



"Pedagogical and psychological preparation of preschool children for educational activities"

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ABSTRACT

This article describes one of the urgent issues of the preschool education system, the issue of preparing children for educational activities from the pedagogical and psychological point of view. During the kindergarten age, age and gender characteristics have a specific character. It is shown that the age and gender characteristics have a specific character during the kindergarten age and the content of the initial educational activities of personality formation. Annotation: One of the urgent issues of the preschool education system is covered in this article: preparation of children from the pedagogical and psychological aspect of educational activities. During the kindergarten age, age and gender characteristics have their own characteristics. It is shown that the age and gender characteristics have a specific character during the kindergarten age and the content of the initial educational activities of personality formation.

Keywords:

education, training, educational activity, preschool educational institution, physical health, emotional well-being, intellectual development, mental and social development.

Enter: Globalization requires serious changes in the educational system to educate new thinkers in the context of social reform. The uniqueness of a preschool child is that the achievements of preschool children are determined not by the sum of specific knowledge, skills and abilities, but by personal qualities, including a combination of characteristics that ensure the child's psychological readiness for school. It should be noted that the most important difference between preschool education and general education is that there is no fixed subject in kindergarten. A child's development takes place not in educational activities, but in play. The standard of preschool education differs from the standard of primary education in that there are no strict requirements for mastering the results of the preschool education program. Educational activities have a special purpose, such as mastering new knowledge. Reading skill

involves separating learning tasks from practical life situations and accepting it. As a result of educational activities, a person acquires new knowledge, skills and abilities, or changes the existing ones, it is a process that develops and improves his abilities. Educational activity is such an activity in which mental processes of a person are formed and developed, new activities arise on the basis of it. Educational activity is a continuous process that manifests itself throughout a person's life.

This process is formed in the last stages of the ontogeny of the person before school. In preschool age, it is important to develop the motivational basis of learning - interest in learning. Didactic games are a special form of games that form knowledge and educational activities. It creates great opportunities for the development of the preschool child's personality in the types of productive activities

performed due to labor and educational tasks: it forms results, management and planning of behavior, self-evaluation, new motives, hard work, etc.

Discussion; Improving education, raising it to the level of world standards, practical implementation of innovations in the field of science remains one of the important issues. Education is an educational activity in cooperation between a teacher and a student, a process of teaching knowledge, skills and abilities of a teacher to students. The educational process is directly aimed at mastering certain information, actions, forms of behavior. The concepts of learning and teaching are related to educational activities, they serve to acquire and teach knowledge, skills and abilities.

1. In order for the educational process to be successful, educational activities must meet the following requirements: Motivation, that is, the teacher should try to teach better, and the student should try to study better.
2. Having a developed and flexible structure of education.
3. Implementation in different forms. It is implemented in various forms to allow the teacher to fully realize his creative pedagogical capabilities, and to use his individual capabilities for students to master knowledge, skills and abilities.
4. Implementation of education using modern technical means.

The result: Educational activity is an activity directed at the child himself. The child not only learns knowledge, but also learns how to assimilate this knowledge. Educational activity, like any other activity, has its subject - a person. If a primary school student, learning activities for the child are discussed. Along with writing, counting, reading, learning, the child focuses on self-transformation - he acquires the necessary methods of formal and mental actions specific to his culture. Thinking about himself, he compares himself with his past and his current situation. The changes of each individual are observed and defined in terms of achievement. The most important thing in educational activity is self-reflection, monitoring of new achievements and changes. "I

don't know how" - "How I knew", "I didn't know" - "I", "I became", - are the main evaluations of the results of deep reflection of my achievements and changes. It is very important for the child to be both a changer and the subject of this change. If the child gets satisfaction from reflecting on his progress to advanced methods of educational activity, self-development, then this means that he is psychologically engaged in educational activities. All educational activities begin with reflection of changes and the teacher evaluates the child, and the child learns to evaluate himself. Evaluation as external actions depending on the obtained result helps the child to recognize himself as a subject of change.

Preschool age is a very complex and very responsible period in the mental development of a child. The period from 3 to 7 years old is the period of preschool age. Basically, from this period, the independent activity of the child begins to increase. At preschool age, a child has two powerful forces that are necessary to become independent. First, it has a self-controlled movement apparatus. Secondly, he has a speech that allows him to communicate freely with the older people around him and his peers. That is why the behavior, interests and needs of preschool children differ from those of preschool children. This, in turn, requires a different approach to the education of children of preschool age and kindergarten age. In preschool children, the development of intuition, perception, attention, memory, imagination, thinking, speech, imagination, emotion and will is rapid. The child cannot distinguish colors well yet. It is advisable to give him toys, colored clothes, colored necklaces, boxes and similar toys that help him learn the difference between colors.

Preschool children perceive different things based on their visible signs (color and shape), but they cannot analyze them deeply. Preparation for school is a complex concept that includes physiological, pedagogical and psychological preparation. In practice, this means that for successful schooling, a child's physical health and sufficient maturity of physiological systems, knowledge, set of skills, cognitive processes and personal qualities must

be developed to a certain extent. These are the "three pillars" of successful adaptation and learning at school. If at least one of these indicators does not correspond to the norm, the child may face various difficulties in moving to a new social level. Deterioration of health and immaturity of the organism is manifested in the inability to maintain the level of mental and physical stress promoted by educational activities and new social relations. Deterioration of health and immaturity of the organism is manifested in the inability to maintain the level of mental and physical stress promoted by educational activities and new social relationships. Inadequate development of knowledge, skills and abilities causes difficulties in learning, because the principle of learning sequence is violated. Inadequate psychological preparation for school causes a number of problems: behavioral disorders, increased stress due to the inability to accept conditional role relationships, avoidance reactions to new activities, regression reactions, etc.

Summary: The general features of the concept of "preparation for school" are the development of the child's personality, the improvement of teaching effectiveness and the successful solution of the problems of convenient professional development, to a large extent determined by how correct the level of children's school preparation is. In modern pedagogy and psychology, there is still no single and clear definition of the concepts of "readiness" or "school maturity". School preparation is a multi-component education that requires complex psychological and pedagogical research. Intellectual preparation for school is related to the development of thinking processes - the ability to summarize, compare objects, classify them, distinguish important features and draw conclusions. The child should have a certain breadth of ideas, including figurative and spatial, appropriate speech development, cognitive activity. The child's psychological preparation for studying at school is one of the most important components of mental development in preschool childhood is the child's psychological preparation for school. Preparing children for

school is a multifaceted task that covers all areas of a child's life.

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