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THE SCHOLARSHIP

## PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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### Annotation

Preschool education - the upbringing and education of young children (ECCE) - is the aspects of children's health, nutrition and hygiene that contribute to their survival, growth, development and education. speech, physical, socio-personal, and artistic-aesthetic development - from birth to formal and informal, formal and informal to elementary school enrollment. The ECD approach, which is mainly aimed at achieving a normal standard of living for young children, is also important in terms of adult development. is to help.

**Keywords:** preschool education, two models of ECCE, continuity of preschool education and schools, "framework" and "abstract" programs, ECCE development program, game, preschool teacher training.

It is no coincidence that the first World Conference on Young Children was held in Russia. In many developed countries (mainly Europe and the United States), systematic education has traditionally started at the age of 7-8; Early education was never considered an area of organized government effort and was a family concern. As a result, in the education system of developed countries, systematic preschool education did not yet exist, which in the best way invited the family to a particular market of educational services. In recent decades, the concept of uneven education services, mainly related to childcare and care, has gradually become the role of this period in child development and therefore preschool education as an important part of the national education system replaced by an understanding of the need.

There are times in every adult's life when they don't want to go to work in the morning. Lying in a warm bed, drinking coffee is more pleasant. Similar moments happen in children's lives when they don't want to go to kindergarten at all. But if the adult's "needs" overcome the "I don't want", then the young child will develop a less sense of obligation, and he will once again ask, "Can I stay home?"

The main problem of "home" children is related to the impossibility of living in a large community and in accordance with the rules of this community. And the rules say you have to eat and sleep at a certain time, go to the bathroom, or wash your hands, and do what the teacher demands in the classroom, not what you want. How to help a child at home overcome difficulties? - Teach your child self-care

skills. Prepare for this by having to undress, dress, eat, and even make a bed in kindergarten. At home, give your baby as much independence as possible in household chores. Let him change his clothes, take off the table, pick up the toys, wash your hands and face ... - At home, follow the schedule. In general, it is better that he repeated the procedure in kindergarten. Make it a habit to feed your toddler at a certain time and make sure he gets some sleep in the afternoon. If such a table becomes a habit for the whole family, very good. That doesn't mean everyone will have to go to bed after dinner, but breakfast, lunch and dinner won't hurt the whole family at the same time. Give your child a complete experience of relationships with other children. Expand your circle of friends - kids, invite more friends with neighbors and take your baby to the playground. Establishing relationships with other children in the kindergarten will help with the overall activities. For example, invite children from your group to your home, have a party together, or celebrate your birthday. Common games, contests and events, a festive atmosphere bring children together - Play from kindergarten life at home. Let the puppet become a teacher and let the bear see the child. Another option is that each member of the family does his or her part. Example cases: "What do you do if you want to go to the toilet while walking?" - "I go to the teacher, tell him about my wish and ask permission to go to the toilet"; "How would you behave if someone snatched your toy from you?" - "I ask him to give it back. If he refuses, I turn to the teacher. Such play classes prepare the baby for various non-standard situations in kindergarten, they go beyond their previous experience and the kindergarten will help solve some of the problems in the chassis.

Ask some kids, "What do you like in kindergarten?" If you ask, you can hear: "It's so noisy and everyone is screaming!" Children who like a quiet environment in quiet kindergartens often face a problem. The constant noise, noises, and inconsistencies of their peers quickly tire them out, leading to irritability and indifference. These features of children can be associated with features of the nervous system. It also includes the level of sensitivity of the child to environmental signals - sounds, touch, visual impressions and fatigue, or, conversely, agitation. So, for some children, screaming is the usual method of communication, and for sensitive children, it is something that is strongly irritating. Personal characteristics include the level of need to communicate with others. For some children, this is more necessary, while other children, on the contrary, focus on their inner world. They are interested in being alone, thinking and imagining. At the same time, they do not avoid contact with peers, but quickly feed on it. Such features make each baby unique and unique. But, unfortunately, sometimes all this does not fit into the rhythm of life in kindergarten. The stronger this imbalance, the more likely the child is to feel discomfort, NEs, and as a result not want to visit him. The child's nervous system cannot be restored. But it's plastic enough, and parents can help the child adjust to kindergarten. - Ask the

teacher to give the child the opportunity to do what he or she likes. For example, away from children with a designer, slowly folding the mosaic or even being alone for a while. Super-mobile baby, by contrast, has a dense engine mode

For example, away from children with a designer, slowly folding the mosaic or even being alone for a while. A super-mobile baby, by contrast, should provide an intensive engine mode. For the teacher, it can be a good helper in organizing outdoor games and physical education classes - pay attention to the taste needs of the teacher's grinders. So, if the child doesn't like the food, warn the teacher not to force them to eat dishes they don't like. If the baby's appetite decreases in the morning, it should not be fed forcefully. The child does not die of starvation and he completes a voluntary meal at home during dinner - At home, give the child the opportunity to live according to his rhythm. This to some extent compensates for the inconvenience of going to kindergarden. The evil and conflicting teacher for children is the same as the bad boss for you. But there are at least two, even three, of such high-ranking children. And each of them often treats children differently and sets specific requirements for them. One teacher allows the other to do something that is strictly forbidden. How to be? Pay attention to the child's complaints, let him or her know you understand and sympathize. At home, the child tells horrible stories about teachers - how they beat him, starve him, and make fun of him. However, it is always difficult to understand parents. The teacher often says one thing and the child says another. Who to trust? After all, preschoolers love to dream! However, no matter how prestigious and prestigious a teacher is, you, as a parent, must first and foremost protect your child's rights and interests. If you doubt the correctness of the children's words, invite him to play with dolls in kindergarden. As a rule, the child unconsciously creates a real relationship between the children in his group and the caregiver. Calmly present the child's complaints to the teacher and ask their reasons. If a conflict has indeed occurred, try to resolve it peacefully first. If this is repeated, think about its original origin. Does the conflict depend on the guardian's personality or your child's behavior? Remember, no matter how well your child behaves at home, in kindergarden it can be completely different. If the child has still developed a strong rejection of the teacher, sometimes there is nothing better than transferring him or her to another group or perhaps even changing the kindergarden.

What to do if a child in the early morning hits you nervously for not going to kindergarden? Is the child there really bad? But why do he and his father behave completely differently? There is only one answer to this question: the child is trying to manipulate you. For him, the morning hysteria is not related to his unwillingness to go to kindergarden, but to the opportunity to get some benefit from the parent for himself. For example, he promises to buy a new toy if he calms down. In other cases, the little tyrant just wants to show his power. After

all, if my mom persuades me, who will see who is the main one in the whole family. A real manipulator uses such arguments as a way to influence parents. It can be in the store, on the street, at a party. In addition, the baby feels the weaknesses of loved ones very well. So he knows what is possible in each and what cannot be allowed. What should parents do? Determine the root cause. Think about what the toddler wants to achieve? Maybe attention or independence in decision making? Or are there any other privileges on your part? Next time, when the child says something against you, be calm and calm, don't show him that you are depressed and willing to give in. It's hard, but when you lose, you give up again and again. Focus on your experiences. How do you feel - shame, resentment, anger? Tell him calmly, without scolding or threatening - consult a psychologist. Especially if the tantrums are few. As a rule, in such cases, parents should work hard with a specialist to restore the relationship with the child. To do this, you need to develop common requirements among all its members in the family and ways to raise a child Kindergarten can be a source of fear, as a result of which the baby refuses to go there. But what can you scare in kindergarten? Once upon a time, children were afraid of welders repairing pipes or drunkards walking. Among other fears, the leading fear is to be left alone in a group if everyone is taken away, but they don't come all of a sudden. The kids are worried that something bad will happen to their loved ones when he is in kindergarten. Children who are disturbed and disturbed by their parents who try to protect their children from any real or imaginary danger are particularly affected by fear. If a child is experiencing stress in kindergarten for fear of something, then take a short break to attend. Even if a child's fears seem silly and insignificant, pay attention to all the events that he or she has experienced. After all, for him they are real! Therefore, one should not try to eradicate fear with adult ridicule or discount ("It's nonsense!"). Give the child good sympathy, let him know your understanding. Then, try to convince your child that you are ready to love and protect them. Consider your parents' practice. Often, the adults themselves instill such fears in the child, intimidating him with strangers ("Be nice, but now I'm going to give this to my uncle!"), Doctors ("If you don't eat, give you a syringe" do it! "), police officers (" Well, stop, otherwise the policeman will take you! "), fairy-tale heroes (" Lie down quickly, otherwise the gray wolf will come and eat you! "). 'urban parents sincerely freeze a child for fear of a doctor's appointment, see a police officer, or cry in kindergarten on a children's holiday attended by Baba Yaga. Deal with your fears and worries. After all, children are unconscious. Of course, it is understandable to grieve for your children, especially these days. However, the excessive and unfounded worries of adults irritate everyone - both the baby and the parents.

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