

DIAGNOSING THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM AND PREPARING THEM FOR SCHOOL**Baxrinova Munisa Xusniddinovna***Qarshi xalqaro universiteti o'qituvchisi*

Annotation: *In this article, preschool children in the national spirit the importance and tasks of parenting are covered in detail. Preschool Behavior based on national values in preparing young children for school The use of pedagogical technologies in the formation of the culture of education, the interdependence of the family, the organization of preschool education in the education of students in the national spirit.*

Keywords: *technology, project, interactive, mini-museum, communication*

Our country has been changing rapidly in recent years, new problems have appeared in the field of education. A new generation concerned with revising the essence of education, including them in the spirit of patriotism education has become an important task. Preschool educational organizations are a rich spiritual and intellectual heritage of the nation and universal values requires the introduction of the humanitarian direction of personal education. Preschool age is the best period for developing a sense of patriotism in a child. Solving this important task in our work in order to achieve a certain result in the education of patriotism we use the most modern methods and technologies. It is also boring for the child invisible, extremely instructive, but naturally and harmoniously fills his worldview with content technologies become important. New times, children's new worldview, continuous improvement of educational methods and methods requires and to achieve a specific goal, teach to solve the set tasks. Pedagogical technologies selection also requires the necessary skills of the pedagogue, they should be modern, interesting for children, harmonious.

What is technology selection? Can be used:

- project method;
- interactive educational technology;
- technology of mini-museums (museum pedagogy);
- information and communication technologies.

Projects method. In pedagogy, the use of new technologies for teaching and educating preschool children is one opens a number of new possibilities. The project method has become more effective today. Project technology is one of the most modern technologies. Using project technology in a certain direction, we work directly with the child. We promote effective communication between adults and children. Interest, new desire to learn things, research activities are important for preschool children. New at this discoveries, emotions, waiting for the result, keeps the child's interest in the subject

during learning. Project during preschool children's perception of information, drawing conclusions and reasoning of conclusions they learn.

Interactive educational technology. Interactive educational technology refers to the ability to interact or be in conversation, dialogue mode. The essence of interactive education is that almost all children are involved in the learning process. Interactive technology method allows you to solve several tasks at the same time:

- the individual intellectual activity of each preschool child is activated;
- interpersonal relationships develop, children overcome communication barriers (stiffness, uncertainty) in communication they learn to pass, a state of success is created;
- emotionally gives a special touch to learning, turning the child into a learning subject rather than an object.

Mini-museum technology (museum pedagogy) In many preschool educational organizations, it is practice to organize mini-museums, exhibition halls, thematic corners that have gained popularity not only among employees, but also among parents is famous. For example: "Independence Day" exhibition, "People's Art Corner", Our People's Udum and Mini-Museum of Traditions.

The cost of this technology is very high. Visiting such a mini-museum is not only for Uzbek children will have information about the traditions of the people, but also about certain events. They themselves can participate in: holding things, inspecting them, reading poems. Making thematic performances in such corners, performance of tasks, use of certain attributes (folk costumes, interior and household items). Of all the advantage is that the emergence of patriotic feelings comes from material and spiritual products is among the cultures acquired by children during the preschool period.

Mini-museums have been effective in preschool educational organizations and museum corners for a long time proven and museum in the formation of moral and patriotic qualities in preschool children we can conclude that the use of pedagogy is effective.

Information and communication technologies. Increasing the effectiveness of jointly organized activities for raising patriotism with children pedagogues often use ICT actively. Introducing new information technologies into the educational process, among other tools, is the world around children service to enrich their imagination, expand their experience and knowledge, and increase their motivation to study does. ICT traditional forms and means of introducing children to the history and culture of their native land does not replace, but successfully complements and complements them. On moral and patriotic education it has become traditional to hold thematic events in the works, promotions using computer technologies are being prepared, their content is to increase the role and responsibility of parents in civic education and upbringing directed. Thus, the results of the work show that children of preschool age the use of innovative technologies in educating in the spirit of patriotism makes every child talented,

intelligent, creates the necessary conditions for him to grow up kind, to live and work in a new society.

A teacher is every student it is impossible to realize these goals without a clear knowledge of intellectual and personal characteristics. This is especially true in the first year of schooling, when children have very different levels of readiness for school very important when meeting in class. School readiness is determined by three interrelated components: physical fitness, that is. The state of the child's health and physical development; intellectual and personal training. In order to solve this problem, we have the age cycle of psychology and the development of the child to theoretical ideas about crises, leading activities and neoplasms in each period of development we relied The proposed set of methods is all the best of the child's psyche to adapt to studying at school is a comprehensive diagnostic complex that allows you to see the status of important aspects. The diagnostic set includes tests that have long been used in psychological practice, as well as tasks (included at the request of primary school teachers, they are entering the school traditionally used by teachers and the child's pedagogical preparation for school determines the level). Pedagogical preparation is the knowledge, skills and abilities that a child has before entering school reserve. As a rule, this means the ability to read, count, repeat. These methods the peculiarity of the complex is that it is primarily intended for primary school teachers, teacher defectologists, who essentially enroll children in school and organize classes are engaged in formation. Diagnosis of school readiness is carried out in the mode of individual dialogue between the teacher and the child is increased and consists of two parts.

Conversation. The purpose of the interview is to establish contact with the child. During the interview, experts establish contact not only with the child, but also with the child's speech itself they determine what is characteristic and the general level of awareness of the child is assessed.

List of questions:

- Write your last name, first name and middle name.
- Tell me my mother's, father's last name, first name, father's name.
- Do you have a brother (sister, who is older?)
- How old are you? And how much in a year, two years? How old were you a year ago?
- Where do you live? Enter your home address.
- What is your father's job? Where does your mother work?
- What season is it now - winter, spring, summer or autumn? Why do you think so?
- Morning or evening (afternoon or morning?)
- Why do we need a bell at school?

2. Test. 1) "Absurdity". This technique develops the ability of the child to respond emotionally to the "absurdity" of the picture and the image allows to determine the ability to explain semantic errors. Stimulus material: a drawing containing a large

number of "absurdities" (possible in real life things that aren't). Conduct a survey. Ask the child "Look at my picture", "Did you look at the picture?" a picture is offered with the words. Interesting picture? Why is he funny? What happened here?" Analyzed indicators. - completion and understanding of the assignment; - activity strategy; - assessment of the scope and character of the necessary assistance in preparation; - reaction to shcz errors;

Usually, children receive pictures with smiles, laughter and admiration. They have such a picture purposefully, in a certain sequence (from top to bottom, from left to right, skipping one nonsense trying not to send) they will consider. Thus, it can be concluded that entering school is the beginning of a new age period in a child's life - the beginning of primary school age, its leading activity is learning. Scientists, teachers, and parents are working to make schooling not only effective, but also for the children and adults who care for them. he spends all his efforts to make it useful, enjoyable and necessary for him. Mental health of students special attention is being paid to strengthening and developing the personality in all aspects. Preparation for school is a multifaceted complex problem, not only for 6-7 years old, but for the whole school age of childhood as a preparatory stage for school and primary school age for school includes as a period of adaptation and educational development.

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