

ORGANIZING CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES IN THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

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Abstract: *organization of children's activities in a preschool educational organization, and general principles of organizing the life and activities of preschoolers, taking into account the interaction of children in groups, both active children who are easy to communicate and shy children feel good about themselves opinions were expressed about the organization of the team.*

Key words: *young generation, general principles, communication, Education, play, work, education, culture, activity.*

Kalit so'zlar: *yosh avlod, umumiy tamoyillar, muloqot, Ta'lim, o'yin, mehnat, ta'lim, madaniyat, faoliyat.*

The pre-school education organization aims to prepare the child for school education by making him healthy and mature. The earlier education starts, the sooner its results will be seen, and it will also have a positive effect on the whole lifestyle of a person. Special attention is paid to the expansion of children's coverage of the preschool education organization, beautification, from their entrance, corridors, even planted flowers, trees, every equipment in the group room is directed to the development of the child.

In today's fast-paced era, creating an environment that teaches children of preschool age to think independently and freely express their opinions, of course, is directly related to the effective management of the institution. success is possible.

An educator fulfills an important, proud and at the same time responsible task of raising the young generation to become worthy children of our people. The political maturity of an educator is to realize his responsibility to the people and society for the quality of raising children, to creatively approach the solution of educational tasks. , helps to constantly improve his skills and help his colleagues to grow.

The organization of life is the purposeful implementation of the main processes of life activity in the form of individual, small group and general group activities and education of children of different age groups. and creating necessary conditions for development. Currently, there is a need to improve the quality of the educational process and organize children's lives in preschool educational institutions.

Preschool pedagogy has developed the following general principles of organizing children's life and activities.

1. The lifestyle of children in each age group. Based on this principle, it is envisaged to provide the same conditions for the comprehensive development of all children in the group and their upbringing in a community spirit.

2. The age principle of group composition. It requires the presence of one or two young people in each group of children and provides the process of education and upbringing taking into account their age characteristics.

3. Creating the necessary material environment for all-round activity and communication of the children of the group. According to this principle, equipment and beautification of group rooms and sections is carried out on the basis of a single unit of pedagogical hygienic and aesthetic requirements.

4. Continuity of daily routine and dependence on age. The rhythm of basic life activity is not the same in primary and preschool age. The lack of voluntary ability and helplessness of children of the first and second groups of early age to control their behavior creates the need to devote a lot of time to care for each child in organizing their lives.

Due to the ability to self-organize in the execution of the daily routine, there is time for training, play, and work. Children's life is not only preparation for the future life of adults, childhood is what interests children and makes it enjoyable. It is interesting with a variety of activities that ensure the assimilation of social experience by them.

5. Introduction of different forms of activity (play, work, education). Their place in the agenda, adding and alternating these types of activities according to the level of development of children, their role in the formation of the child's personality.

During the day, time is allocated for games, work and education. Their place in different groups in the kindergarten depends on the age of the children, the ability to act individually or in a group, and the ability to communicate with each other. Game activities and other types of activities gradually increase in importance.

6. Organization of children's life in age groups aimed at protecting their life and health. Based on this principle, rooms are allocated for age groups in kindergartens, furniture and equipment are selected, manuals and materials are placed, food is prepared, training system and activity regime are introduced. Educators, nannies and children, as well as children, are governed by the spirit of restraint, nobility, and humanity. Conflicts are prevented and resolved fairly, children's nervousness is reduced.

7. Compliance with aesthetic requirements in the organization of children's life involves not only their use in furnishing rooms, but also their use in the pedagogical process.

Going to children's institutions creates great difficulties for the child. In this case, most children become restless, tearful, and apathetic. A dangerous situation, tension due to excitement is due to the absence of close people around the child, the accustomed conditions of the household environment and a change in the way of life. Functional absence, emotional sensitivity make it difficult for the child's body to get used to new conditions. When the child comes to kindergarten, the social situation of the child changes.

He communicates with a limited number of people in the family, more family members are in the center of attention. In the preschool institution, he becomes a member of the children's team, a peer of other children. Because of this, the child has to psychologically rebuild himself, change his behavior, get in touch with unfamiliar adults and peers. Organization of the agenda. The regime is the main means of properly organizing the life of children belonging to the first age group. Its peculiarity is that the regime changes three times a year. As the month passes, the amount of feeding, the alternation of sleep and wakefulness decreases, and the duration of being awake increases. Organization of the agenda. The peculiarity of the life procedure of children of the first age in the second group is that the regimen of younger and older age groups is conducted together. Classes and their role in organizing children's lives. As an organizational form of education, classes are held one-on-one with a child, or with a small group of children, or with the whole group at the same time. The organization, form, and content of the lessons depend on the level of development of the children. Classes are held every day with children during waking hours. In order to organize the intellectual development of children in accordance with the times, trainings are held in small groups every day. In the morning, 10-15 minute classes are held first in groups of children, and then in large groups. One of the small groups plays while the other is watching the babysitter. Play, its role in organizing children's lives. The game is considered to be the leading activity of a child of preschool age and plays a major role in organizing a child's life. Pupils organize the game by themselves, showing the ability to define the idea of the game, choose the plot, and distribute the roles. . But sometimes independent games cannot ensure the development of teamwork qualities. The main role in leading children's games belongs to the educator who plans tools and methods that allow to increase the educational effectiveness of games.

To sum up, the pedagogue, taking into account the mutual relations of the children in his group, organizes a team of children in which both active children and shy children feel good. For example, she gives shy and timid children tasks such as asking, explaining, telling their observations, encouraging them to approach their peers and adults more. When leading the dialogue, the educator takes into account the characteristics of children that are unique to them. An important means of educating communication culture is the organization of collective forms of activities of large and small groups of children. Organization of the life of senior and preparatory group children has a stable nature. It changes only partially during various holiday stories, excursions and tourist trips in the summer.

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