

RUSSIAN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM.

Ergasheva Shahnoza Sayfiddin qizi

Foreign language department in preschool
and primary education, 540-20-group student

Annotation

The article discusses about the Russian preschool education system, teaching skills, characteristics, quality of the educational process, opportunities and principles of the educational process in preschool educational institutions.

Keywords: education, funding, Dow cre, principles, training, work procedures, opportunities.

Аннотация

В статье рассказывается о российской системе дошкольного образования, педагогическом мастерстве, характеристиках, качестве образовательного процесса, возможностях и принципах образовательного процесса в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях.

Ключевые слова: Образование, финансирование, Dow Care, принципы, обучение, рабочий процесс, возможности.

The preschool education system in Russia is the education, development and training, supervision and health of children from 2 months to 7 years. Pre-school education is carried out in pre-school educational institutions (children's educational institutions), but these are not the only components of the system. There are also municipal and regional preschool education departments. Today, there are more than 45 thousand preschool educational institutions in the Russian Federation. Modern organization of preschool education is carried out through kindergartens, kindergartens, preschool education centers and other institutions. Detailed information about pre-school institutions, principles and programs of pre-school education is given below.

Characteristic signs

Modern private and public preschool education in the Russian Federation has the main features. First, the system ensures the integral nature of the educational process, its educational and developmental nature. This means that the preschool educational institution provides medical, psychological and pedagogical support to the child.

In addition, in preschool age, general culture begins to form, children's health care, strengthening, intellectual, moral, ethical, physical, creative, aesthetic and personal qualities are formed. The integrity of the system is also ensured by the continuity of pre-school and primary school education.

Secondly, in preschool institutions, a comfortable emotional environment and educational environment that diversified the child was created. Children can choose how to choose independence according to their inclinations and interests. This is ensured by the variability and diversity of preschool education programs. Estimated results of public policy implementation

The introduction of the federal state education standard will significantly improve the education sector in the Russian Federation. General public policy is intended to ensure:

The quality of the educational process.

As a result of the implementation of the federal state education standard, it is expected to create a system that guarantees positive conditions for quality education at all levels (preschool, primary, middle and high school, additional, special, higher, etc.). It is also planned to individualize the educational process due to the variability and diversity of programs, tools and teaching methods, Russian education is competitive not only in terms of content, but also in terms of the quality of educational services.

Opportunities for education.

General and free preschool and primary education is provided to all citizens of the Russian Federation, regardless of nationality, gender, race, age, health, social status, religion, belief, language and other factors. Citizens of the Russian Federation can receive higher and secondary specialized education on a competitive basis. Decent salary for teachers. It is necessary to reach a level of payments that ensures the competitiveness of the educational sector in the labor market.

Pension provision.

In the future, education workers should be guaranteed not only a decent salary, but also an adequate pension. Today, instead of a seniority pension, employees with more than 25 years of service are entitled to a seniority bonus while continuing their education.

Social security of students, pupils, students and postgraduates. Within this paragraph, the safety of life, health and physical education of children and young people studying in educational organizations is ensured. Students are provided with targeted material support (scholarships, grants), and assistance with employment.

Funding the education system.

The education budget should grow faster than other social sectors and use funds more efficiently. Local provision between individual pre-schools should be effectively shared by pre-school directorates.

Preschool educational institutions

The educational process in the DL system is carried out by a network of preschool educational institutions. The most common institution of this type is a kindergarten... In addition, there are other types of preschool educational institutions in Russia: Preschool educational institutions of general development.

In general development kindergartens, as a rule, priority is given to one or more areas of education (for example, intellectual, physical or artistic). Kindergartens of compensatory type. Such institutions are designed for children with any developmental disabilities.

DOW care and recovery.

Health care, sanitary hygiene and preventive measures are implemented as a priority in such pre-school educational institutions. Consolidated institutions. In an integrated kindergarten, there may be groups for children with different disabilities, health and general education groups.

Preschool development centers. This is a pre-school educational institution where equal attention is paid to wellness, mental and physical development, correction of possible deviations of all students. 63 percent (5.8 million) of children of the appropriate age are educated in preschool education in Russia. At the same time, about a million children are waiting for a place in a preschool.

Currently, in addition to the usual types of preschool educational institutions, groups for short-term stays of children are being developed (interestingly, parents choose such groups in parallel with them, not kindergartens), schools or preschools preschool groups based in educational institutions, as well as teaching children within the family.

Principles of the educational process

The main principles of preschool education in Russia are as follows. Directions of child development in preschool educational institutions. In the text of the federal state educational standard, the concept of "occupation" is used, although preschool children understand the world through play, not training in the standard sense. Thus, in this case, the word "training" is used in the sense of "entertainment business". Learning should be done through play. Preschool should provide valuable experience in the following areas: Physical activity (sports games, walking, climbing, jumping, riding a scooter, cycling, running and other physical activities). Communicative activity (communication, interaction with other children, adults, speech ability). Knowledge and research (study of objects of the surrounding world, experiments). Elementary work activities (self-service, work at home, work in nature). Artistic perception (perception fiction and folklore). Visual activity (drawing, application, modeling). Construction from different materials (designer's construction, natural material, paper, construction of various models). Musical activities (children playing musical instruments, musical rhythmic movements, singing, choreography).

Procedure of preschool educational institutions

Kindergartens are open five days a week from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., usually close to public holidays. There are full-day preschools, ten-hour and fourteen-hour kindergartens. The number of children in the groups is determined by the head of the preschool educational institution (depending on the maximum accommodation). In groups of children from two months to one year, there should be no more than 10 students, from one to three years - 15, and from three to seven - 20 children.

Preschool admissions and benefits

Since 2009, kindergartens cannot accept children independently, for this, special commissions are created for recruitment to preschool educational institutions. This rule does not apply to private kindergartens. For admission to a preschool, parents submit a set of documents to the commission, including the child's birth certificate, the passport of one of the legal representatives, the child's medical card, a document confirming the allowance (if any). . The commission makes a decision and gives a referral to a kindergarten. Also, the commission helps in choosing a preschool, taking into account the child's health and characteristics. The following are entitled to extraordinary admission to kindergartens: orphans, adopted children, children under guardianship, those under guardianship; children

whose parents were left without parental care in childhood; children of disabled citizens (if the disability is a result of the Chernobyl accident); children of judges, investigators, prosecutors.

The following have the right to be admitted to a preschool educational institution in the first place:

- children of families with many children;
- children of police officers, military personnel;
- children whose parents are disabled.

Children of single parents and teachers are first accepted. In addition, children whose siblings are already in the groups of this preschool can count on the priority right.

Problems of preschool education in the Russian Federation

Preschool education in Russia (despite all the government's efforts in this direction) is not available for a large part of the population. Thus, more children than allowed are involved in groups; curriculum prepares students for school, not games; norms turn fire stations and sanitation stations into sterile, faceless boxes of preschools. Private kindergartens can partially solve the problem.

Also, preschool education in Russia is characterized by a lack of teaching staff... Currently, many preschool educational institutions are staffed by people who are trained according to an outdated model or have no pedagogical training at all. The social status of the profession remains low, and the salary level of teachers is insufficient.

References and websites:

1. EuroEducation Net. (2006). Education Systems in Europe: Russia.
2. London: EuroEducation. Retrieved March 26, 2013, from <http://www.euroeducation.net/prof/russco.htm>.
3. Marlow-Ferguson, R. (Ed.). (2002). World Education Encyclopedia: A Survey of Educational Systems Worldwide, Vol. 2 (2nd ed.). Farmington Hills, MI: Gale Group.

4.Mullis, I.V.S., Martin, M.O., Minnich, C.A., Stanco, G.M., Arora, A., Centurino, V.A.S., and Castle, C.E. (Eds.). (2012). TIMSS2011 Encyclopedia. Education Policy and Curriculum in Mathematics and Science (Vols. 1–2). Chestnut Hill, MA: Boston College.

5.Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. (1996).

6.Education at a Glance 1996: OECD Indicators. Paris: Author.

7.Robitaille, D.F. (1997). National Contexts for Mathematics and Science Education: An Encyclopedia of the Education Systems Participating in TIMSS. Vancouver, Canada: Pacific Educational Press.