



SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF AESTHETIC EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE

Sharipova Makhbuba Bakhshilloevna

Bukhara State University,

Teacher at the Department of Preschool Education,

m.b.sharipova@buxdu.uz



Akhmadova Mo'mina Akmalovna,

Student of preschool Education, Bukhara State University

Abstract. In this article, issues such as the development and implementation of advanced pedagogical technologies of spiritual-ethical, artistic-aesthetic education by involving them in creative and other activities while preparing them for school are highlighted as the main direction of state policy.

Key words: Education, aesthetic education, creative activity, worldview.

Decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev "On measures to radically improve preschool education" in the field of bringing it to the level of developed foreign countries, new state educational documents, the teachings, views and ideas of the great Eastern thinkers-scientists on perfect human education, aesthetic education, comprehensive development of preschool children of Uzbek and world pedagogical scientists, their artistic and aesthetic education, their creative abilities, practical skills. research on the problem of nickname and skill formation is an important task in teaching children of this age to creative activity. Extensive state policy in this area, state requirements for the development of primary and preschool children of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state curriculum of preschool educational institutions "First Step" pedagogical higher education institutions and professors -teachers, educators of the future preschool education organization. Pre-school children are provided with conditions for the development of their general outlook, basic ideas and concepts about the world around them, intelligence, thinking skills, socio-emotional, creative competencies, aesthetic tastes and levels from an early age. The educator of the preschool organization is responsible for the fulfillment of the high tasks assigned to him, effectively using all available opportunities in the upbringing of a comprehensively mature, well-rounded person. Eastern and Western educators have an important role to play in improving the quality of education. World-renowned Central Asian scholars such as Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Alisher Navoi, and Abdullah Avloni have placed great emphasis on education in their works. The philosopher Farabi in his book The City of Noble People comments on the 12 virtues that are given to man through education. Abdullah Avloni, on the other hand, is very instructive about upbringing. "Pedagogy, according to Abdullah Avloni, is the science of child rearing." "Lesson and discipline are like soul and body," "The learner is the knower, the learner is the doer." He gave a brief and concise description of the science of pedagogy, and made it clear that education and upbringing are inseparable. According to Avloni, it is very important to educate from an early age. He says that a child is brought up by his parents from an early age, and



then the whole community is involved in the upbringing, because it determines the fate of a person. It is very valuable for us to study the process of educating a harmoniously developed person by studying and analyzing the oral creativity of the peoples of the East and the West, the advanced ideas of the great thinkers, educators and scientists in the field of education:

- The legislation on education connects the principles, methods and techniques with the practical life of kindergartens, the issues of training future educators and teachers, as well as the management and leadership of public education.
- Carrying out the work of comprehensive development of children in preschool institutions in close cooperation with the family.

Research in such tasks: - First, it maintains and strengthens the health and physical development of children; - secondly, develops interest and knowledge in science; - Thirdly, fosters positive qualities such as love for the Motherland, nature, the native land, respect for the elderly, friendship and community, kindness, moral culture, independence, organization and discipline, diligence; - Fourth, it provides aesthetic education. The main purpose of the process of education and upbringing in preschool education is to create appropriate conditions for the formation of general basic competencies and competencies in the field of development in children. State documents in the field require the organization of the process of pre-school education and upbringing based on the following principles:

- taking into account the rights of the child, the specifics of development and potential;
- Interdependence of all types of development in the educational process;
- protection and strengthening of the child's health, meeting his needs, including his mobility needs;
- support the child's creative abilities;
- education and development through play;
- creating a favorable environment for the development and social adaptation of the child;
- providing a safe environment for the child; At the same time, it allows them to learn the correct naming of colors. Children's products and toys should be in colors chosen with great taste. Also, it should not be forgotten that the environment where children live, playgrounds and rooms are also important. As much as we raise a young child in an atmosphere of taste, no matter where he is in the future, no matter what job or profession he works in, his tasteful attitude to his work will encourage others to do the same and contribute to the next generation becoming a tasteful person. For this purpose, the more colorful things are chosen with high taste in the home, in the kindergarten, and on the playgrounds, the more they will affect the child's upbringing. Coloring books for children are also very important. In kindergarten drawing classes, the colorful objects that the teacher shows and the color terms that he explains increase children's knowledge of the color scheme. The ability to distinguish colors, color vision develops rapidly, the concept of color expands and helps the formation of personality. The teacher should pay careful attention to the colors of the subjects during the training. For example, in the subject of nature, there may be tasks about the difference between spring colors and winter colors. In the topic of furniture in the house, the color of the furniture in the room, toys, mother's clothes and types of clothes, and similar thematic assignments will increase the



children's ability to observe, increase their ability to choose colors, and their attitude towards colors. In conclusion, the artistic taste of everything around children plays a big role in the formation of their aesthetic taste.

REFERENCES:

1. Baxshilloeyevna, S. M. (2022). BOLALAR NUTQINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA TARBIYACHI NUTQI NAMUNA-O'RNAK VOSITASI SIFATIDA. *Scientific Impulse*, 1(4), 1288-1292.
2. Baxshilloeyevna, S. M. (2022). MAKTABGACHA YOSHIDAGI BOLALAR MA'NAVIY DUNYOSINI BOYITISHDA "ALPOMISH" DOSTONING O'RNI. *BOSHQARUV VA ETIKA QOIDALARI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 2(2), 146-152.
3. Sharipova, M. B. (2021). Laylo Mirzo Qizi Muslimova XALQ DOSTONLARINI O'RGATISHNING AMALIY AHAMIYATI HAMDA DOLZARBLIGI ("ALPOMISH" DOSTONI MISOLIDA). *Scientific progress*, (7).
4. Sharipova, M. B., & Muslimova, L. M. Q. (2021). XALQ DOSTONLARINI O'RGATISHNING AMALIY AHAMIYATI HAMDA DOLZARBLIGI ("ALPOMISH" DOSTONI MISOLIDA). *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 1130-1134.
5. Sharipova, M. B. (2021). Xursand Nuriddinova Mirzayeva XALQIMIZ MADANIYATINING HAYOTBAXSH SARCHASHMASI. *Scientific progress*, (7).
6. Baxshilloeyevna, S. M. (2023). MAKTABGACHA YOSHIDAGI BOLALARNING NUTQ O 'STIRISHNING ILMIY-NAZARIY AHAMIYATI. *PEDAGOGS jurnali*, 1(1), 168-168.
7. Baxshulloeyevna, S. M. (2022). «ALPOMISH» DOSTONI-VATANPARVARLIK FAZILATLARIDAN SABOQ BERUVCHI MA'NAVIY DURDONA. *Scientific Impulse*, 1(4), 1426-1430.
8. Sharipova, M. B., & Ravshanova, G. F. Q. (2021). QAHRAMONLIK DOSTONLARINING O'ZIGA XOSLIGI: MILLIY RUH VA AN'ANALAR. *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 1139-1144.
9. Шарипова, М. Б., & Саъдуллаева, М. Б. К. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ТВОРЧЕСКИХ СПОСОБНОСТЕЙ ДЕТЕЙ В ДОШКОЛЬНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ. *Проблемы педагогики*, (6 (51)), 58-60.
10. Sharipova, M. (2020). O'quvchi yoshlar tarbiyasida o'lmas an'ana va marosimlarning ahamiyati. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz)*, 1(1).
11. Sharipova, M. B., & Nozirova, M. J. Q. (2021). O'ZBEK XALQ DOSTONLARINI O'QITISHDA KOMPYUTER IMKONIYATLARI. *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 1102-1108.
12. Sharipova, M. B., & Farmonova, G. S. Q. (2021). NIKOHDAN SO'NG ADO ETILADIGAN URF-ODATLAR TASVIRI ("ALPOMISH" DOSTONI MISOLIDA). *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 1125-1129.
13. Sharipova, M. B. (2021). XALQ DOSTONLARIDA SOVCHILIK MAROSIMI BADIY IFODASI ("ALPOMISH" DOSTONI MISOLIDA). *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 1120-1124.
14. Sharipova, M. B., & Mirzayeva, X. N. (2021). XALQIMIZ MADANIYATINING HAYOTBAXSH SARCHASHMASI. *Scientific progress*, 2(7), 1135-1138.
15. Шарипова, М. Б., & Нетьматова, Ш. Н. (2020). Формирование эстетической культуры воспитанников дошкольных образовательных учреждений. *Вестник магистратуры*, (3-3 (102)), 113-114.
16. Sharipova, M. (2020). Qahramonlik eposi-milliy madaniyatimizning nodir hazinasi ("Alpomish" dostoni misolida). *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.uz)*, 1(1).