

CHILDREN'S PREPARATION FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION IN FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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ABSTRACT

The readiness of children for school education is important today in the life and development of children, the experience of foreign countries highlights the readiness of children for school education, its ways. Taking samples from foreign experience, introducing them in practice with a creative approach, development of normative documents, teaching aids, teaching materials in accordance with modern requirements, on the basis of advanced foreign experience in the heads and specialists of preschool educational institutions Tasks for the formation of knowledge and skills in the field of modern management and pedagogical technologies.

KEYWORDS: *Preparation For School Education, Psychological, "Syogakko", Kindergarten, UNICEF, School Kindergarten, Technology, High School.*

INTRODUCTION

Today it is necessary to take a sample from foreign experience, to put it into practice with a creative approach, to develop normative documents, educational and methodical literature, teaching aids in accordance with modern requirements, preschool education on the basis of advanced foreign experience The formation of knowledge and skills in the field of modern management and pedagogical technologies in the leaders and specialists of organizations is one of the most pressing issues[9]. Therefore, decrees and resolutions have been adopted to radically improve the system of preschool education in our country. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the system of preschool education in 2017-2021" No. PP-2707 of December 29, 2016, "On measures to radically improve the system of preschool education" Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2017 No. PQ-3261 "On measures to radically improve the management of the preschool education system" dated September 30, 2017 PF-5198- Order No. is one of them.

Let's look at the functioning of the preschool education system in a number of countries. Japan is a fast-growing country, largely due to the industriousness and business acumen of the Japanese. Striving for all the innovations and developments in the world, taking advantage of the latest achievements and further developing them - these are the ancient national traditions of the Japanese people. In Japan, for example, the policy of using science and technology to use the intellectual potential of the people has been paramount[10].

Discussion of the Subject

Preschool education is highly valued in Japan, as psychologists estimate that by the age of 7, a person acquires 70% of knowledge and the remaining 30% for the rest of his or her life. Preschool education usually begins in the family. For Japanese women, motherhood comes first. Many

Japanese women say that raising children is the goal of their lives. The Japanese are in favor of a child reaching early adulthood. Emphasizes the challenges of parenting at different ages. For example, at the age of 1 - self-confidence, at the age of 2 - applied art. to show manual labor, at the age of 3 - to cultivate a sense of duty, at the age of 4 - to teach to distinguish between good and evil, at the age of 5 - to cultivate leadership qualities, independence, planning and implementation. Boys and girls are brought up differently. They see the boy as the future support of the family and teach him to overcome difficulties. The girls are prepared for housework[11].

In Japanese kindergartens, children are divided into small groups of 8 - "khans". These children are given a "job" in kindergarten, and they choose the name of their khan. In this way, they are taught to work in a team from an early age. Each child in this group should have a place in the group. Such khans will be used in the next stage of education. In high school, khans are not permanent, they are changed every 5 months to adapt quickly to new conditions. Kindergartens in Japan accept children aged 3-5. The purpose of kindergartens is to develop children's mental and physical abilities, to develop independence and internal discipline skills, to teach them to react to social events.

There is also a strong emphasis on speaking and using words correctly. Interest in personal creativity, such as fairy tales, books, music, sports, and painting[12]. Currently, 60% of children are involved in preschool education. It is planned to involve all children aged 4-5 in kindergarten in order to transition to early admission to primary education. Kindergarten is the first step in the system of citizenship formation in Japan. Particular attention is paid to the formation of skills of independent activity, collective consciousness, social responsibility. The main task of the kindergarten is to prepare the child for school. There are classes in painting, music, rhythm and physical education. Individuality, no matter how good it is, does not attract children and is not accepted by the children's community. Primary education is called syogakko. The system of continuing education, schools are divided as follows:

1. Primary school - 6 years.
2. High school - 3 years.
3. High school - 3 years.

The German state education system

The Federal Republic of Germany consists of 16 independent Federal Territories (provinces), each with a different education system. Educational institutions are largely state-owned, with state guidelines for the curriculum[13].

The rights of the federal government are limited in the adoption of basic laws, including matters of funding. The following can be said about the cost of education:

- No federal state pays for education in public schools, vocational schools, and in all Federal lands at its own expense buses that transport students from home to school, from school to home;
- Almost all students are given a small part of the cost of textbooks and manuals;
- The state provides financial assistance to certain categories of students under federal law.

The Pre-School Education System Is An Important Stage In The German Education System.

Preschool education is provided in the Kindergarten. Kindergarten is attended by 3-6 year olds. Children with developmental delays or underage age attend preschool (German: Vorklassen) and school-based kindergarten (German: Schulkindergarten). These kindergartens are subject to a separate Fe rule, either the preschool sector or the primary education sector[14]. Pre-school education is not compulsory, but many Fedas are compulsory for children with developmental delays. Kindergarten is a lower level of education, but it is not part of the state system. Funding

for kindergartens is the responsibility of various public organizations, charities, businesses, individuals and religious organizations. In Germany, 80% of children between the ages of 3 and 6 attend kindergarten.

Kindergarten is an organization started by the Germans and studied and accepted by many foreign countries. As mentioned above, it is not a state system, but a system of organizations to support the younger generation. Since 1996, legal norms have been developed for kindergarten attendance [15]. Kindergarten enrollment is voluntary. Kindergarten fees are charged by parents based on their income. Kindergarten preparatory classes and introductory groups are part of the first stage of school education. . In general, the German education system consists of several stages:

Elementary education: belongs to the 1st stage of school education and includes preschool organizations. These are mainly kindergartens, preparatory classes and entrance groups, where the participation of children is voluntary for 3 years at the request of parents.

South Korean Education System

The Republic of South Korea is attracting the attention of many researchers because it is one of the few countries in the Asia-Pacific region that has achieved the achievements of post-industrial civilization [22]. Koreans believe that the main task to be fulfilled is to preserve their traditional culture and to link political and socio-economic reforms with their cultural and political identity, the traditional values and orientations of the East. The country's education system is recognized by UNICEF experts as "the most efficient" among industrialized nations[16].

Preschool Education

In South Korea, kindergarten is not a general education. Parents send their children to private preschools. Classes at these organizations are conducted in Korean and English, and in some cases only in English. Kindergarten admission is from 3 to 5 years old. The main task of the kindergarten is to create conditions for the full development of families[17]. Kindergartens offer music, art, and math classes. Korean kindergartens place a lot of emphasis on developing children's independence. The age difference between children can be up to 3 years.

Canadian Education System

One of the most important achievements of Canadians is their education system. The quality of education in advanced universities and colleges is very high and Canadian diplomas are recognized all over the world. In the international rankings, Canadian education is second only to the United States. Curricula in different parts of Canada are unique[18]. For example, in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, pre-school preparation takes 2 years, in 4 to 6 years, in Albert and British Columbia, 1 year. The school year begins in the first week of September and ends in the last week of June. The average length of study in Canadian schools is 12 years.

Belgian Education System

Table 1

No	Stages of education	Young
1	Primary school	6-12
2	Secondary school	12-16
3	High school	16-18
4	High school	18-23

Preschool education (MT) in Belgium lasts from 2.5 to 6 years. At the age of 2.5, children are referred to a preschool, so the number of children in a group varies throughout the year. The main purpose of preschool education groups is to develop children's cognitive, cognitive, communicative and creative abilities. Classes are held in the form of games[19]. Although pre-school education is not included in the compulsory education program, up to 90% of children in Belgium attend it. In many cases, preschools are adapted to primary schools.

Children enter the first grade of primary school when they are 6 years old.

French Education System

France is one of the leading economies in the world. In France, the main goal of education is to ensure the full development of the individual, to prepare him for independent activity, to teach students entrepreneurship, business acumen and efficiency in a market economy, and, accordingly, to acquire a profession. There are public schools, private schools, intermediate schools [21].

In French education, it is important to bring children ready for school from an early age. At this stage, students are classified as follows: small group (2-4 years), middle group (4-5 years), large group (5-6 years). There is a pre-school group (5-6 years old) that covers 100% of children of this age in France. There are separate programs and textbooks to prepare children for school.

U.S. Education System

In the United States, mothers raise children under the age of three, but they are not given any benefits. At the age of 5, education begins at a training institution called Kindergarden. The primary school covers children from 6 to 13-15 years of age. These primary schools address the issues of general literacy and vocational guidance [20]. Moving from class to class depends on the level of mastery of the student. Primary education is defined differently in different states (4, 5, 6, 8 years). In conclusion, it should be noted that children's readiness for school should be broad and perfect, and children should be fully developed. The better we educate children, the more I think they will grow up in the future in the spirit of devotion to the Fatherland, and we, the educators, have fully fulfilled the tasks set before us.

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