
ORGANIZATION OF A "SCIENCE AND NATURE" DEVELOPMENT CENTER IN A PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION

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Abstract:	Keywords
<p>The developing environment created in preschool educational organizations should serve the qualitative, continuous, consistent and gradual implementation of the State Requirements for the Education and Training of Children and the requirements of the "First Step" State Program, taking into account the age aspects of children. The science and nature development center where the child works should be a source of information for the practical application of his knowledge and skills, a source that satisfies the child's needs, encourages innovation, and improves his skills.</p>	<p>preschool education, science, nature, center, subject, spirit, experience, upbringing, development.</p>

Introduction

Annotatsiya

Maktabgacha ta'lim tashkilotlarida yaratilgan rivojlantiruvchi muhit bolalar ta'lim-tarbiyasiga Davlat talablari va «Ilk qadam» davlat dasturi talablarini sifatli, uzluksiz, izchil hamda bolalarning yosh jihatlarini hisobga olgan holda bosqichma-bosqich amalga oshirishga xizmat qilishi lozim. Bola amal qiladigan fan va tabiat rivojlantirish markazi undagi bilim va ko'nikmani amaliyotda qo'llash uchun axborot manbai bo'lishi, bola ehtiyojini qondiruvchi, yangilikka undovchi, undagi malakani takomillashtiruvchi manbaga aylanishi zarur.

Kalit so'zlar: maktabgacha ta'lim, fan, tabiat, markaz, predmet, ruhiyat, tajriba, tarbiya, rivojlanish.

Аннотация

Среда развития, создаваемая в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях, должна служить качественному, непрерывному, последовательному и постепенному

выполнению Государственных требований к воспитанию и обучению детей и требований Государственной программы «Первый шаг», с учетом возрастных особенностей детей. Научно-природный центр, в котором работает ребенок, должен быть источником информации для практического применения его знаний и навыков, источником, удовлетворяющим потребности ребенка, поощряющим новаторство и совершенствующим его умения.

Ключевые слова: дошкольное образование, наука, природа, центр, предмет, дух, опыт, воспитание, развитие.

Login

The reforms and developments in all areas in our country require fundamental changes in preschool educational organizations. The suitability of the “Science and Nature” development center for children's age. The equipment of this center in the group rooms of the preschool educational organization is selected in accordance with the age of the children. Children are given the opportunity to use these items independently. Aesthetic appeal. When equipping this activity center, it is advisable to use bright colors and equipment that meets aesthetic requirements. This helps children develop their artistic taste and aesthetic development. Compliance with hygienic requirements. This means that the equipment and toys used by children during the game process must be clean, not harmful to children, and must meet hygienic requirements.

Ensuring peace and security. In a preschool educational organization, the educator is primarily responsible for the physical and emotional safety of children. This takes into account the fact that the equipment used by children in this activity center in the group does not harm the life and health of children, and the presence of a special first aid kit in the groups, which is necessary for providing first aid.

1. Universality. It implies that all the pupils of the group can use the developing pedagogical environment created in the preschool educational organization, including the science and nature development center.

2. Compatibility with the psyche of children. The activities of the pupils in the activity center serve to express the experiences taking place in their psyche.

3. Developmental significance. The various materials selected for the development environment are of great importance in that they allow children to demonstrate their independent creative abilities, encourage their desire to work independently, help enrich their knowledge and skills, and develop children spiritually and physically.

The subject environment in which the child operates should be an inexhaustible source of information for the practical application of knowledge and skills, a source that satisfies the child's needs, encourages him to think logically, independently create innovations, and further improves the child's skills. The developing environment should be formed in preschool educational organizations as a cultural and educational center where children can demonstrate their abilities, capabilities, and talents. The team is required to work with high

creativity to create an environment that ensures that the child is regularly engaged in useful and interesting activities. The subject environment of childhood contains all the information and data necessary for the formation of the young, youthful generation.

To ensure the child's full creative development, it is necessary to establish a nurturing environment and meaningful interaction between adults and children.

Requirements For the Development Center

1. First of all, the factors that protect the child's health: fresh air, a clean place, rooms with normal temperature and light.
2. Ensure that the science and nature center is located in a safe place that protects the child from unpleasant and unexpected events.
3. Encourage children to move, experiment, and discover in the science and nature center, creating the necessary conditions for this. For example, there should be enough equipment, even for small research and experiments
4. All equipment and materials in the science and nature center should be at a height that the child can reach and the child should be able to use them freely.
5. Encourage cooperation and communication between children (small groups, pairs and games should be created).
6. Form a sense of belonging, security and freedom in children.
7. The center should be divided into sections that ensure the comprehensive development of the child and have necessary and interesting objects, equipment, toys, structures, signs, numbers, words, etc. for the child.
8. The furniture should be arranged in a way that does not hinder the child's physical condition and free movement, and the child should be able to move the furniture that belongs to him freely.
9. The developmental environment in the center should be comfortable for both educators and children.
10. Give the child the opportunity to choose freely and encourage independent decision-making.
11. Help him establish relationships with his peers.
12. Hang daily tasks on a schedule where the child can see and understand them. Describe it with words and symbols.

Fan va tabiat markazida Children learn the first natural and scientific concepts. This center is used to practice the concepts that children have learned about natural phenomena and things found on the street. Children conduct small experiments, organize laboratories, and study objects and phenomena themselves, identifying their specific properties.

The scientific principle is the main one in selecting knowledge for introducing nature. The basis of pedagogical culture is the understanding by children of the interdependence of animate and inanimate nature and their unity. Inanimate nature is manifested as a resource that satisfies the needs of a living organism.

For example, fish are adapted to life in water, water reveals their morphological structure and lifestyle.

The developed programs should include knowledge that studies the living environment, the adaptation of living organisms to the seasons of the year. Organisms are interconnected, one organism lives at the expense of another. Currently, in the classes with children, the idea that nature and man are one whole should be fully revealed. In close connection with the environment in which man lives as a living being, the interaction of nature and man is manifested in the impact of man on the environment and nature on man. For example, they study the properties of natural elements in nature - water, air, sand, soil. They test them in practice. In this center, children will be able to distinguish the properties of clay and sand, build various structures. By gaining knowledge about where the things we use throughout our lives come from, what they are made of, their attitude towards them will change in a positive direction. For example, it is very interesting for children to see bread come to our table, to learn that oil is extracted from cotton seeds by crushing them, to see that there is no oil in watermelon seeds, to see that an onion with its root grows if you put it in a glass of water, and to see that seeds germinate by sprinkling them on cloth.

Therefore, we need to instill in our children that it is our duty to love and protect the environment.

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