

ADVANCED EXPERIENCE OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Ravshanova Guljamol Ixtiyor qizi

Foreign language department in preschool
and primary education, 540-20-group student

Annotation

In this article, the advanced experience of preschool education and education in foreign countries is studied on the basis of a comparative analysis. Data on the forms and conditions of preschool education in mainly developed Western and Eastern countries are presented. The content of the reforms carried out in the field of preschool education and training in our country and the views on its effectiveness are also reflected.

Keywords: preschool education and training, regulatory framework, reform, foreign countries, Uzbekistan, Germany, Japan, China, UK, Singapore, Italy, advanced experience, child, generation, mature personnel, perspective, Renaissance, Human Capital, Research, electronic resources.

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматривается дошкольное образование и воспитание в зарубежных странах. Опыты изучались на основе сравнительного анализа. В основном развиты Запад и Восток сведения о формах и условиях дошкольного образования в своих странах данный. Он также реализуется в сфере дошкольного образования и воспитания в нашей стране. Освещены мнения о содержании проводимых реформ и их эффективности. Также изучить зарубежный опыт, связанный с дошкольным образованием и воспитанием особое внимание уделяется проводимым исследованиям. Его изложены конкретные представления о методологической основе. Продвинутой в системе образования выявление роли и значения опыта в обеспечении развития государств данный

Ключевые слова: дошкольное образование и воспитание, нормативно-правовые основы, реформа, зарубежные страны, Узбекистан, Германия, Япония, Китай, Великая Отечественная Великобритания, Сингапур, Италия, лучшие практики, ребенок, поколение, старший персонал, перспектива, Возрождение, человеческий капитал, исследования, электронные ресурсы.

The pre-school education system is the primary, most basic form of continuous education is a joint. Many years of scientific observation and research show that 70 percent of all information a person receives during his lifetime 5 until the age of 1 Pre-school education and training is important for the development of an educated, mature staff takes place. From this point of view, the system of preschool education in our country a number of regulatory and legal frameworks have been developed regarding the reform. Scope of admission of children to preschool education organizations in our country is increasing year by year. This figure was 27.7 percent in 2016 and reached 60 percent by 2020. The reforms implemented today will bear fruit in the future implied. For this purpose, our president Sh.M. Mirziyoyev - At the same time a reformer, strategic thinker, educated and competent we need to train new generation of personnel. That's why kindergarten education they said that we are consistently reforming all the joints. It was held on August 16, 2017 by the head of our state Sh.M. Mirziyoyev structurally reforming the preschool education system at the last meeting, important tasks for the full inclusion of children in these institutions was given. As a result of the analyzes in this regard, our president in a short time 1 Decree, 2 Resolutions were signed. And separate pre-school education and to further consolidate the legal foundations of education - "Preschool education and The legal document "On Education" was adopted. Also, "Pre-school education As the first type of continuous education, it was also reflected in the Law on Education. These adopted normative legal documents are only for pre-school education and it is not limited to legal justification or protection of activities in the field of education. This fundamentals to reform the most basic link of continuing education, also serves to ensure development. From this point of view, in the field of education study of foreign experiences in the ongoing reforms, their advanced comparing their experiences with national education and training and their achievements implementation through industry adaptation is the need of the hour.



LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

We are the president of the reform of the system of preschool education and upbringing Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in the book "New Uzbekistan Strategy" - human capital connects with the concept. That is, —...the completeness of education in developed countries to invest in the cycle, that is, in the period from 3 to 22 years of age great attention is paid to investing in his education. Because this is the investment benefits the society 15-17 times. In our case, this indicator is only 4 is equal to Therefore, we should increase our focus on human capital, for this, we must mobilize all the possibilities, he writes the head of our state. So, in the development of preschool education system, the works of our president and Methodological basis of tasks defined in reports and Decrees and Resolutions serves as Best practices of foreign countries in the system of preschool education and upbringing There are very few separate literatures and research works on this topic There are only electronic resources of the sources, including those of the Internet can be found and translated from various websites. For example, B.E.Parmonov, I.G.Mamajonov, R.Mamatovlar, M.Khilichovalar conducted scientific research. B.E.Parmonov - Foreign in education of children in preschool education organization best practices of foreign countries in the article psychological aspects of experiences illuminated. Including Great Britain, Russian

Federation, Japan, Germany analytically studied the advanced experiences of such countries. I.G. Mamajonov, And R. Mamatovlar - partial study of the education system of the German state entered information about the preschool education system. M. Kh. Qilichova the content and essence of the reforms implemented in the field of preschool education and upbringing, as well as foreign methods of raising children in preschool educational organizations studied the specifics of the experiments.

RESULTS

According to the state educational standards of preschool education and upbringing preschool education - interest, talent, individuality of children of preschool age taking into account mental and physical characteristics, cultural needs and the formation of moral standards, acquisition of life and social experience in the child It is a holistic process aimed at comprehensive development. This is the process of admission to preschool education organizations in different countries it is different.

Republic of Uzbekistan - Law on preschool education and upbringing According to Article 34, children are divided into groups depending on their age. Including the first development group (from one to three years), small group (from three to four age), middle group (from four to five years old), senior group (from five years old up to six years old), school preparatory group (six to seven years old). In Germany, children must be looked after by retired grandparents and grandchildren. the concept does not exist. That's why parents have their children from 4 months they are obliged to go to kindergarten. Many German families have many children they send to kindergarten early. There are 6 different types of preschool education in Germany and they are fundamentally different from each other and different in color is different from that of the states. In Japan, Italy and China, children are mostly admitted to kindergarten from the age of 3 will be done. Only very forced families to look after their children can be given to centers. For example, in Japan, kindergarten (child childcare center) can be given to a child from the age of three months, but this is the case It is not common among the Japanese, because a child of such an age The mother must have a very serious reason for placing in the nursery..Also, such a woman is not considered a good mother by society. The opinion of others is considered the most important for the Japanese. In Japan, only children whose parents work are admitted to kindergarten. For this, a certificate from the parent's place of work and in the family is sent to the municipality submission of documents stating that there is no family member looking after another child will be needed. In our country, children are admitted to kindergarten

from the age of one. A child labor law provides benefits to mothers under the age of three. Increasing coverage of preschool education organizations in our state the new version of the law for the purpose of full implementation of pre-school preparation norms related to documents were introduced. In particular, the Republic of Uzbekistan - Education in accordance with the law on preschool education and upbringing from six to seven years old one-year mandatory preparation of children under the age of 10 for primary education also implies. Article 8 Now in our republic from 6 to 7 years old. All educable children up to the age of 10, public and private in the 1-year preschool preparation group in preschool educational organizations are prepared for primary classes and they are given a certificate. This process starts much earlier in developed countries. For example, In Italy, children are prepared for school from 3 to 6 years old. This process is state is carried out in kindergartens and private Catholic kindergartens. in Great Britain and in 1988, the Law "On Education" came into force. Not only that educational standards, but also mental development at the time of admission of children to school It is also determined to give a basic assessment to the level. England, Scotland and Compulsory education starts at age 5 in Wales and at age 4 in Northern Ireland. That is why the deadline for starting compulsory education is in Europe is considered the earliest. (Table 2) In Singapore, pre-school education is the first stage of education is considered Kindergarten accepts children from the age of 3. For two or three years such as mother tongue and English, reading, counting, singing, drawing, dancing is taught. There are no government-run kindergartens in Singapore. Preschool education all institutions are private, and only some are religious organizations or managed by foundations.

DISCUSSION

He studies the best practices of foreign countries in the continuous education system. We believe that each country has its own characteristics we create These characteristics in some way contribute to the development of those countries, we can see that it also served its development. Even that history itself is a witness. For example, education in kindergartens in Japan programs are also taken into account, in addition to writing and reading, singing to children they are taught to say, sports competitions are held, they go on regular walks. But in addition to these, the purpose of conducting these events is in the child It consists in developing feelings of harmony and living in a community. When the song is sung, the chorus (in the group) must be said, the solo singer is not used, the competition when held or all or group wins, absolutely single won't win. It is to join hands in the modernization of Japanese society directs. For the development of the country and society, Japanese people serve wholeheartedly. China, which occupies the world market, also

achieved this result by reforming education. Chinese people are famous all over the world for their hard work. Second world that in a short period of time after the strike, Chinese products filled the world market is a clear proof of this. The Chinese are very disciplined and sports-loving people. Of course, this is also reflected in child education. If you are a child in European countries While parents are primarily responsible for education, in China this is the responsibility of the state. From three months, the baby is sent to kindergarten. From the age of one and a half little Chinese dancing, singing, drawing, counting and letters begins to be taught. Physical education in kindergartens great attention is paid to development. Taking into account the interests of the child, his trying to show his talent. Disciplined from elementary school. it is required to be, not capricious and well-educated. Obedience and "I". non-expression is the basis of Chinese education. Chinese children have three main qualities from childhood: ability to work, discipline and respect for adults is formed. No matter what happens to them from a young age however, they are taught to be the best. Maybe that's why Chinese people occupy leading positions in all fields of science, culture and art they are coming.

The UK pre-school curriculum is not only general the emphasis is on the learning process, but also on the child's reading and numeracy skills are given special importance. Specific skills and knowledge of 4-5-year-old children in six areas of development were determined: personality; social-emotional; communicative; awareness; mathematician; physically; creative. Preschool children should play a lot, but literature and The demands on math knowledge are so high that it's time for play won't stay.

CONCLUSION

So, the best practices of foreign countries are their countries has been doing a great service to its development. The Chinese say —"If you look at one year plant rice, if you see fifty years, plant a tree, if you see a hundred years, a child from the wisdom of "educate" today, almost all modern countries all are using effectively. From this point of view, our country is also a mature generation that is growing up pays great attention to education. In this regard, if necessary, foreign national education and training through effective use of the best practices of the state further improvement of the system is the demand of the times. After all, our country is good he planned to build the third Renaissance period. That's good and the goals will certainly be realized by the generation coming of age today. Pre-school education and training is the first step in the education of this generation should serve to ensure that he is literate and educated.

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