

FACTORS AFFECTING CHILDREN'S READINESS FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract:

This article discusses the factors affecting children's readiness for school education and the difficulties and complexity of raising a child, which require not only the right attitude towards children, but also a high sense of responsibility for their fate from all family members.

Keywords: family, occupation, form, spiritual education, activity, aesthetic education, labor education, painting, clay, building materials, music, physical culture.

In accordance with the “Regulations on Preschool Education” in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a child receives preschool education at home through independent education by parents or in permanently operating preschool educational organizations, as well as in special groups or centers organized in MTTs, schools, neighborhoods for children involved in preschool educational organizations. The role of the family in preparing a child for school is very large. Raising a child is a difficult and complex task that requires all family members not only the right attitude towards children, but also a high sense of responsibility for their fate. In preparing a child for school, the family provides a comprehensive education, including spiritual, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, physical and labor education. Spiritual education can be instilled in a child by telling him about the heroes of the people who fought for the prosperity of the Motherland, peace and prosperity of the people in the past, introducing him to the symbolic symbols of our state, memorizing poems and songs about independence, the Motherland, and teaching our values and traditions. In the process of family education, a number of moral aspects of a person are formed, which no other object of education gives as high a result as in the family. These include human qualities such as humanity, kindness, compassion, empathy, culture of communication, duty and loyalty, gratitude. The family also plays an important role in providing aesthetic education to the future generation. Singing songs in the family circle, reading a fairy tale or work in the family circle, watching and analyzing plays and movies together, forming a culture of creativity, caring for flowers at home, drawing, and so on are aspects of forming a child's aesthetic education. Parents should take a very responsible approach to the physical well-being of their growing children. For example, they should do morning physical education exercises with their children, provide them with proper and vitaminized food, organize rest and sleep properly, and have them supervised by a doctor.

Labor education is considered important in a child's life. Raising children in the spirit of love for labor, forming a work ethic in them, and developing skills can only be achieved if their interests are taken into account. When preparing a child for school, parents should pay serious attention to the formation of labor skills and qualifications in him, to instill a need for labor, to appreciate the labor of others, to teach him to take care of the results of labor. Labor is a means of educating children in organization, attention, resourcefulness, as well as developing such willpower qualities as perseverance and perseverance in achieving goals. Finding ways to further improve the upbringing of children of preschool age in the family, cooperation with parents, strengthening the connection of family upbringing with social upbringing is an important task of pedagogical factors of preschool educational organizations, researchers and methodologists conducting scientific work in this area. Raising children is a task of state importance. Its correct solution depends on an integrated approach to the implementation of educational work, the full interaction of educational institutions, family and society and the unity of actions. The transition of a preschool child to school education always entails quite serious changes in his life, morals, interests and relationships. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare the child for school education in kindergarten or at home, to acquaint him with not too difficult knowledge, concepts, skills and qualifications. In the process of educational activities conducted by educators in preschool educational organizations, children develop independent thinking skills and qualifications, are taught to listen to the educator, not to talk with their peers, to try to answer the questions asked by each educator, and to repeat the ideas expressed by the educator. The number of classes to be held in each age group is determined by the educational program of the preschool educational institution. Each MTT has methodological rooms, which contain methodological applications for all knowledge of the educational program of the MTT. The educator uses new pedagogical technology materials and effective methods and techniques of upbringing in the process of educational activities. Taking into account the age, psycho-physiological characteristics of the child, the effectiveness of upbringing increases. The educator must determine the capabilities of each child, and children are divided into several groups depending on their attitude to the community in which they live: Group 1: children with a positive attitude, they quickly make friends. They are respected by the members of the community. Children in this category are active members of the community, and the educator relies on them to establish community relations. Group 2: they actively participate in the initiative, but are unstable. Group 3: they are shy, do not participate in games, and are sluggish in classes. Such children need special attention. The educator approaches each child in the group individually, helping them to establish relationships with each other and make friends. The main pedagogical task of a preschool educational organization is to educate children in a high spiritual and moral spirit and provide regular assistance to parents in comprehensively preparing them for school: The first task of preschool educational organization employees is to instill in the minds of parents and other family members of

preschool educational organization students a deep belief that the family is of primary importance in raising a child and that the expected result will be achieved only when the unity of family and social education is achieved in the activation of children in each family. The preschool educational organization creates the basis of pedagogical knowledge in parents. It arouses in them an interest in the science of education. It arouses a desire to constantly expand their knowledge and a sense of aspiration for it. Later, it arouses a feeling of entering the school pedagogical general education. In preschool educational organizations, education is carried out comprehensively, including spiritual, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, physical and labor education, and the child is sent to school. The child will not have any difficulty continuing the knowledge gained in the preschool educational institution at school.

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