

THE ROLE OF ACTIVITY IN THE PROCESS OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Each activity is characterized by the need, the reasons, the purpose of the activity, the subject, the means, the actions carried out with the items and, finally, the result. The child acquires each activity not immediately, but gradually and under the guidance of an adult person. The variety and wealth of the child's activity, his success in mastering it depend on the educational and educational conditions in the family, in the preschool educational organization.

KEYWORDS: Activity, Creativity, Activity, Types Of Activity, Biological Systems, Need, Reasons, Purpose Of Activity, Tools, Mental And Practical Skills.

INTRODUCTION

The development of science and modern technologies is one of the priority tasks to be solved in the implementation of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in order for the Republic of Uzbekistan to enter the world markets and take a worthy place there, it is imperative to form an economic system in which the achievements of science are widely used, and in order to perfectly cope with such a responsible task, great importance has been attached to the rapid development of national science and the personnel training system.

At the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to the educational and educational system. In particular, we can cite the establishment of the Ministry of preschool education, as well as several presidential decrees and decrees on the development of school education. As the times develop rapidly, the introduction of innovative technologies in the field of education, as in all areas, will continue to be a demand of the era. The President Decree of August 14, 2018 and the President Decree of September 5 "On additional measures to improve the system of management of people's education" opened up new horizons in the development of the industry[1].

In accordance with the requirements of today's dynamically developing period, many urgent tasks arose due to the need for a new approach to the content and structure of education in the face of changing modern school education. Now in modern student – learning it is necessary not

to use traditional methods of education, but to form and teach them the skills of obtaining independent knowledge and striving to improve the knowledge acquired.

Therefore, it is imperative that the teacher himself has professional and specialized skills, knows how to use new modern educational technologies that meet the requirements of the current period. The purpose of the pedagogical activity of any subject teacher, in particular, primary education teachers, is to make students know how to become a mature competent person, who will be in demand in modern society in the future, prepare them for their development as a creative thinking, aspiring person, and introduce innovative technologies.

“The sign of how much the human mind is used is determined by the volume of knowledge it possesses. The more a person uses his mind, the more his knowledge and the higher his social essence. In addition to him, man is also distinguished from other creatures by many secondary features. A person, in the process of reaching the goal, goes through a number of natural and artificial barriers. To overcome these obstacles, he applies several measures and measures”[2].

One of the main qualities of an educator - educator of the present time is loyalty to his profession, ideological convictions, love of his profession, unlimited devotion to this profession distinguish the educator-educator from the owners of other professions. Because in preschool educational organizations, the implementation of educational work at a high level depends only on the teacher and his professional training.

Our children are young people with a bright future of our independent Uzbekistan. Huge changes, ups and downs await them in their future lives. Today, all aspects of life are changing rapidly. The changes taking place require the adaptation of the growing younger generation to a constant and perfect life.

MAIN PART

In order to prepare our children to find a solution to the problems that are waiting for them in the future in a timely manner, they must be taught to study and rehearse tirelessly throughout their lives. The attention of the educator of the preschool educational organization and adults to the child is important in the fact that the child will become a perfect person in the future and find his place in life.

The main factor in the realization of such a nationwide goal as the education, upbringing of the child, ensuring his physical, mental and spiritual maturity is the increase in his interest in education.

The activity of the growing younger generation contributes to the assimilation of social historical experience, on the basis of which various types of activities are formed, such as cognition, visual, play, the simplest labor and learning, as well as its treatment[3]. In the process of education and upbringing, the child shows activity, mastering a certain activity, at the same time mastering knowledge, skills, skills related to this activity. On this basis, various abilities and personality traits are formed in the child[4].

Each activity is characterized by the need, the reasons, the purpose of the activity, the theme, the tools, the actions carried out with the items and, finally, the result. The child acquires each activity not immediately, but gradually and under the guidance of an adult person. The variety

and wealth of the child's activity, his success in mastering it will depend on the conditions of education in the family, in the preschool educational organization.

The simplest types of treatment of an early-age child with an adult develop in him his need for impressions, form his imagination. The activity of children increases as they master new ways of acting. The level of activity of the child, his development will also depend on heredity, imitation. In the first years of his life, the main types of children's activities will be guidance, research activities, which will include dealing with adults and working with items. Since educators are dealing with children, they bring them into the world of items. So with way, children acquire activities related to specific items. In this, the circulation itself becomes a necessary need for the child.

The organization of activities related to items is one of the tasks of raising children both in the family and in the preschool educational organization, since all cognitive processes, goals and behavioral reasons develop in this activity. In this activity, children, under the guidance of educators, master the initial knowledge of the characteristics of the items, the actions to be performed with them.

For example, when a child is two and a half years old, the activity and handling associated with objects rises to a much higher level of development, creating a basis for the transition to play and pictorial activity. In the communication and activity organized by adults, the first manifestations of self-awareness are formed in children. At this age, the child begins to be able to distinguish himself from the people around him, to realize his capabilities.

If the activity and independence of children of the early age occurs directly under the participation and influence of a large person, then by the age of 4-6, children are increasingly independent of various activities, joining at their own discretion, in which the role of consciousness increases. In the play activity of children of this age, the activity of his social cognition develops[5]. During educational activities and games on the agenda, which are held under the guidance of educators, children master various methods of action, knowledge about items, their characteristics and signs. Children understand spatial concepts, space and time relationships, connections to similarity and homogeneity.

Action games, on the other hand, help the child to develop movements, to find a way one in space. In joint games, children realize and assimilate the relationship between people, the importance of coordination of movements, expand their perception of what is around them.

In older preschool children, the content of game activity will be diverse, and the possibilities of comprehensive development will expand. Any game contributes to the development of imagination, the deepening of knowledge about the surrounding reality, about the work of people, the formation of public characteristics of the individual.

In a preschool educational organization, regular labor assignments given to children by an educator educate and develop skills to subordinate their activities to public interests, try to bring social benefits, rejoice in the overall results of labor[6].

Even the simplest educational activities in everyday activities contribute to the assimilation of knowledge about the environment, social life, people, as well as the formation of mental and practical skills. If at the age of 3-4, during education, children's attention is focused on specific

facts and phenomena in the life of nature, people, then teaching children 5-6 years old will be aimed at mastering important connections and relationships and generalizing connections, as well as forming the simplest concepts, which will lead to the development of thinking in children[7]. Mastered knowledge and developed mental abilities are used by children in a wide variety of games and labor. All this affects the development of the child's personality, forms an interest in the new content of activity in the child.

In preschool age, the correct upbringing and development of the child's needs, feelings, goals reaches such a level that it allows the child to switch to regular schooling at school.

In preschool age, the child shows activity, creativity and seeks to fulfill the requirements that adults impose on his behavior and activity.

Each type of activity, content and structure, socio-historical character has an objective impact on the younger generation. The educator achieves the expected results only when he helps to form new behavioral qualities, instilling in the educator the need for strong activity.

Hence, based on the rule on the leadership role of activity in the upbringing and development of the younger generation, it is necessary to organize his life in a preschool educational organization and family in such a way as to be rich in various types of activity.

The content, means, methods of education and upbringing given to the younger generation are explained by the process of development of children, their age characteristics. When working with small children, the educator must take into account that they are not completely adapted to independent life.

In subsequent age groups, the independence and adaptation of the child increases significantly, in accordance with which the tasks, content, tools and methods of educational and educational work change. The level of development that a child has reached by the end of preschool age depends on the content, consistency of the educational work carried out with them.

Conclusion

The age at which each age period is lived is determined by the degree of maturation of the biological systems of the organism, their functions, as well as the life experience of a person, the volume of his knowledge, types and content of activities.

Along with age, the leading type of activity changes. However, the level of mental development of an individual is not only the result of the years lived: the system of upbringing and education at any age, especially in childhood, has a decisive influence on the activity and activity of the individual.

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