

The Importance of Preparing Preschool Children for School Education

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Abstract: It is known that a child should reach a level of development that can meet the requirements of the educational institution, and only then send the child to school. possible. In this process, it is important to prepare the child for school education, which is why the article focuses on preschool children the importance of preparing for school education has been explored.

Keywords: Child, education, upbringing, personality, development, preschool education, compulsory education, physical, personal (mental), mental and special training, literacy, mathematics, play, construction, etc.

Any educator can determine a child's readiness for school without using any tools. Some parents know exactly how healthy, agile, independent, intelligent, and ready to learn a child is. MTC educators must have sufficient pedagogical, technological knowledge and experience to accurately determine each child's readiness for school, while relying on the requirements of the MTM education program. If a child develops normally during the preschool period and has no strong influence on his or her physical and mental development, then the child will reach the level of education at the age of seven. But there are also some families and children who are not ready for school in kindergarten. Such children undergo a special examination under the supervision of a specialist, and an expert opinion on the level of readiness for school. A child's playfulness, inability to be independent, and low level of emotional and social development prevent him from being ready for school. will be Such a child cannot find a place among his peers and peers. Particular attention should be paid to the development of the child's personality in a strong direction (mainly mental). Adults should always keep in mind that children need to be taught quickly.

The preschool period is of great importance in the formation of the human personality. Favorable

conditions at this age in the comprehensive formation of a person if not used, development may be stunted or remedied It's too tight. Not only sound education but his alertness and dedication too are most required. required. So how much does it cost when a child starts school not knowledge, but his readiness to acquire new knowledge, the ability to adapt to the environment, independent analysis of events and movement is more important.

Not only sound education but his alertness and dedication too are most required. shaping is also important. In accordance with the Regulation "On preschool education in the Republic of Uzbekistan", a child's pre-school education is provided at home, through independent education and upbringing of parents or in permanent preschool educational institutions, as well as , not involved in preschool education organized for children in kindergartens, schools, neighborhoods takes in special groups or centers. Here they train 2-3 times a week. Parents have the right to choose the form of preschool education is given.

The goals and objectives of the mental preparation of children for school are determined on the basis of the general goals and objectives of education, taking into account the age characteristics of children. This is the real basis for ensuring consistency between kindergarten and school. It is important to determine the relationship between the tasks, forms and methods of education and upbringing in kindergarten and school in order to achieve a comprehensive formation of the child's personality at different ages.

In determining the psychological readiness of children aged 6-7 for school education, the main condition for the education of preschool children is that the child's readiness for school serves as a bridge to the lifestyle and activities of preschool and school, family or to transfer to school education without harm in the

conditions of education and upbringing in kindergarten the need to provide.

The transition of children to school is always a matter of his life, morals, interests and has led to significant radical changes in the relationship. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare children for school education in kindergarten or at home, to introduce them to the knowledge, understanding, skills and abilities that are not difficult. will be Such an introduction will help to overcome the difficulties of the adaptation period. According to leading experts, the concept of "school readiness" includes the following areas of preparation of a child for school: physical, personal (mental), mental and special training.

Physical training is a child's health, movement skills and quality, explained by the development of arm muscles and visual-motor compatibility. The main symptoms of "underdevelopment" are specific physical development appears in separate aspects. For example, in the skeletal system, short children have their own disproportion in body height and weight according to age, balance in the body disorders, physiological deficiencies of the cardiovascular system, rapid fatigue, inability to perform physical activity is included.

Personal (mental) readiness, environment, adults, peers, self, to plants, animals, natural phenomena, human creativity implying the formation of a personal culture that arises in the relationship is kept. What matters most is the general moral principle in the child's mind strengthening, by which social moral norms and humanity the recognition of values means that one understands "what is bad and what is good". The most important aspect of personal (mental) preparation is the formation of the "inner position of the child", that is, the student's attendance at school for reasons related to the need to interact with adults and peers, to complete homework, to help peers is to arouse desire.

Mental preparation includes the formation of the child's figurative and logical thinking, imagination, humanity, interest in knowledge, independence, the ability to self-control and control, as well as observation, hearing, remembering, generalization,

harmonization, comparison of learning activities. includes knowledge of the basic types; Memory as an indicator of mental development is when the child hears and remembers well, "hearing" or when the child remembers well, "seeing" and when the child tells the main content of what he hears and sees, "remembers the content" divided into species such as It is useless to practice "seeing and remembering" to develop memory, because it is given to everyone by nature. "Remembering the content" memory to improve, of course, you need to exercise.

The effect of a child's schooling is on his or her knowledge of the mother tongue and speech depends more on how advanced it is. Because the whole learning process to these, that is, the logical development of speech, the child is independent without the help of adults thinking, language development, free use of achievements, storytelling, to think, to interpret one's imagination, to express oneself clearly based on factors. Also for the child to go to school the development of practical intelligence, that is, its ability to easily and freely repeat the pattern; pattern it is also important that the drawing completes the narrative task that is being told (graphic dictation) is considered.

Finally, special training is about teaching a child to read and write and to master the school's first grade curriculum materials. implies the formation of the concept of. One thing to note here it is not enough to teach a child to read, to read fast, and to write it doesn't matter. The main thing is to increase the child's vocabulary, make him more conscious and active to be able to use, to hear sounds clearly, to pronounce them clearly, to be able to distinguish them from words is to acquire basic knowledge of literacy, mathematical imagination. If the child has sufficiently developed arm muscles, he will be in school for 2-3 months during the 1st grade learns reading and writing techniques without difficulty. Special The main indicators of readiness are the understanding of the activity and freedom is the development of creative imagination.

These qualities are in the child literacy, math, originality at the end of preschool activity, that is,

play, construction (construction), drawing, mastering skills. A child with creative potential will be ready to independently understand new learning material, engage in research activities, and interact with educators and peers. She is curious, active, enterprising, and only reads assignments suggested by adults rather, he puts new tasks before himself and others. First grade teachers of schools accept preschool children when doing so, keep in mind that a 6 or even 7-year-old is entering 1st grade whether he is in the family, in kindergarten, or in full-time preschool no matter if you have certain skills in learning activities for a certain period of time the child retains the peculiarities of the preschool period.

These are the qualities that are still needed for learning and has no uddaburon. He acquires these qualities during the learning process will continue. Its systematic schooling as the child enters school life will continue to prepare for education.

Admission of a child who is not ready for school is up to the child adversely affects development in all respects. Lack of reading skills can negatively affect a child's ability to read. Her physical and mental health are also at risk. Difficulties also arise in upbringing: the child tries to draw attention to himself in any way, begins to do bad things. This can be prevented if it is determined in time that the child is not ready. Specialists in various fields can determine a child's readiness for school. The pediatrician will examine the child to determine his or her somatic development, if known if he has a physical or mental defect, he is sent for a psycho-pedagogical examination. Children with certain disabilities are sent to special schools.

Of course, this process is the child's prerogative Given the above, the above - physical, personal, mental and special training. Indeed, the psychological readiness of children for school is an important foundation for their education and development. The goal of the educational process will be achieved only if our pedagogical psychologists develop children mentally, psychologically, physiologically and physically.

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