



Manifestation Of Moral And Ideological Threat In Preschool Children

Irisova Sayyora Rajabovna

Kashkadarya region National Center for Teaching Teachers new
Methods preschool, primary and senior lecturer at the
Department of Special Education

ABSTRACT

This article includes itself directions and sentences on deferent types of socio-cultural-spiritual, ideological menace and reference on preventive measures or precautions for nursery age of children.

Keywords:

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Today, the human child is rapidly moving from the real world to the virtual one. To protect young children during such a dangerous time, our government is also doing a number of positive things. "...We need to be always on the alert, aware and vigilant of such dangers, which are increasing more and more. Such threats can be responded to by spiritual education, carefully thought out, organized on a deep scientific basis and carried out regularly and continuously.

"It is known that the worldview of the young generation, which is the future of any nation, is first formed in the family, kindergarten and school. Because it is in these places that the first concepts and ideas about what to believe, what to value and how to live are laid in the minds of children".

Preschool children, who are the main link in the educational system, have a high tendency to assimilate various information. In this sense, there is great truth in the thoughts of our first President in 1998, in his answer to questions from the editor-in-chief of Tafakkur magazine, that "sometimes seemingly harmless music, simple cartoons or commercials express certain ideological goals and aspirations."

Today, any product of development can be used for two purposes - for good and for evil.

As a negative consequence of globalization, it is designed to promote immorality and promiscuity among our youth, morally endangering noble human qualities such as modesty, modesty and shame.

Another feature of globalization is that it has turned into a very sharp instrument of ideological influence, serving the interests of various political forces and centers. An example would be a picture on a box of candy corn intended to be eaten by children.

In some stores we are seeing a spiritual threat coming through dolls and toys designed for the faint of heart. How to behave? Today, in order to protect our youth from such spiritual threats, it is first of all necessary to strengthen their ideological immunity.

For example, in preschool educational institutions, the clothing, behavior, manners and behavior of children are alien to our national spirituality, which is clearly manifested in their behavior, which is not similar to our mentality. "Have you ever wondered who young children look up to and what their ideals are? Unfortunately, today we

think that these ideals are not what parents are. Since children grow up in a special television "life", completely different from real life, the heroes of their favorite films and cartoons, pop stars, show hosts, do not resemble their parents either in appearance or in character. This can be seen in the following life story.

A boy of about four or five years old was talking to his grandmother, and she threatened him: "If you don't do what I say, I'll hand you over to the policeman."

- I'm not afraid of the policeman. Now if I call Spider-Man (I think the boy watched a movie in Russian), he will act like a policeman. Spider-Man is not afraid of anyone. He is stronger than you and my mother. If you hit him, you will fall!"

In addition, children tend to "greet like a ram" to each other, comb their hair with a "rooster" or various symbols and initials of their names, which is a manifestation of "popular culture." Or by sticking pictures of European cartoon characters on their hands, coming out of chewing gum, wearing European lipstick, imitating pop stars, dancing, during festive events held in preschool institutions, our children imitate the European culture of dressing in comparison with national clothing: For example, girls They wear European clothes, this can be seen from their interest in wearing white dresses, combing their hair in a way that is not youthful, and waltzing. Even the use of cosmetics is not typical for our Uzbek culture.

Today we must think about preventing not only threats to our traditions and national heritage, but also selfishness, indifference, nepotism, parochialism, corruption, extremism, missionary activities and environmental threats.

In fact, the 21st century has brought significant changes to the lives of modern youth. If in the last century children ran to school, various clubs and sports sections, today they are in a hurry to use disks, flash drives and other similar devices that save information as quickly as possible; the younger generation has a high level of computer literacy compared to their parents, many six-year-old children have

bluetooth and know what spam is better than adults.

«...Мы учим детей убивать, как обучаем солдат в армии. Это быстро приравняет убийство к снисходительному шоколаду, газировке или духам. А видео и компьютерные игры учат детей целиться. Таким образом, предложения «целиться», «стрелять» становятся инстинктивными действиями в стрессовых ситуациях. 2

"...We teach children to kill, just like we train soldiers in the army. This quickly equates murder to indulgent chocolate, soda or perfume. And videos and computer games teach children to aim. Thus, suggestions to "aim" and "shoot" become instinctive actions in stressful situations. 2

At this point, we can say that, as the first president noted in his book, "Today our youth receive various information and information not only in educational institutions, but also through media such as radio, television, the press and the Internet. . In such a situation, when the global information space is expanding more and more, not only surrounding the consciousness of our children, but also giving them a one-sided education that they should not read it, not see it, surrounding them with an iron wall, without a doubt, meets the requirements of the time and ours. noble goals. After all, we have set ourselves the task of building an open and free democratic society in our country, and we will never deviate from this path

When we conducted a survey of students who came to a refresher course on how the consequences of information attacks manifest themselves in preschool children, 80 percent of them said that inappropriate toys, such as Barbie, can cause girls to abandon the qualities of oriental beauty or femininity, and in 85-90 percent of boys and children they noted that warlike toys such as the Bedman doll naturally increase the aggressiveness in the child's character.

In general, a pressing issue is the establishment of a psychological and pedagogical examination of the various toys offered to our children, the content of cartoons and books offered to children. At a minimum, parents should be

warned about which games (especially computer games) or toys can affect the child's psyche. We must protect our children from the obvious or hidden influence of a spirit alien to the idea of national independence in toys.

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Topic: Values are priceless wealth. Goal: - To continue acquainting children with the history of practical art of Uzbekistan: embroidery, carving, retail trade, ceramics, knitting.

Continue to teach how to choose colors using natural and discarded materials.

- Continue to develop creativity, thinking, aesthetic taste, the beauty of a work of art and at the same time develop hand motor skills in the form of hammer-sand therapy.

- Formation of national traditions, love for the Motherland, respect for work, creativity, imagination, self-government with a sincere and friendly attitude in the team.

Necessary equipment: Urchuka, carpet weaving machine, suzan, hammer, pottery machine, stone, sand, beads, wort, beans, paints.

Course of Study:

Educator: Children, what is the first thing we say when we wake up in the morning and come to school and educational organization?

Boy: Hello.

Educator: Let's now greet each other as representatives of different nationalities (children

greet: "elbow to elbow", "nose to nose", "sniff", "hand to hand" > "shoulder to shoulder").

Child: In Russia they say "Hello", in India "Namaste", in Japan "Aligato", in France "Bonjour Madame", "Bonjour meze".

Educator: Let's say hello in Uzbek.

Children: Hello!

Educator: Children, today we will visit a small museum of our organization. We will learn the wonderful secrets of Uzbek folk art. Come on, let's go (they go to the museum with the children).

Educator: Here you see an urn, our mothers used it. They spun wool from sheep, camels and goats and sang this song (sing with children).

My love, my love

Turn around quickly, my baby,

You're from a tree branch

I prepared my child.

Educator: The yarn was dyed from pomegranate peel, flowers and onions. Try it, is the yarn soft or is the unspun wool soft? (children hold and see).

Child: Unspun wool is soft.

Teacher: Wow...

Boy: A teacher, or a museum worker and an artist, how can you listen to the embroidery of a horse.

Teacher: That would be great.

Boy: That mother was created, it was sewn by women. Images of flowers and plants were painted on Sozan. The owners of this profession were called embroiderers and embroiderers.

Boy: This is workshop jewelry. The owners of this professional car wash are named after.

Boy: Guys, he didn't give me such a coat. My aunt took me to Khatna's wedding. Everyone looks at me with envy when I wear it.

Teacher: Yes, the whole world is interested in jewelry. Tourists from foreign countries bring the ixth house as souvenirs.

Boy: I recently saw on TV how President Shavkat Mirziyoyev gave a cloak to a foreign guest.

Teacher: Our Uzbek people are open and hospitable; guests who come do not leave without a gift.

(It looks like carving.)

Boy: I know that.

Teacher: Wow!

Boy: My uncle is godly, he draws and carves knots on wood and dzheleg, makes chestuki, plates and legs.

Teacher: Wow, guys, my guys came and the sex of our organization. There are so many unfinished works here. Let's finish drawing ix (children decorate a ceramic pot, decorate jars with flowers, do carving).

Teacher: Children who have completed will be allowed into our national corner.

Physical minute:

Teacher: "The bear pours honey, the bees lieutenant." Draw like a child with candy in his mouth. Say it like a rocket. Tell me about your uncle (children read poetry).

Educator: Children, now try the national sweets of the Uzbek people.

Children: Shinliki are very tasty.

Teacher: Children, now our grandfather and I, who are preparing sweets, will study the process of preparing nisholda.

V conference-seminar with questions and answers.

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