

**PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE SOUTH KOREAN EXPERIENCE IN THE
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Annotation: This article will pay special attention to specific aspects of the South Korean education system, family personnel and social issues. In the upbringing of children, it is analyzed that it is important to respect young greats, maintain family independence and dignity. The role of oil in South Korea and how the norms of traditional personnel, conventions and etiquette in the process of upbringing are given information about children. Especially considering the methods of upbringing for children to understand the importance of independence, respect and family. In the field of education, the state-run organizations provide information on foreign education in Kham. The goal is to effectively use the pedagogical structure of South Korean oil, and the training of educators who will be it is indicated that it is necessary to implement this program.

Keywords: South Korea, education, family value, pedagogy, spirituality, norms of etiquette, child education, social issues, motivation, culture

The development of society is directly a link to the cultural and intellectual capital of each person. Therefore, the educational system is an important basis for the development of the economy, the development of science. Based on the analysis of economists, those who took up to 40 fools of naked National products on the support and implementation of the state-sponsored education system. Chunonchi education spent \$ 3-6 per dollar revenue was found to be coming [2, 482]. The problems of Education will be the focus of statesmen, scientists, educators and general society, the field of education is an important basis for the development of society, since in the efficient system of the national economy, the development of the educational system, science, technology, human and environmental success in relations has changed.

Today, in the implementation of projects in the educational and educational system in mamalakatı, communication is important to carry out foreign research. Accordingly, the analysis of specific pedagogical-psychological aspects of the education of preschool children in South Korea, where the level of competition in the world occupies high indicators, is worth special attention.

South Korea is attracting the attention of many researchers, the reason is that this state is one of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region that has received the achievement of post-industrial civilization. South Korea is the successor to Confucian ideals. Confucius believes that superiority in everything and everything belongs to the elders. And this is not allowed.

Family members believe that loving each other helps to survive even the most difficult life situations and crises [3, 187-b]. Plays first in life. Traditions and relationships between relatives have lost their destiny since ancient times to the present day. Therefore, attention is paid to the

structured nikox. The opinion and views of young greats are the main ones in the family. Young people cannot dare to take such an important step without the consent of their parents, such as building a new family. The eldest son is in the family, the father does not leave his mother. Chunonchi they are considered responsible for their elderly parents.

Children were always in relationships with parental respect, took care of them in old age, mourned teachers in funeral ceremonies, and passed away in ceremonies after their death. Those who sought to have children and keep the family going.

Despite the fact that a man and a woman in the family have equal rights, education between them is a clear border of upbringing. If the main task of a woman is to ensure well-being and slavery in the House, raising a child, solving problems that come to the face, a man is considered the head of the family, financially providing next to her, but not interfering in the seizure of the House, conflict resolution.

The garden with the Mamalakat culture has its own characteristics of child rearing [4], for example:

- tries to understand the peculiarities of culture from childhood. In particular, when garden caregivers see an elderly person, the caregiver approaches the child and bends his head. Thus, children are taught to influence adults as a sign of respect.
- from childhood, a large "you" laboratory is accustomed to appeal.
- works as a sweetener. When a rain child needs to force something, caregivers can give him chocolate biscuits as a positive motivation.
- children learn how to sleep in any place. The rain should be able to sleep in a crowded and noisy place. Parents aimed to put their children to sleep on planning. The child is explained from an early age by the need not to be capricious in the place of the team.
- in the family, the child is raised independently. This explains that a child can do something independent, not get lost in any situation, he can do what he tried. If the street child hardens, spontaneous clothing is needed. It is not allowed to gather in a whim.

The opinion of Koreans is that a child who has learned these simple rules grows up to be a mature person who clearly goes to the goal and relies only on his own strength and will.

At a young age, children are taught the norms of etiquette. South Korea is a country of obedience (subordination) and hierarchy. All young people respect the older generation. Parents get their young child used to it. Respect-there is an opportunity to listen to the advice and instructions of the elderly, to challenge, to get an education with rude remarks and flattery.

From an early age, the child teaches parents and grandmothers with special gestures and expresses his respect for them. With this, the child will have the opportunity to understand his place in the community and in the general community.

Children are taught that family is important. They have a "one-handed bat can't be played". It is understood how important it is for them to support each other, to be one of everything, not to

betray family dignity. The Family Association today combines retirement homes, a children's Park and a school.

On the way to education in the world, South Korea occupies a leading place in the field of education, and its scientific potential is also growing rapidly. In the study of monitoring the quality of education for 18-year-olds by the International Organization for the assessment of experience, scientific advancement (IAEP) on behalf of students from 19 countries, January Korean youth ranks first [5, 34-b]. It was regarded as an international achievement and a national pride of the country. This was attributed to the fact that the government was fully pursuing its education policy. Experts have sought this knowledge of achievement by the fact that the quality of work inherent in the Korean folk Confucian culture, such as striving for knowledge, is high.

In conclusion, it can be said that in South Korea, each parent is informed about their deep understanding of duty and responsibility in raising a child. South Korean oil is an effective use of educational information in parenting and child rearing according to a new level of quality.

On the basis of the concept of foreign education, the preparation for the professional activities of education educators was determined that the following tasks should be solved:

in the preparation of the pedagogical and vocational program of students, their theory, scientific and Applied Research, Technology Development and transformation of innovations in the disciplines of the taught specialty;

bojak is widely used to increase the level of practical change of the foreign language of educators, improve their professional skills, pedagogical and scientific activities;

improvement of continuous qualification practice in educational areas and implementation of finishing qualification work in selected facilities-testing.

The grinding of pedagogical activity of bojak teachers serves to increase the ratio of professional self-development. Ultimately, the result will help to train highly qualified personnel and increase their salinity.

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