

USE OF FOREIGN METHODS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract:

This paper examines contemporary methods for preparing children in preschool educational institutions. It explores various innovative research approaches within these settings and concludes with analyses that suggest avenues for future investigations.

Keywords: Preschool education, modern methods, innovative methods, effectiveness.

Effective preparation and training are crucial for developing healthy and well-rounded children. According to the Decree, implementing a modern educational program will enhance the material and technical infrastructure, expand the network of preschool institutions, provide qualified pedagogical staff, and significantly improve the readiness of children for formal schooling. This involves incorporating technology and creating environments that support the comprehensive intellectual, aesthetic, and physical development of children.

The program's primary objectives are to foster intellectual, moral, aesthetic, and physical growth in children while integrating best international practices. State preschool education mandates comprehensive development, skill-building, and readiness for school. Children's knowledge, skills, and abilities are assessed through monitoring, analysis, and evaluation according to state requirements. Preschool education should be tailored to the age and individual characteristics of each child, focusing on their personal goals.

Preschool education involves a mix of physical, mental, moral, labor, and aesthetic development. Educators guide children through lessons, introducing new concepts and reinforcing acquired knowledge while gradually increasing the complexity of the material. Practical exercises are vital for school readiness, helping children develop skills such as sustained focus, willpower, and attention. Collaborative activities enhance these skills, fostering a sense of community and cooperation among children.



In the UK, education is child-centered rather than subject- or teacher-centered, influenced by educators like Rousseau, Froebel, and Montessori. This approach emphasizes developing each child's individuality and independence, addressing their needs and interests, and respecting their differences. Education occurs primarily through play, with teachers providing materials that support play-based learning and exploration. Children engage in activities such as reading, singing, dancing, and playing games that promote cognitive and social skills, including cooperation and abstract thinking.

In the United States, treating children as individuals with their own opinions is a key aspect of education. Although guidance is provided, it is done through explanation rather than commands. Preschool education focuses on activities that impart general knowledge and skills, including cultural, hygienic, behavioral, and academic skills.

In conclusion, analyzing foreign educational systems helps identify best practices and develop specific strategies to adapt them to the local context.

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