one of the mature people in the future, at the age of 3 (not counting the age of kindergarten children), they send them to a preschool

educational institution, that is, to a kindergarten, and at the age of 7 to a school.

The state consists of citizens, and the state has several requirements for citizens. Regardless of whether children go to kindergarten or not, the state has strict requirements for its citizens, children from one to seven years old. The state has set its requirements for these students in coordination with the Ministry of Education Quality Control of the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Inspection, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, and the National Scientific and Practical Center of the

Family. If children do not go to kindergarten, they must fulfill the requirements of this country until they go to school, i.e. until they reach the age of seven. A preschool educational institution is an organization that assists parents in fulfilling these requirements. The requirements are as follows: the child can independently wash his hands and face; ability to use a towel, comb, napkin; being able to eat independently; including having an understanding of dangerous objects, etc. This is an educational institution that must fulfill these requirements.

DISCUSSION

The role of the mother in raising a child is different, but the communication and playing together of children in kindergarten with their peers and the teacher provides an opportunity for healthy and harmonious development of children, which cannot be achieved at home. Also, he imitates his peers, and as a result, he becomes more open-minded and independent. Many parents take their children to kindergarten in the morning and pick them up in the evening, and due to the lack of regular participation and active participation in the child's upbringing, some of them send them to kindergarten in order to learn to write and read in kindergarten and later master it more deeply in school. But you should not only think like that. First of all, the upbringing of children of preschool age should be done at home, i.e., from the moment a child is born, because the role of parents in the family, their upbringing, has a special place. Secondly, children learn to write and read not in kindergarten, but in school, if the main goal of attending kindergarten is to socialize the child. It is to teach him to live in groups, to live with the interests of the group. Not limited to socialization, it can also be an example of introducing and teaching everyday activities. As an example, let's

take the preschool education system in Germany, Waldkindergarten (from the German word Wald - forest, kindergarten - kindergarten). This kindergarten is located in the forest, and children are always outdoors, studying trees and other plants, making different things from natural materials. Children are taught to love and protect nature.

Bauernhofkindergarten (from the German Bauernhof - farm yard, fortress; Kindergarten - kindergarten). Such kindergartens are located on farms, farms or nearby lands. As long as the children are strong enough, they help the farmers in feeding the cattle, growing vegetables and fruits in the fields and gardens.

Freinet Kindergarten. This direction of preschool pedagogy takes its name from the surname of an Italian family couple who developed a unique approach to children's education. The main principle of this direction is the complete freedom and independence of the child. In the Freinet Kindergarten, children decide for themselves what to do, what games to play, what to do, when to eat and sleep. In the so-called "Children's Conference" meetings, children themselves determine the rules of behavior within the framework of MTM. In such kindergartens, great importance is attached to creativity, plot-role games, experiments, excursions to nature or city enterprises and organizations.

CONCLUSION

In short, in preschool educational institutions, children's mental and physical development, formation of their speech, familiarization with material existence and the environment, development of children's speech, ensuring their spiritual maturity,

physical fitness, and education based on the current base program on hygiene issues. is given.

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