

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM ABROAD

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ABSTRACT

This article contains information about didactics of the preschool education system, organizational and pedagogical features of the preschool education system in foreign countries.

Keywords: preschool education, Finland, China, Japan, kindergarten, private, prefecture.

During the 30-60s of the 20th century, the issues of the nature of knowledge, the principles of choosing and creating educational programs in the didactics of preschool education have been a controversial issue.

There are two different points of view on this issue:

-Assuming that a preschool child is not capable of acquiring knowledge about subjects, objects, and various aspects of reality, the preschool child is only comprehensible to a preschool child of bright, emotional significance, rare and rare ideas, impressions that are not related to each other. They emphasized that it should consist of a list of bright, unconnected images. However, in this principle, the question of how the child should have knowledge about the specific item and objects shown in the program was not raised, the content of knowledge was limited to showing the color, size, and shape of the item, and the complexity of knowledge indicated only quantitative aspects. This program failed to deliver the content and essence.

Supporters of the second point of view, relying on L.S. Vygotsky's opinion that "children of preschool age are able to make important connections and master certain systems of knowledge", the preschool education program is suitable for the abilities of preschool children and allows them to learn at school. They put forward the view that it is necessary to create an optimal system that prepares students for the mastery of academic subjects. However, the nature of this system required defining the principle of selection and creation of the knowledge program.

We will consider the activities of the preschool education system in foreign countries on the example of a number of countries.

Japan is a very fast developing country, which is mainly due to the industriousness and entrepreneurship of Japanese people. Striving for all the innovations and advancements in the world, using the latest achievements and further developing them - this has become the ancient national customs of the Japanese people. In Japan, the policy of using science and technology, which uses people's mental capabilities, has been the most important since a long time ago. In Japan, a child can be placed in a kindergarten (children's center) from the age of three months and only to working parents. But in order to place a child in such an institution, parents must write a special application and justify with very good reasons that it is impossible to raise the baby at home for up to three years. The fact is that this is contrary to the principle of family upbringing on which the entire Japanese culture is based. Kindergartens are designed to look

after children and do not provide educational programs, therefore, like all educational institutions, they are not under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, but under the Ministry of Health, Labor and subordinate to the Ministry of Welfare. The preschool education system in Japan includes the following types of institutions: state, prefecture, city; private; kindergartens in schools and universities - if a child enters such a kindergarten, his future can be considered safe: he reaches the appropriate age, goes to a university school, and from there he enters the university without exams. More than 80% of the pre-school education system in Japan is private kindergartens and kindergartens. In Japan, there is not much difference between public and private preschool education. According to the basic law "On Education" adopted in 2006, the system and approach of the educational process is based on the same principles. The payment for keeping a child in a public or private kindergarten depends only on the income of the parents - the higher the family's income, the higher the kindergarten fee. The average fee ranges from \$100 for low-income families to \$500 for wealthy families. The age of the child is also important for kindergartens (care centers), the younger the child, the higher the price. But even so, the fee for a private garden is higher and includes an entrance fee that can reach up to \$1,000 in addition to the monthly fee. All educational institutions in the country work on a uniform schedule : the academic year is divided into three semesters. Between semesters - vacations for students, schoolchildren and kindergarteners: summer vacation from July 21 to August 31, winter vacation from December 21 to January 8, spring vacation from March 21 to April 1. On weekends, small children can come to the kindergarten to swim in the pool (almost every kindergarten has a pool) and talk a little about life with the teacher. But there are no classes. Parental involvement in the educational process is very high in kindergartens. In Japan, the constant participation and active participation of parents in the process of raising children is required.

Education in Finland is one of the most successful in the world, with no tuition fees and fully subsidized meals. Finland's strategy for achieving equality and excellence in education is based on the establishment of a publicly funded comprehensive school system. Composed by education, primary education (primary and secondary levels), upper secondary (including technical training). and tertiary (organized by universities and polytechnics). Children enter compulsory or basic education at the age of seven, which lasts nine years, with primary six and secondary three. different subjects are taught, which prepares them for further activities. Unlike other countries, pre-school education is not compulsory, but it is accepted as a right to offer a position in kindergarten Kindergarten in Finland There are several types of lime:

General

Private
family

Finland promotes the idea of "Children should have a childhood" with pre-school education. That's why everything there is organized on the basis of play. Kindergarten opens at 6:30 and works until 5:00 p.m. Kindergarten operates according to a strict schedule. Children have breakfast at 8:00 a.m., after which training begins. At 9:30 they went for a walk. The first lunch is served at 10:30. They go to bed at 11:00 (until 13:00). After a nap, they have a second lunch and go for a walk outside until the end of work.

Early childhood education and training is compulsory in China. Usually, children are admitted to Chinese kindergartens from the age of 3 and up to the age of 6. There are age groups: small, medium, large. Groups in kindergartens are quite large, up to 25 children in a small group, up to 30 in a medium group, and up to 35 in a large group. Each group has a period of 1 year. Each group has two specially trained and certified educators and one assistant educator. Upon admission to the kindergarten, the child receives a uniform and a backpack of the same style as for all children. It is not necessary to wear such things, but often children choose them, and parents do not have to look for some new clothes, and one uniform creates a sense of belonging to the team. Agenda: After the flag-raising ceremony at 7.40, the teachers will conduct morning exercises with the children in the street, to the cheerful marching music. Then the guys go to breakfast. Classes are held from 8.30 to 10.00. The favorite pastime of all children is artistic creation. Special attention is paid to the preparation of crafts from improvised materials. Music and dance are performed directly in the group, and sports are performed on the street. After lunch, it's time to sleep - from 12.00 to 14.30. The working day in kindergarten ends at 17:00, part of it stays at night: parents take them only on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Most of the children stay for additional activities, "clubs" organized for a fee. Among these activities - drawing, Chinese gymnastics, skating, ballroom dancing. The fee for these classes varies from 60 to 300 Chinese yuan (about 240 to 1200 rubles) per month. The monthly fee for keeping a child in a state preschool educational institution is 730 yuan (about 3000 rubles) per month. The cost of going to a commercial kindergarten can be 2 times higher. Apart from paying for tuition, clothes and heating, parents do not require any additional expenses. This is strictly monitored by the anti-corruption committee and an information letter is sent to all parents every 6 months. In it, the committee asks to inform the cashier of the kindergarten about the cases of additional payments. Kindergarten time ends with a big concert dedicated to children's achievements. Children sing, dance and show what hieroglyphs they have learned, what toys they have learned to make with their own hands

In general, Chinese kindergarten is not only useful activities, good food and games. This is also an extremely strict discipline, respect for elders. Kindergartens have a principle: children should stop being selfish. Quarrels, bad behavior, corruption, disobedience to the elder's request are not allowed here. It is necessary to immediately intervene in children's quarrels: otherwise, it is believed that the child's behavior will be accepted and will retain a bad character for life. But there is no punishment: it is not allowed to beat or take the child out of the room. In the classroom, children are passive, submissive to the will of adults, subject to discipline - in China, this is considered a manifestation of care and attention to them. Every week, the child's behavior and knowledge are evaluated on a 100-point scale. The table with the results is placed on the stand for all parents.

In conclusion, it can be said that the tasks of preschool education are: to educate children in terms of the rich national, cultural and historical heritage of the nation and spiritual and moral values, to form children's national patriotism, to form the need for education in preschool children, and to develop their inclinations to study. regular preparation for the educational process, development of children's thinking, formation of skills of independent and free expression of one's opinion, provision of physical and mental health of children.

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