



1 Year Of Free Preparation For School In Preschool Educational Organizations, The Formation Of Research Skills Of Students

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ABSTRACT

The problem of children's readiness for learning at school is one of the fundamental problems of pedagogy and psychology, has a long prehistory and a relatively short history. The need to prepare children for learning appeared in the process of developing education as a social form of interaction between people of different generations. The article considers the views on the problem of preparing children for schooling in different time periods

Keywords:

children, creativity, preschool institutions, competence

Physical fitness is explained by the health of the child, his motor skills and quality, the development of hand muscles and hand-eye coordination. Personal readiness refers to the environment, adults, peers, the world of plants, natural phenomena, the formation of personal culture. Psychological preparation includes knowledge of the main types of figurative and logical thinking of the child, imagination, humanity, interest in knowledge, independence, self-control, as well as learning activities such as observation, listening, memorization, comparison, taking.

The success of a child's education in school depends to a greater extent on his knowledge of his native language and on how well his speech is developed. Because all learning activities are based on these factors and make it understandable. It is also important for teaching a child at school to develop practical intelligence, i.e. draw a model and complete the narrative task. And, finally, special training involves teaching the child to read and write and shaping his idea of sufficient assimilation of the educational material of the 1st grade of the school. The

effectiveness of teaching children at school largely depends on the level of their preparation. Preparation for studying at school is determined by the preschool educational institution and the requirements of the family for a child of preschool age. A feature of these students is the new socio-psychological role of the student, for which he must be ready. New duties and responsibilities arise.

The issue of ensuring the labor education of the younger generation is the most pressing topic at the present time. Labor plays an important role in the development of each individual and the development of society as a whole. Labor education is of great importance in the physical, mental, moral and aesthetic education of children of kindergarten age. The work is organized taking into account the specific characteristics of the children of each age group, and sufficient results can only be achieved with the right guidance. The features of the labor activity of preschool children have been widely studied in the scientific works of many scientists. An important feature of child labor is its purposefulness. Education for labor education of children begins primarily with the

family. Children who have grandparents in the family better understand traditions, values and labor education. Parents in the family much attention is paid to the upbringing of the child. At the same time, it continues in preschool educational institutions. Studying the tasks of labor education, we can certainly see the properties of children for work and respect for the work of others, patience, endurance, preserving the work of adults, helping their friends and objective assessment. In the process of preparing a child for school, it is necessary to instill in him a passion for learning, which is a new activity. In this place, it is necessary to teach the elementary educational elements in order to prepare the children to enter into the process of spiritual education. Any six-year-old child may be admitted to the school. To do this, he must be physically, mentally and morally ready for training. When determining the level of readiness of children for school, it is necessary to rely on the conclusions of diagnostic centers. In addition, the material and technical base of the school must be able to teach six-year-old children. Labor has always been and will be the basis of human life, his prosperous life. Work is obligatory for citizens because it is the most basic condition for a prosperous and happy life.

The preparation of preschool children for schooling and the development of literacy in it are subject to the following requirements.

- creating a comfortable, friendly, safe environment aimed at the development of the child. Appreciate friendship in the children's community. Education based on the approach to child-oriented learning, the organization of educational processes, consisting of games that arouse the child's interest and amaze him, and not long sessions. Using the game as the main educational activity. Widespread use of teaching aids.

- taking into account the age characteristics of the child, taking into account his memory, attention, speech, thinking. Awakening in a child aspirations, aspirations, interest in learning. Adults are forbidden to put pressure on the child, to express

dissatisfaction with the results achieved by him.

- it is necessary that the educational process be carried out sequentially, from simple to complex.

- systematically develop the correct pronunciation of words in a child from an early age. The teacher must be demanding in his speech.

- the formation of confidence in children in using the correct pronunciation in speech, convenient grammatical forms and various sentence structures, basic writing skills and means.

Today, in the conditions of profound changes taking place in our country, the psychology of a person, his views, beliefs, habits, moral values and social roles are being rebuilt. Perhaps for some, such changes are relatively easy, for others they become a personal tragedy, leading to depression, discomfort, stress, social decline. It is dangerous if the described category of people are children, the most sensitive and insufficiently affected part of society. Social "immunity" is needed to resist them. That is, children need more group activities than adults. Communication and self-determination in society, the absence of which hinders their social and individual development.

The problem of social adaptation becomes relevant in modern conditions. Because the complexity of the social environment is increasing. Intense activity, insufficient contact between people, a rapidly growing flow of conflicting information, an increase in the number of influencing factors, increased mental stress, emotional stress lead to severe mental illness.

The child receives the first experience of communication with the world in the family under the close supervision of parents and close people. It is the family that provides the interaction of the child with the environment, increases his ability to learn the world. It contributes to the formation of the experience of communication with people, the child's mastery of various social roles, the formation of communication skills with adults and peers in the process of collective activity. In particular,

in preschool pedagogy, the problem of social adaptation of children of the preparatory group of organizing preschool education through folk games has not been studied. In addition, when introducing new means of personality formation into the educational process, when choosing them, it is necessary, first of all, to develop the possibility of implementing not one, but a number of educational functions of new means of education and training. In this case, folk games are a means of social adaptation of preschool children, but also serve as a means of introducing children to the traditions of their people.

In children of the preparatory group of preschool age, there is a rapid development of the intellectual, moral-volitional and emotional spheres of the personality. The transition to the preparatory group is associated with a change in the psychological state of the children: for the first time, they begin to feel like seniors among other children in kindergarten.

Factors leading to the disruption of the social adaptation of children of the preparatory group in the preschool educational institution:

1. Diseases that disrupt the functioning of the nervous system. For example, children with ADHD are careless, impulsive, overactive, which causes them to be rejected by those around them. atopic dermatitis and bronchial asthma change the general nervous background. such children are more capricious, whiny, unrestrained.

2. Features of the emotional-volitional sphere, among which the level of anxiety, aggressiveness, laziness and shyness can be increased.

3. Lack of communication skills, difficulties in communicating with adults and peers. It is this factor that often causes violations of social adaptation.

4. Inability to independently resolve conflict situations, not tolerating the resistance of partners in activities, avoiding the situation, etc.

Thus, the role of parents, the environment, the upbringing and education of the teacher in the social adaptation of children in the preparatory group is great. In the social

adaptation of a child, it is necessary to be able to properly organize the subject environment, form his inner "I", feel his inner world and communicate correctly with the child. It is necessary to raise the morale of the child and increase his interest in the world around him so that he can express his attitude towards people around him and enter into communication.

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