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OPPORTUNITIES OF CHILD EDUCATION IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article provides information on the modern possibilities of child education in preschool education.

Keywords: mind, heart, opportunity , mutual , togetherness, wholeness, harmony , gift , excellence.

A truly human child, to the mind that separates right from wrong , good from bad, beauty from ugliness , to the heart that allows us to be happy about what we hate, what we hate and suffer, based on our particular type of worldview, personal beliefs, The different goals you set have a greater chance of achieving your dreams.

It should be said that these three powers, which exist in the human body, are manifested in each individual person for various objective and subjective reasons, acquiring different, positive or negative content, creating different proportions and levels . will be

If we assume that the spiritual and moral world of children is, so to speak, a huge universe, **the mind, heart, and abilities are three huge pillars** that unite and give it unity and harmony .

Pre -school education in modern psychology refers to the ability to control and regulate a child's behavior and activities in a completely conscious way. This quality is manifested in the ability to overcome various internal and external obstacles that come across during the implementation of a certain goal, behavior, work, behavior .

Internal barriers are individual - They are related to subjective conditions , undesirable habits and traits that are deeply ingrained in their nature, such as passions against the goal, passivity, laziness, stuttering , fear, fatigue , lack of confidence in

one's own strength . It manifests itself in the form of stubbornness, courage , femininity , hesitation.

External obstacles includes various objective problems that occur due to natural conditions, oppositional behavior of other people, difficulties arising due to indifference, and other difficulties encountered on the way to a high goal.

It is necessary to talk about the sweet dreams of some parents . Every parent dreams that their child will have a mature professional talent.

But housing conditions, existing relationships between family members , family trends Due to the diversity of (traditions), the upbringing of a child before school can be different. According to the analysis of the results of our observations , parents use three ways, including:

1. "Authoritarian" ("prestige");
2. "Free education" ("Childhood-poshsholik");
3. "E h tiyoj" ("Being good", "self-realization") are included. We will briefly touch on the essence of each of the users of the three mentioned roads .

Users of the first road - beni hoya understand the complex and delicate issue of child rearing, that is, they imagine it as a process directed only from parents to the child. This method does not take into account that the child has his own spiritual world . It is understood that the duty of the parents is to give orders, and that of the child is to obey them without hesitation. That is, such parents consider coercion and violence as the main method of education.

From the outside, such a child is a believer - able, gentle - grows up to be gentle, obedient, does not deviate from the line of parents. In fact, such a child is cowardly, unscrupulous, hypocritical, hypocritical, arrogant, lenient, weak-willed, independent, incapable of creativity.

Supporters of the second way - and they understand exactly the meaning of the proverb "Childhood-poshsholik" and consider it the main rule to leave the child completely to his own will, never to turn away his opinion. Such parents say, "We did not have the happiness of childhood, let our children not see the difficulties we saw, let them grow up and flourish, let them enjoy their childhood!" " Meh nat-mashqat

biz tan" they provide everything they ask for. As a result, the child grows up to be a selfish person who only thinks about his own interests, who avoids alcohol, is a glutton, a slobbery person, and an indulgent person.

It can be seen that both ways of raising children lead to the same result.

The third way - ("E h tyoj") ancient world sage Socrates (named after the Socratic Method, "Socratic Pedagogy") from century to century, both thinkers of East and West (Ibn Sina, Beruni, Navoi, etc.) It is known to everyone that it has been enriched and developed by

"E h tyoj" method (external and internal) according to the demand of the child, he should strive with all his heart to "be good" personally, and the task of the parents is to be able to awaken such a need in the child.

If we give a clear definition, the desire to "be good" is the age-old desire, consisting of the decision to realize one's own identity, which is called "self-realization" in science. It can be said to be the appearance of the child.

Instead of the conclusion, we consider it appropriate to bring the following points to the possibilities of preparing the child for school:

1. Teaching to be polite. Using words like "Thank you", "It's worth it", "Thank you " has never hurt anyone. On the contrary, positive behavior and attitude warms the relationship with strangers. Liven up any conversation. It also opens doors that at first glance seem unopenable.

2. Let the child know how to say "No". For example, your child is coming home from school and a stranger offers to go with him to an unknown place. Or some of his classmates ask for his things, school supplies for temporary use. But it does not return. If your child says "no" at this time, it will prevent unpleasant situations.

3. The proverb "A bowed head cannot be cut by a sword" is not said for nothing. By doing this, you ensure that the feeling of separation from loved ones and friends and siblings is alien to the child. For example, if a child accidentally pushes or knocks someone down, the sentence "I'm sorry" should be used. It is important that he hears this even from his parents. It not only shows the resulting coldness, but also relieves the heaviness in the human spirit.

4. Listening skills are very useful in acquiring knowledge at school, conducting conversations and interacting with each other. That's why parents need to be able to listen to their children. Let your child learn to listen to what the adults are saying and to express his opinion after he has finished speaking.

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