

## Mantessori Preschool Organizations

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**ABSTRACT:** The article describes the activities of the mantessori preschool educational institutions, activities, the role of non-traditional activities in human life, the organization of activities in developed countries.

**KEYWORD:** speech development, children, preschool age, sound culture of speech, child, coherent speech.

All developed countries are moving away from traditional preschool education systems and are creatively approaching the upbringing of children. Montessori preschools is an example of this.

Montessori preschools are very different from Waldorf institutions. While Waldorf institutions focus on the mental development of the child, Montessori institutions focus on the early intellectual development of children. Montessori preschools are spread in 25 developed countries, and all classes in these institutions are organized in an unconventional way.

The main goal of Montessori preschool institutions is to develop childrens concentration, motivation, self-control and free interest in learning.

The basic principles of the Montessori methodology of early development:

1. Respect for the personality of children. The Montessori style is based on respect for the individual, freedom, needs and interests of the child. Each child is a unique personality that develops according to its own laws. Parents and educators should help children discover and develop their abilities.
2. Self-improvement. The meaning of the Montessori method is in self-education, self-study and self-development of the child. The child must develop independently. A teacher will help him in this. The principle could be: "Help me do it myself".

Montessori preschool education is based on the Maria Montessori methodology. Maria Montessori (1870-1952) was an Italian physician and educator, an internationally renowned educational scientist for her pedagogical system. Maria was the first woman in Italian history to complete a medical course. She received her doctorate in 1896 and became one of the first female doctors in Italy. Soon Maria began to deal with the problem of mentally retarded children and developed a teaching method for them. His methodology was based on the principle of self-improvement. The mentally

handicapped children taught by Maria Montessori soon surpassed the healthy children in writing, counting, and reading. It was a real sensation.

After learning that the Montessori method was effective, he realized that the methods of teaching healthy children were outdated and that a new method of involving children in education needed to be developed.

Therefore, Maria decided to create a new way of teaching healthy children. He devoted his whole life to the creation of methods and as a result created a revolutionary way of teaching children, which has received recognition all over the world. In Montessori preschool, children participate in activities with their peers in traditional classrooms, but the main idea of the classes is that children move freely around the room and choose from a wide range of practical activities, they should be brought up individually and based on their own desires.

Montessori pedagogy does not aim to accelerate the development of its students and make them more knowledgeable than their peers. The real goal is to develop the child's independence, self-confidence and interest in reading. Every day in Montessori Garden kids are free to choose activities for themselves. This will give the child the pleasure of learning. Educators closely follow the children in

their "activities" and, if necessary, help, but do not try to influence the performance of the assignment. In addition, the Montessori manuals and materials are intended for independent use by unaccompanied children. At Montessori preschools, educators organize classes with a sense of responsibility, based on child-centered learning. When a child attends preschool for the first time, he or she is just learning to be self-sufficient. They place their personal belongings in the closet, help organize the group and, what is most interesting, all the children of the group, together with the teacher, prepare a variety of fruit and vegetable snacks for themselves. And for some, as a child gets older, he or she outgrows it. Milk, water and juices can be consumed at any time. That is, a sense of independence is instilled in the child through simple daily activities. "Children in Montessori are hardworking preschool children. The Montessori preschool curriculum is divided into five sections.

These include: Department of Cultural Studies;

Department of practical studies;

Department of emotional development;

Department of Mathematics;

Department of Foreign Languages;

Department of Cultural Studies.

The section on cultural studies covers history, geography, art and music.

Many topics are included in the cultural tour of the curriculum. On these excursions, children learn about their community and the world around them. Educators teach to take care and take care of all living things. Cultural studies are also organized in a practical way. Children visit museums, cultural organizations, celebrity homes, zoos and even government offices and various associations with educators. They follow their work.

They ask questions and discuss events that interest them. Every year, educators organize charity events with children and their parents. They visit orphanages and distribute toys, clothes, food and sweets to orphans.

374	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 3 Issue: 1 in January-2022 <a href="https://grnjournals.us/index.php/AJSHR">https://grnjournals.us/index.php/AJSHR</a>
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Through these activities, children develop a sense of love and concern for others. “Practice department. Through hands-on activities, children learn everyday life skills such as dressing, preparing snacks, preparing breakfast, setting the table, and caring for plants and animals. They will also learn how to communicate with their peers in social life and the most important communication phrases. For example: ask; Gratitude; be kind and helpful; listen without interrupting; peaceful settlement of disputes. Montessori preschools hold daily round tables and dialogues between children to help them learn how to communicate properly. In addition to teaching specific skills, practice also teaches self-reliance and protest when no one agrees.

At the next stage, children evaluate their own creative work in the lesson, point out their shortcomings and note achievements. As a result, all children develop the ability to think freely, and children are able to express themselves without fear of adults. In practice, the child plays a leading role in his development.

The essence of these activities is to encourage the child to self-study, self-study and self-development. Therefore, the role of the educator is significantly different from the usual one: he does not lead the child, but follows him.

The teacher guides the independent activities of children into practical activities, helps them to focus on the activities of interest to them, and closely monitors the child’s progress. Department of emotional development. In the field of emotional development, children are taught to feel the world with different senses, to perceive objects through the senses. This section is about the sensory development of children. In the classroom, children should express their feelings independently.

Sensory learning helps children classify their surroundings and develop their senses. It develops the skills required to study mathematics, geometry and foreign languages. Children learn to classify, sort, and distinguish emotionally. In the process of emotional development, children use their inner potential to develop their own personality. For this, the child has the opportunity to work freely and independently.

Independence allow the child to explore the world at his own pace, feel independent, maintain a constant interest in learning activities. Department of Math. “In a math lesson, children practice counting, numbering, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

In addition to memorizing mathematical facts, children are more likely to calculate examples using objects (cubes, balls, toys, dishes). Department of Foreign Languages. In linguistics, children learn their own language and another foreign language. Classes increase children's vocabulary and develop writing and reading skills. Using hands-on materials, children learn the sounds of letters, how to connect words, how to make sentences. Having mastered these skills, children will be able to read on their own. In Montessori preschool, children are taught to write with pencils only. Educators organize all outdoor activities.

The advantages of Montessori preschool institutions: they teach to create, not live by the rules; encourages children to learn on their own; children learn activities that are interesting to them; teaches children to independently organize and plan their activities; teaches responsibility for their actions; teaches children to help each other; teaches them to independently seek answers to their questions; children learn to find and correct mistakes on their own; children get acquainted with the environment, the world; develop strong logical and analytical skills; develops intelligence and speech.

These qualities, inherent in a child from an early age, will help him in later life and help him adapt well in society. As a rule, a person trained in Montessori style will be very successful in adulthood.

“For children with special needs, this mentoring allows preschool institutions and methods to become self-sustaining and help children become equal to healthy children”. Disadvantages of Montessori preschool institutions: excessive independence deprives the community of the communication experience; ordinary toys are rejected. Today, business boards are recognized as the main toys of all preschool institutions. This is a wooden board with various elements that serve to develop the child’s fine motor skills and thinking. As a rule, a business board contains tactile elements, locks, wheels, doors with keys and keys, clothespins, various sorting devices, poles, light bulbs, etc. Business boards become more complicated every year depending on the age of children

Math lessons use math quirks designed specifically for math. These business boards are made up of numbers and buttons only. Another type of board that is most commonly used in Montessori preschools is the board, which is made up of many geometric shapes. Fancy boards like this are used in several types of workouts.

When teaching children in Waldorf preschool institutions, Mantessori educators select for each child the most suitable teaching method based on creativity. The future of all societies in the world is determined by the level of development of the education system. Therefore, the task of state policy is to reform and improve continuous education, raise it to a new quality level, introduce advanced pedagogical and information technologies, and increase its effectiveness. The educational process is a complex process.

Its complexity lies in the fact that in the conditions of modernization it is necessary to achieve the effectiveness of education, and in order to be effective, many factors, characteristics and trends are required. Times are changing fast. These changes are felt by young people more than anyone else. Therefore, the introduction of innovations into the education system of Uzbekistan, innovative educational technologies, the use of the experience of developed countries, the use of their most advanced modernized areas, the upbringing of the younger generation at the level of world standards, a comprehensive intellectual development of children, creating conditions for moral, aesthetic and physical development, improving the quality of preschool education, dramatically improving the quality of preparing children for school in preschool institutions, introducing modern educational programs and technologies widely used in world practice into the educational process, improving the teaching mechanism and retraining preschool education teachers is one of the priority areas of modern preschool education.

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