

THE ROLE OF DEVELOPMENTAL CENTERS IN THE UPBRINGING OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ANNOTATION

Availability of a positive environment in early childhood development ages enhances children's health, future education, employment opportunities, and productivity. Ensuring children's right to live, right to protection, right to development, and right to participation contributes to their holistic development. Most importantly, preschool is a place where children have fun in a safe and loving environment. Our teachers and programs are proven to help kids thrive. The role of developmental centers in the upbringing of preschool children.

Keywords: development centres, upbringing, preschool, children, cognitive development, education, healthy environment

INTRODUCTION

The preschool education is vitally important that in pre-school pre-math and pre-literacy skills are introduced. Children are taught numbers and letters, but it is taught in a way that is appealing to children at that age. Children sing an alphabet song while following along in a picture book or learn rhymes and chants, which help them to notice the distinct sounds within words. Teachers read stories to children to encourage their listening, comprehension, and expressive language skills. Matching games, sorting games and counting games build children's understanding of numbers, and sequences. Putting puzzles together encourages children to notice patterns and to work on problem-solving skills. Children learn best through activities they find interesting, such as songs, storytime, and imaginative play. Preschool is not about achieving academic success; it is about creating a well-round child who wants to explore and question their surroundings. In pre-school, children learn they can actually do things for themselves. Children will learn to wash their hands, go to the bathroom and take off their shoes without an adult doing it for them. Children may have classroom jobs and take pride in helping out in the classroom. Learning new skills helps builds confidence. A quality early childhood education provides children with cognitive, behavioral, and social skills they don't learn at home. Teachers find it easier to teach a child who possesses a strong preschool education background in language skills, listening comprehension, attention management skills, and a positive attitude toward learning. Children's brains are built, moment by moment, as they interact with their environments. In the first few years of life, more than one million neural connections are formed each second – a pace never repeated again. The quality of a child's early

experiences makes a critical difference as their brains develop, providing either strong or weak foundations for learning, health and behaviour throughout life. Prospective educators can successfully develop creative thinking skills only by making creativity a habit. In this process, the methods and tools used by them to assess the content of the topic and creative thinking skills are important. The educator plays a special role in the formation of creative thinking skills in future teachers. In this process, "the role of the educator is to create an atmosphere of creativity in the classroom. However, in the pedagogical group, future teachers must create an environment in which they can feel free and share their thoughts and ideas. In order to further activate the processes taking place in the human mind, educators should be free to ask various questions, to deviate from the established rules and standards. The educator's correct approach to the creative ideas of future teachers is important in their understanding of the possible and impossible conditions. All of these elements are important for the educator-student. is an important part of the relationship and ensures the success of future teachers. - Slowly increases interest in performing creative tasks, as well as tends to think creatively as a result of observing a teacher with creative thinking. Creative learning-learning environment leads to the development of critical and creative thinking skills in future teachers, which are of great importance in the educational process.

If educators want to be more effective in using their creative abilities (that is, to think broadly and organize the process of creative thinking), they need to instill this in the minds of future teachers and perform their duties diligently. should. In addition, "only in a creative environment will future teachers be able to understand the content of the subject, the relationship between educational information and begin to think about it. Early childhood offers a critical window of opportunity to shape the trajectory of a child's holistic development and build a foundation for their future. For children to achieve their full potential, as is their human right, they need health care and nutrition, protection from harm and a sense of security, opportunities for early learning, and responsive caregiving – like talking, singing and playing – with parents and caregivers who love them. All of this is needed to nourish developing brains and fuel growing bodies. Early childhood, defined as the period from birth to eight years old, is a time of remarkable growth with brain development at its peak.

A child's activism helps him or her develop a social-historical experience, based on which his or her role is shaped by a variety of activities, such as cognition, visualization, play, simple work, and learning, as well as behavior. The child becomes active by mastering this or that activity, and at the same time acquires the knowledge, skills and abilities associated with this activity, on the basis of which he develops a variety of abilities and personality traits. The simplest forms of interaction (emotional and emotional-subject interaction) of an early child with adults develop his need for impressions and form his imagination. As children learn new ways of behaving, they become more active. However, the level of activity, its development is based on hereditary conditions, and there is imitation. In the early years of life, guided research activities, which include interacting with adults and working with objects, will be the main types of children's activities. When educators interact with children, they bring them into the world of objects. In this way, children are able to engage in activities related to specific objects. In this case, the treatment itself becomes a necessity for the child. The active role of the child

in the activity made him not only an object of upbringing, but also a subject of upbringing. This defines the leadership role of the activity in the upbringing and development of the child. In the age-related stages of children's development and upbringing, different activities side by side and interact, but their role is not the same: the leading type of activity at each stage in which the main achievements in the development of the child are reflected. Each activity is distinguished by a need, a reason, an activity goal, a theme, a means, an action to be taken with the material, and finally an outcome. Scientific data show that the child acquires them not immediately, but gradually and under the guidance of an adult. The diversity and richness of a child's activities, the success of which depends on the conditions of upbringing and education in the family, in kindergarten.

During this stage, children are highly influenced by the environment and the people that surround them. Early childhood care and education is more than preparation for primary school. It aims at the holistic development of a child's social, emotional, cognitive and physical needs in order to build a solid and broad foundation for lifelong learning and wellbeing. Education has the possibility to nurture caring, capable and responsible future citizens. The main objective is to identify key elements and issues in relation to the families, diversity and difference. In particular how an early childhood educator implements, different approaches to honour culture and diversity, and to advocate for social justice in an early childhood settings. As such, it allows an insight into the important role that families and their background plays in the everyday lives of the children and educators within early childhood settings. A large part of critical brain development in children happens before they even start kindergarten. It impacts everything from school performance to lifelong social skills. Parents who are on the fence about enrolling their little ones in a preschool program shouldn't hesitate. Early childhood development programs are an investment in your child's future, not a cost. There are many high-quality and affordable childcare options out there that could be an excellent fit for your family. Children who take part in early childhood education programs have improved social skills. In a preschool setting, children learn crucial skills like listening, sharing, and taking turns with others. In school, pre-school teachers will use songs, games, stories, and more to teach children how to interact. Play is a critical component of learning the social skills necessary to take children through life. When children attend preschool programs, they experience tons of positive reinforcement. They also have positive interactions with their teachers and their classmates. These early interactions build up children's self-esteem at an early age. This confidence will carry them throughout life. Our programs work with each family to build your child's self-esteem in a positive and loving environment. Everyone knows that children don't like to sit still for very long. In recent years, there has been a push to develop curriculums that emphasize learning through movement. When children attend a school that emphasizes physical activity, they get to learn and stay active simultaneously. Your kids will have access to a structured outdoor time where they can play on the playground or run around and explore nature. Whether your child is engaging in sports or playing tag with other children, the important thing is they're getting up and moving. Getting into the habit of being active at an early age is key to building healthy lifelong habits. One of the best things about early childhood education programs is giving kids lots of opportunities to get creative and messy. Let's be

realistic; most parents are less than thrilled to get out the messy paints and other arrays of art supplies. Art projects are a vital component of early childhood education programs. Children can learn about the fall and paint leaves, or make the classic hand turkeys while learning about Thanksgiving. Kids love to paint, make arts and crafts, and get messy. Another significant part of preschool programs is exposure to music. Kids get to sing, play instruments, and learn about sound at an early age. Music is just as important as things like reading and writing. Making music, clapping, dancing, and other fun activities can help develop children's fine motor skills. Singing songs can build brain and body coordination. The skills that children learn while participating in music contribute to the child's overall brain development.

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