
**MODERN METHODS OF ORGANIZING THE EDUCATION PROCESS IN
PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

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Annation: The article describes the functions and tasks of organizing the educational process for children of preschool age, and modern methods of organizing the training process based on the "Ilk Qadam" state curriculum.

Key words: "Ilk Kadam" state curriculum, Center for construction, construction and mathematics, Center for role-playing games and staging, Center for language and speech, Center for science and nature, Center for art.

In the organization of educational activities in pre-school educational organizations, the "First Step" state curriculum was developed, and scientific and pedagogical justification of the main problems related to the organization of activities in pre-school educational organizations based on modern methods of education and upbringing he is demanding. In this regard, the preschool educational organization organizes educational activities in five development centers that reflect the topics of the month and the week for each age group. These are the "Construction, design and mathematics" center; - "Role-playing games and staging" center; - "Language and speech" center; - "Science and Nature" Center; - "Art" center.

It is about the importance of the topic that they can raise. For example, the topic of the week is "Neighboring countries", a very broad topic that is difficult for children to fully understand. For a week, organize exhibitions about neighboring countries such as "Kazakhstan", "Tajikistan" in the centers with all the necessary attributes. It helps children learn more about neighboring countries, understand the differences and similarities of cultures and traditions, and the beauty of folk art in their free time. Continuing education centers for child development should be:

"Building, design and mathematics" center. This center has all kinds and shapes of construction, cubes, tiles, floor construction (wood and plastic, large transport toys to play with, tabletop construction material (wood and legos), small transport toys and pictures) and children learn to independently build, model, construct. You can also post math games here. Because the formation of elementary mathematical skills is close to "building". These are various puzzle, didactic, logical and mathematical games aimed at logical development of comparison. In addition, it is appropriate to provide games that develop counting and calculation skills.

Center "Role-playing games and staging". In this center you can find: children's furniture for different purposes, games according to children's different interests, toys: dolls of different sizes, clothes for dolls, strollers, hairdressing salon, medical kits, sewing machine, toy furniture, dishes, boys' toy cars, tractors, railway and other types of transport, toy tools: hammer, axes, saws, etc. In the role-playing game, children living in certain situations serve to form positive interpersonal relationships in the group, encourage children to follow the culture of behavior in society, the norms and rules of friendly team relations. Staging - (theatrical activity) is an important object of the developing environment. Because theater activity is a social imaginary game that helps to unite the community. Table theater based on fairy tales (conical, wooden, flat), puppet theater, finger theater, puppets for performances,

simple decorations, costumes, masks, wigs made by children for staging fairy tales can be placed in this center.

"Language and speech" center. In this center, there should be materials aimed at the development of children's speech, preparation for teaching literacy at school, familiarization with the environment: pictures, cards, albums, games that develop speech, reading and writing skills. It is known that children of preschool age who know how to play games with different rules successfully learn educational activities at school. There are many types of games with rules. These are dominoes, directional games and others. The main principle of the competition is that the games should be interesting for children, have a competitive and educational character, and arouse the desire to play without the participation of adults. There should be a small library "Book Corner" next to the "Language and Speech" center. Children should be able to use the library independently. The library contains Uzbek and world folk tales and works of children's authors. Also, there should be works about nature, children's encyclopedias, picture books, children's magazines and other books related to the topic. Taking into account children's interest, materials dedicated to holidays, seasons and teacher's tasks are placed on the bookshelf. The time of exchange of materials is not determined, it is changed by the pedagogue depending on the interests of the children. In the "Language and speech" center, technical equipment, audio libraries of fairy tales and necessary equipment for language learning can be placed.

"Science and Nature" Center. In the "Science and Nature" center, conditions should be created to enrich children's knowledge about nature and the diversity of the world. In this center, children learn to care for plants. For this, they need watering cans, sticks to soften the soil, a water sprayer, a cloth to wipe the leaves, and small tools for working on the lawn. "Nature calendar" for daily monitoring of weather changes, all necessary pictorial and poster materials about nature and ecology, diversity of flora and fauna for children, seasonal changes in nature, preservation of natural heritage kits that contribute positively to the development of skills are needed. It is also possible to allocate space for conducting research in this center. Materials for research are placed here: a magnifying glass, containers, measuring cups, trays, sticks, tubes, watering cans, sand, clay, stones, wooden blocks, etc. In the corner, it is recommended to have a file of experiments with water, sand, air, magnet, etc.

"Art" center. A favorite and always busy development center with children: children love to draw, clay, cut and make. Therefore, the shelves should be filled with the necessary materials: paints, brushes, pencils, wax and pastel crayons, albums for drawing, colored paper, foil and cardboard, scissors, glue, plasticine. The purpose of the art center is to form children's creative potential, to develop interest in visual arts, to develop aesthetic skills, imagination, artistic and creative abilities, independence, and activity. A "Music corner" can be placed next to it, and here you can also place various kinds of musical toys and children's musical instruments, for example: circle, rubob, flute, trumpet, dutor, button accordions, metallophone, drum, drums. . Throughout the year, toys and manuals are changed, removed and put back to keep children interested and engaged. Thus, when creating a subjective development environment of any age group in a preschool educational organization, it is necessary to take into account the psychological characteristics of the constructive interaction of the participants in the educational process, the design and ergonomics of the modern environment of the preschool educational organization. A development environment cannot be built precisely. Creating a subjective environment in a preschool educational organization requires complex, multifaceted and highly creative activities of all participants in the educational process. Developmental environment modeling includes innovative approaches to the organization of the MTT environment, research, as well as the development of parents'

interest in this problem and the desire to interact.

Thus, the organization of a properly equipped developmental environment in the group helps the pedagogue to properly form children and properly organize the educational process:

- the child's initiative and independence in various forms, the opportunity to experiment;
- curiosity;
- possibility to choose participants and activities in cooperative activities in development centers;
- self-confidence, openness to the outside world, positive attitude towards oneself and others, self-esteem;
- developed imagination, creativity skills;
- the ability to obey various rules and social norms;
- the ability to control one's movements (the level of development of large and small motor skills);
- the ability to make voluntary actions in various activities.

Planning is the basis of the content of educational work in preschool education organization. Pedagogical work plan defines certain tasks, content, methods of working with children for a certain period of time. This pedagogical process makes the work of a pedagogue with an organized character purposeful and effective, and strengthens the authority of adults in raising children. Planning is a protection against the captivity of small tasks, one-sidedness and failure to fulfill some important tasks for the development of students in the conditions of appropriateness and well-organized work of the pedagogue. In a word, the algorithm of the sequence of actions of the pedagogue in the educational process is defined in the plan. Planning does not allow the pedagogue to distribute the program materials evenly throughout the year and month, to correct it in time, not to overload it, and not to hurry. The plan helps to think in advance about the methods and goals of education and upbringing. Thanks to the plan, the teacher knows what to do today and how to use exhibits and materials. A well-designed work plan creates clarity, eliminates difficulties, saves time, increases accountability and makes work easier. The plan is not just a reporting document, the main thing in it is the cost of work, pre-selection of the content and forms of work with children, clear instructions on the use of working time. A prerequisite for successful planning is a thorough knowledge of the program. However, knowing the program is not the only prerequisite for successful planning. A teacher should know the children of his group well, study them and observe the dynamics of each child's development.

In the thematic planning of educational activities in the preschool educational organization (by age groups), the construction of the educational process is based on the themes of the month and week. The topic is presented not only in an educational, but also in an emotional and figurative form, as information for the activity of any field. The child "lives" the subject in various children's activities (organized educational activities, games, drawing, construction, staging, etc.).

In conclusion, the "Ilk Kadam" state curriculum for pre-school educational organizations envisages the organization of educational activities in the following educational areas:

- formation of physical development and healthy lifestyle;
- social-emotional development;
- speech, communication, reading and writing skills;
- development through knowledge (understanding);
- creative development.

The content of education and upbringing, forms of organization of children's life, methods of pedagogical influence are selected and indicated in the plan based on the comprehensive development of the child.

The pedagogue's educational weekly work plan is the main document in working with children, and provides planning of all types of children's activities and their respective forms of work every day. Without this document, the pedagogue has no right to start work. The purpose of the document is to help achieve the planned educational and educational goals. The plan is a project of pedagogical activities of all participants of the educational process.

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