

IMPORTANCE OF CHILD EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL PEDAGOGY

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Abstract

Nowadays it is becoming much more important to take of children not only his future but also morality as well. Pedagogy has absorbed all the original pedagogical ideas of the past in the process of development of pedagogy, and the experience of pedagogy of the country and abroad has taken advantage of all new aspects. It will be discussed about the importance of child education in preschool pedagogy.

Keywords: child education, organization, pedagogy, morality, psychology, education, knowledge, development, institutions, school, preschool.

Introduction

Pedagogy has absorbed all the original pedagogical ideas of the past in the process of development of pedagogy, and the experience of pedagogy of the country and abroad has taken advantage of all new aspects. Pedagogy takes into account the forms of education and training organization, 10 methods, tools, content, the requirements of teachers, as well as the demands of the society on the individual in the development of the system of educational institutions, and the conditions of the development of the individual at different stages of work. At the same time, it helps to cultivate creative relationships in the team, to lead people, to understand them better, and to improve the way of working together with them. Therefore, pedagogy not only develops the theory of education of a well-rounded, well-rounded child, but also shows the ways of its implementation. Finally, Preschool Pedagogy examines the intentions of comprehensive education for children from birth to seven years old and examines the content, methods and forms of the organization of education in kindergarten. it ensures the continuity of children's institutions, family and school work in pre-school education and prepares children for school education. Pedagogy of preschool education is the first and works based on the principles of general pedagogy, taking into account the special characteristics of preschool children. This pedagogy is distinguished by its humanism, attention to the child's strengths and capabilities, his

comprehensive development, and his potential for the future. Pedagogy of pre-school education creates the conditions and conditions aimed at ensuring the comprehensive development of children in pre-school education, taking into account the special characteristics of the children. The way of raising a preschool child reflects the social and state nature of education in our country. Pedagogy of preschool education was formed as an integral part of the system of pedagogy. The theory and practice of preschool education pedagogy, the purpose of providing comprehensive education to children in preschool education, the child's work opportunities and the role of educating him from the very beginning, the need to connect preschool education with time, the importance of social environment in the formation of a child's personality based on the possession of the brain. Pre-school education pedagogy is considered to be the foundation of child education in our society, and it deals with the physical and mental education and training of children in the first grade of 11 and kindergarten. Preschool education pedagogy is combined with some special methods (mother tongue, natural science method, physical education method, fine art method, etc.) Thus, the conclusions of other studies are necessary for the development of pedagogical theories and recommendations. Scientific research work is carried out to find ways to further improve the existing conditions and the educational work of the people in the future with the effective improvement of the educational work. Scientists, representatives of pedagogy and psychology, school teachers, educators of kindergartens and also people who had direct experience with the practice of education participated in the scientific research project. Pedagogical events - Opening the circumstances of events can be done in different ways. At the empirical level of the research, various technical materials are collected, they are thoroughly analyzed, the objective facts of the events are identified, and the researched event is studied. scientific research is scientific research in the sense that it is conducted at the empirical level, and it forms the main content of pedagogy. The theoretical level of research is a method of special systematization and analysis aimed at clarifying the essence of the studied event. When pedagogy is brought to the theoretical level of scientific research, it solves the fundamental new issues of education, training and education. Each level of scientific research requires appropriate methods, tools, and conditions. When carrying out research at any level, it is important to be able to plan and organize it. Pedagogical research is organized at several levels. I 6 oskich. Identifying the researched issue, the goal expected from it, and studying the history and theory of the issue on this basis. A hypothesis-scientific application is made by studying the pedagogical experience and the scope of the research is determined. S Hypothesis is a scientific assessment and helps to determine whether the work is oriented to scientific research at the bio stage that he knows in advance the process of scientific research and the conclusions drawn from it. The fact that the results obtained from the scientific research correspond to the intended goals and conclusions indicates the

quality of the scientific degree. After the scientific hypothesis, the specifics and objectives of the research, the conditions for its implementation, methods, tools, and methods of scientific research are developed. Similarly, methods are developed that are suitable for the subject and purpose of scientific research, and the work of children and scientific research will be analyzed, formed, and verified. The analytic phase determines the degree to which the pedagogic event is before the intervention of the researcher. The thought-provoking experiment plays a leading role in the second stage, it mainly introduces important changes to the pedagogical process and demonstrates the obtained results. The method by which the auditor can exert pedagogical influence makes it possible to determine whether it is effective. It mainly consists of laboratory experiments, studying children's natural behavior and other methods uploading the children's work, pedagogical documents and the like. The method of observation is the regular study of a certain pedagogical phenomenon with a view to a certain goal, observing its development and growth in different conditions of the educational process. Interview method. In order to clarify the issues that need to be clarified in the interview, a pre-arranged plan will be carried out accordingly. The conversation can be held individually or in a group style. The conversation gives an opportunity to find out the children's curiosity, imagination, reasoning and discussion about the events of the day. Conversations with children are rarely held with adults (pedagogues, parents). Pedagogical experience is the introduction of a new effective pedagogical approach to the educational process. While conducting this experiment, it is necessary not to break the study process. If the introduced innovation contributes to the improvement of educational work, it is a positive innovation. Special conditions are created for carrying out bio-experiments, a separate room is allocated, sometimes special equipment is used, one or two children are isolated, this is considered a laboratory experiment. The method of learning and generalizing experience. The concept of pedagogical experience is multifaceted. The broad scope of the pedagogical experience is the practice of education and training, that is, studying the extent to which the education and training work carried out in pre-school educational institutions is carried out. In order to solve most of the problems of pedagogy, it is very important to study the actual educational process, to understand and re-develop the creative characteristics of practical employees on a theoretical basis, that is, to generalize and use the previous experience. The mathematical method that reflects the results of the received materials in diagrams, diagrams, and graphs is a comprehensive knowledge of the main methods of pedagogical research. It helps every creative educator to conduct independent scientific research in the field of his interest, to study and evaluate the experience of others. In conclusion, it is vitally important to give full focus to the children's overall future in order to make them better citizens and want to have a bright future.

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