

# SOCIOLOGY OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND INTEGRATION OF EDUCATIONAL TASKS

Gulnara Narimanovna Eshchanova  
Kokan University "Education"  
Associate Professor of the Department Ph.D.

## Abstract:

In the article, the development of the education system and its impact on the development of society, the peculiarities of the education system in developed countries, in particular, preschool education, are mentioned on the example of the USA. Sociology of preschool education system and educational tasks are analyzed in an integrated way. In the article, the issues of socialization and intellectual development of preschool children, integration and child care are analyzed in detail. The analysis is based on the comparative study of the works of a number of eminent scientists and the adopted laws and decisions on the system of preschool education in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Integration, sociology, education, child, education, child disability, educational task, concept, intelligence, development.

## Introduction

As we observe the changes in society, it is necessary to recognize the tasks of direct education. Because education serves to satisfy all the needs of the society. From this state, the role of education in society is highly valued. As a result of scientific observation and research, it has been determined that seventy percent of all the information that a person receives during his life is taken by the age of five. In fact, during this period, a human child understands the world, learns his mother tongue, develops love for parents, family, neighborhood, and the Motherland, and prepares the ground for lifelong knowledge. The economic power of each country, the rise in the level of social and spiritual life is determined by the competitiveness of the educational system and the development of science. Great attention is being paid to the development of the preschool education system, which is an important stage of the education system in our country. So to speak, this issue has become the most important and priority direction of state policy.

The achievement of developed countries is that they pay attention to the goals and objectives of education at the level of state policy. In particular, the socialization of children from a very young age and the development of their independent, creative thinking is recognized as the main goal of education. In the following years, looking at the work carried out in our country to develop education and ensure its integration into society, we can observe that special attention is paid to the socialization of education, the norms and values necessary for the socialization of children into society. , is a necessary tool in mastering skills. This task is implemented based on different requirements in different countries. In many countries, this



task is carried out on the basis of three main directions: reading, writing, speech development, while many norms and values of the society are also taught. In the United States, in addition to these, respect for authority, patriotism, accuracy and competitiveness are taught. In the United States, special attention is paid to the social integration of education.[1] By achieving social integration of preschool children, development of a set of beliefs and values based on the development of ethno-cultural knowledge in them, development of children's feelings of patriotism, patriotism, and nationalism is also an urgent issue facing education. Social integration is important not only in learning the basics of science in children, but also in preparing them for work. In preschool education, special attention is paid to socialization, by choosing the educational technologies that are most suitable for children, not for parents and educators, they prepare them for the key stages of life. In the process of social and cultural education, which inspires our children to make important scientific discoveries and acquire the fundamentals of science, attention is paid not only to mastering the heritage of our great thinkers, but also to their further development. Taking into account that science is at the heart of any achievement, it is necessary to explain the meaning of social innovation to children of preschool age, especially to children of senior and preparatory groups, to explain that the important discoveries of our scholars were made on the basis of science, and to motivate them to study science. For example, to say that the great poet Alisher Navoi memorized a lot of poems when he was four or five years old, to say that Abu Ali ibn Sina, a scholar of medical science, listened and studied everything carefully from a very young age, and said that his memory was extremely strong. children should be inspired to be clever like our ancestors. Learning to encourage children to go to school and do well there, and to participate in extracurricular activities to further develop their abilities.

A child is not only educated in a preschool educational organization, but also takes care of the child. Adhering to a clear daily routine, eating at the appointed time, sleeping in the afternoon, walking in the fresh air, a number of maintenance works that we know and do not know, such as a nurse's examination every day, are carried out.

As the child grows up, he adapts to the environment, and in direct contact with people, he also learns the national ethnic culture. They develop mutual respect and experience sharing skills in friendly communication with their peers. [2] When researching the sociology of preschool education, we mentioned above that the system of pedagogical activities aimed at the development of children is open to the society and its specific tasks and problems ultimately allow the comprehensive physical, emotional, and intellectual development of children. Taking this into account, the fundamental basis for the development of preschool education in our country has been created.

Work is being carried out based on the demand to increase the quality of preschool education, fundamentally improve quality preparation of children for school in preschool educational organizations, and introduce modern educational programs and technologies that are widely used in world practice into the educational process. It is known that a child's personality is a very complex phenomenon, which gradually develops as a person under the influence of certain factors during its development. As a result, the child's abilities are manifested in different age groups. That is, the child's personality characteristics will also develop. This is directly reflected



in the objective and subjective relations of pedagogical processes in preschool educational organizations.

As a scientific basis for the formation of intellectual, ethnic and aesthetic creativity in preschool children, it is based on the appearance of preschool children as participants in this process, active subjects of educational activities, and their gradual, continuous self-improvement as individuals. and creates conditions for self-development.[3] It occupies an important place in the system of the development of preschool children and the manifestation of their various abilities. Undoubtedly, it also depends on the professional profile and competence of the pedagogue-educator of the preschool educational organization.

We mentioned above that the preschool educational organization not only educates children, but also takes care of them. From this point of view, the health of young children is based on the generalized principle of direct child potential. Ensuring the child's health in childcare combines it with education and upbringing. At the same time, biological, psychological, pedagogical and medical aspects are combined with the features of child care, the concept of care of young children implies its constructiveness and dynamic: maintaining and strengthening health at physical, mental, moral and other levels. The child's health is used for individual work, related to determining the life strategy, behavior or his personal development. Caring for preschool children is an activity aimed at improving the concept of "I" and self-development skills in them, as well as helping pedagogues-educators to achieve personal development based on their professional activities. Child care in preschool educational institutions is implemented directly through the factors, conditions, and mechanisms that determine the success of the development of the child's personality, the completeness of his self-awareness, and the innovative approach of the pedagogue-educator of the preschool educational organization to his profession.

Another task of ensuring the comprehensive development of preschool children is the social task of education, which is manifested in connection with the types of MTTs and the number of children in groups. This task involves some social inequalities. The large number of children in the state pre-school education organizations and groups limits the ability of the pedagogue-educator to control them and work based on an individual approach, even if their intellectual abilities and potential are high. The small number of children in groups in non-governmental MTTs allows pedagogues-educators to focus on developing children's intelligence, health, and various abilities rather than training non-cognitive skills (cooperation, listening, sitting). Because among the few children, there will be few conflicts that take up the time of the pedagogue-educator. As a result, the entire activity of a pedagogue-educator is focused on ensuring the intellectual, moral, and aesthetic development of children. Another point is that pedagogues spend more individual time with children, helping them to develop their abilities. As a result, children learn a lot. Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson did a classic study of this phenomenon. They tested a group of children at the beginning of the school year and told educators which children were smart and which were not.[4] Then they tested the children again at the end of the school year. As a result, it was found that intelligent and talented children learned more knowledge than less intelligent children during the year. They say that the reason



for this is the higher motivation of pedagogues to work more with intelligent children, as well as the interests of the children themselves.

When considering some modern traditions of childhood education and care while focusing on some tasks related to the socialization and education of preschool children above, it is important to adapt them from the family to MTT in the care and involvement of children in early education. became important. According to the views of Norbert Elias and Pierre Bourdieu, the changing institutional arrangements in the care and education of young children in MTC, the relationship between individual children, peers and pedagogues-educators become important.[5] In our view, Elias's concept of "love and learning relationships" gives us a great theoretical potential that allows us to focus on children's cognitive and social relationships and, in particular, to develop relationships that arise in the child's psyche.[6]

The approaches of Durkheim, the founder of the sociology of education, in "The Evolution of Educational Thought" are important in connecting the present with the past, which also includes the process-oriented approach of modern education.[7] While getting acquainted with the tasks of education, we can see that although everything in Durkheim's views is fluid and changing, on the other hand, education maintains its structure through its connection with modern society. The "National Education Program" introduced into the education system of our country in recent years, despite some changes in the system, is an important way to understand its continuity, to study its emergence as the main factor in the life of preschool children. This historical context gives us the curriculum of preschool education, the Law "On preschool education and upbringing", [8] State standards and requirements, and the "concept of development of preschool education until 2030". [9] Decisions and information about how young children should be taught and how they should spend most of their time help us understand contemporary developments in early childhood education.

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