

**IMPORTANT ISSUES OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION ORGANIZATION OF  
EDUCATORS FOR SCHOOL**

**Nazarova Zuhra Khan Akhmatjonovna**

**Director of DMTT No. 1, Oltiariq district, Fargona region**

**Annation:** In this article, the existing problems in preparing preschool children for school were analyzed from a scientific and theoretical point of view. The child's personality is similar to that of a pitcher. If the potter who makes the jug makes the jug based on the wrong approach, it will not be used very far. If the child's personality is raised in the wrong way, it can cause more harm than good, just like that pitcher.

**Key words:** preschool age, school, preschool education organization, family, "Ilk Kadam" state curriculum, State educational standard.

In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of the system of compulsory one-year preparation of children for primary education" in preschool educational organizations that provide permanent preschool education, as well as , receive short-term groups organized in schools, music and art schools, college buildings, mature generation centers, neighborhoods for children who are not involved in preschool education organizations. Here they work up to 3 hours a day. Parents are given the right to choose the form of preschool education. In determining the readiness of a 6-7-year-old child for school education, the primary condition for those engaged in the education of preschool children is that the child's readiness for school serves as a bridge for the lifestyle and activities of the preschool and school period, family or preschool they should take into account the need to ensure a smooth transition to school education in the educational conditions of the educational organization. The transition of a preschool-aged child to school education always brings about serious changes in his life, morals, interests and relationships. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare the child for school education at home, to familiarize him with not so difficult knowledge, understanding, skills and abilities. According to leading experts, the concept of "Preparation for School" includes the following areas of preparing a child for school: physical; personal (spiritual); mental; special training. Physical fitness is explained by the development of the child's health, movement skills and quality, hand muscles and visual-motor coordination. Personal readiness, attitude to the environment, adults, peers, the world of plants, natural phenomena, implies the formation of personal culture. Mental preparation includes the child's imaginative and logical thinking, interest in learning, independence, self-control, and knowledge of the main types of educational activities, such as observation, listening, remembering, and comparison. The effectiveness of a child's education at school depends more on his knowledge of his mother tongue and how well he has developed speech. Because the whole educational activity is based on these factors, that is, speech-logical development, independent thinking of the child without the help of adults, development of language skills, telling stories, reasoning, being able to explain one's imagination, and explain it in a comprehensible manner. It is also important for the child to learn at school, the development of practical intelligence, i.e., his ability to draw a model and complete the stated narrative task. And finally, special training involves teaching the child to be literate and forming his understanding of sufficient mastery of the material of the school's 1st grade curriculum. The effectiveness of teaching children at school largely depends on their level of preparation. Preparation for studying at school is determined by the preschool education organization and the family's requirements for the child of preschool age. The specific aspect of these requirements is related to the new socio-psychological position of the student. The

child must be prepared to perform the tasks set before him. Entering school is an important period in a child's life related to the change of the usual lifestyle, the system of relations with others. For the first time in a child's life, educational activities of social importance occupy the central place. In contrast to the free play activity that is usual for him, now education becomes compulsory and 4 serious attitudes are required from the student of the first grade. The schedule will change, the time of free games will be reduced. The child's independence and organization, his diligence and discipline requirements increase seriously. The student's personal responsibility for his behavior and obligations increases considerably in relation to preschool age. Preparing children for school, firstly, the educational work in the kindergarten ensures a high level of general, all-round development of children of preschool age, and secondly, special preparation for mastering the academic subjects that children should master in the primary grades of the school. It means that it will be organized in such a way as to provide. Accordingly, in modern psychological-pedagogical literature (A.V. Zaparozhets, A.A. Wenger, G.M. Lyamina, G.G. Petrogenko, J.V. Taruntaeva, etc.), the concept of preparation is defined as the development of a child's personality and in two interconnected aspects: "psychological training" and "Special training" are considered. General preparation for school appears as an important end of MTT's continuous, purposeful educational work on the comprehensive education of children of preschool age. General preparation for school is the level of mental, spiritual, aesthetic and physical development achieved by the child by the time he goes to school, which creates the necessary basis for the child to actively enter the new conditions of school education and the conscious acquisition of educational material. General preparation is expressed by a certain level of mental development that a child achieves by the time he enters school. From the point of view of school education, the concept of psychological preparation successfully summarizes the important qualitative indicators of the mental development of a child entering the 1st grade. Psychological preparation for school education includes a child's desire to learn, a sufficiently high level of cognitive activity and thinking operations in the desire to become a student, mastery of the elements of the child's educational activity, and readiness based on manifestation at a certain level of will and social development. All components of the child's psychological preparation for school include bringing the child into the classroom, actively mastering the educational material at school, and fulfilling a wide range of school-related obligations. The child's special readiness for school is in addition to the general psychological readiness for studying at school. It is determined according to the presence of special knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for learning subjects such as mathematics and mother tongue. The intensive work carried out in the pre-school educational organization on the formation of the simplest mathematical ideas in children, development of speech and preparation for acquiring literacy ensures the necessary level of special preparation of children for studying at school. A child who attends school needs to be prepared for a new lifestyle, a new system of interaction with people, active mental activity. He must have reached a certain level of physical development in order to take on new serious responsibilities. There are several interrelated aspects in the general readiness of the child at school (moral-volitional preparation for studying), the most important of which are spiritual, volitional, mental and physical preparation.

Education in preschool educational institutions is carried out by a pedagogue-educator. It occupies a central place in the pedagogical process. Therefore, the educator should have deep knowledge of his field, master various methodological tools, and have thorough pedagogical and psychological training. In addition, specialized subjects, including the Law "On Education", preschool education pedagogy, state curriculum "Ilk Kadam", State educational standards, "Preparation of children for school" science, etc. must be thoroughly mastered. The science of "Preparing children for school" has a great role in raising children in a way that they

are prepared for school education. Stages of child development and preparation for school education. Children of pre-school education age are mainly prepared for school education in pre-school education organizations and in the family. Development of children in preschool educational organizations and preparation for school education is carried out in 3 stages.

1. Development of children's speech.
2. Physical development.
3. Development of meaning. The state requirements for the education of children of preschool age are to form them in a healthy and mature way, prepared for school and study.

In short, preparing children of preschool age for school should be one of the biggest reforms of our time that cannot be delayed. The reason is that if we do not educate young people and citizens who have attended kindergarten and school and can determine their future in advance, it can become a social problem for the development of society and the state. As a result, illiteracy and subsequent unemployment can occur. For this reason, it is appropriate to work on the basis of the kindergarten+school=cooperation formula.

#### **Used literature**

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Maktabgacha ta’lim tizimini 2030 yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risidagi 2019 yil 8 may PQ-4312 sonli qarori.
2. Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019 yil 13 maydagi 391-son “Maktabgacha ta’lim tashkilotlari faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” gi Qarori
3. mdo.uz