

Theoretical Essence of the Concept of Saving in Preschool Children

Barno Hodjimurotova

Senior Teacher of the Tashkent State Pedagogical University

Tashkent, Uzbekistan



Abstract - The idea of “thrift” is calculate moral mental and economic categories. Thrift activity existent by natural formal or material things produced by humanity. Also moral traditions are saved. There is no chance to lose them. Age and psychological point of view preschool high age children active and curious children. They fanons and social environment essence in certain process directly their attended heterogeneity aspiration assimilation. According for these reason children whose preschool age and high aged children come from marcet relationships teaching thrift is guarant of effects.

Keyword - Thrift, Primary Economic Knowledge, Market Relations, Concepts, Types Of Concepts.

At the initiative of the President of the country, preschool education has been identified as the most important element of continuous education and has been formed as a system. This, in turn, is responsible for creating favorable conditions for the pupils, upbringing the younger generation and fostering them as physically and spiritually mature people. Under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoev radical changes are being made in the system of pre-school education, which plays an important role in the future and prosperity of the country. In order to eliminate the sphere of pre-school education on December 29, 2016 the Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further improve the system of pre-school education in 2017 2021” was adopted. This resolution is aimed at strengthening the material and technical base of the preschool education system, improving the level of preparation of children for school education with qualified staff, the introduction of modern programs and technologies in the educational process. It is planned to radically improve

the quality of intellectual, moral, and physical development of children and their preparation for school.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2017 "On improving the activities of preschool educational institutions" defines tasks as a continuation of reforms in the field.

On the basis of pre-school education, children will be able to master the simplest economic knowledge and practical skills. During this period, children acquire economic knowledge and skills in combination with social, spiritual, moral, labor, mental, aesthetic and environmental aspects. In pre-school institutions, first of all, special attention is paid to the formation of specific thinking and human qualities in children.

From a young and psychological point of view, preschoolers are more mobile and more inquisitive. They seek to assimilate the essence of material and social

existence by participating directly in certain processes. For this reason, training in economics for children of this age based on market demands can guarantee effective results.

The concept of "austerity" is both a moral and an economic category. Because, as a result of austere activities (or austerity-based behavior), naturally occurring or human-created material bodies and spiritual values are preserved, and they are not lost. On the contrary, something that is sometimes labeled a "useless" label is created on the basis of the body, new, original items. This does not mean saving something, body or ideas, but saving it. It is a positive attitude and creative attitude of the person towards them.

Regardless of your age, the process of training a person for thrift is neither spontaneous nor easy. Pedagogical activity has shown that the education of an economically efficient person will take place in the following stages:

- 1) to create the concept of saving in the mind of the person;
- 2) developing personal saving skills;
- 3) ensuring that the skills developed in person become a skill;
- 4) accustoming the person to being persistent and persistent.

It is well known that the success of each process depends largely on its initial basis, its 'foundation'. Similarly, the process of forming an individual's notion of austerity is also an important step.

Before thinking about the general nature of the process and the pedagogical conditions that need to be created in order to achieve the goal, it is necessary to have a clear idea of what the terms and expressions of "understanding" and "formulation of concepts" are.

Consciousness is "a logical form of thinking that expresses the essential features and features of events and events in a single word or group of words." In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, the following meanings are based on the term:

1. A common form of thinking, a form of reflection that summarizes the logically important features of objects and events, their communication and relationships.
2. General understanding of things, events.
3. Level of consciousness, consciousness.
4. The level and level of knowledge and imagination of the person. Consequently, consciousness is an important form of human thinking and represents the essential elements of events, events, and events. At the same time, his

knowledge of social existence helps to define a certain level of imagination.

The concepts help to introduce preschoolers to the environment. It is also advisable for preschool children to understand concepts that are appropriate for their age, psychological characteristics and developmental level. Children and young people of this age should be encouraged to use words and phrases that are easy to understand, both in terms of saving money. At the same time, while the concepts are inherently based on personal experience, the use of activities that involve more practice - games, excursions, contests and practical exercises - will be expected to help preschoolers develop the concepts of savings.

The key concepts and expressions of austerity and the image of a conservative personality, with regard to preschoolers' perceptions of speech, cognition and social well-being, have been interpreted according to the preschool child's outlook:

1. Savings - not wasting money on family and preschools, not spending money to buy them again.
2. Savings - the things that are kept in the family and preschool institutions without wasting and preventing them from being redeemed.
3. Economy - Avoid excessive spending on eating, drinking and buying toys.
4. Economy - Money saved on spending on eating, drinking, and buying toys.
5. Care - Careful use and care of what is available to the family and preschools.
6. Ayash - Careful use of what is available in the family and preschool educational institutions, to prevent their failure.
7. Displacement - The use of money in the family to pay for the necessities or to pay for it.
8. Purposeful use - The use of money in the family for essentials (ie, for household goods, utilities, repairs, etc.).
9. Caution - to prevent breakage or destruction of what is available to the family and preschools.
10. Economical - A device that saves money in the family and in preschools.

11. Economical - A child who saves what is available in the family and in preschool.

12. Saving is the behavior of a child who saves what is available in the family and in preschool.

Consequently, the notion that the essential features and features of events and events are the reflection of a single word or group of words is an important tool in introducing preschoolers to the environment. In preserving pre-school age children, it is advisable to recommend simple, easy-to-understand concepts based on their age characteristics. The easier it is for pupils of this age to understand the proposed savings concept, the greater the effectiveness of pedagogical activity.

REFERENCES

- [1] Psychology. Glossary with annotations / Developers: M.G. Davletshin et al. Responsible Editor: MG Davletshin. - Tashkent: TSPU named after Nizami, 1999. - p.
- [2] Annotated Dictionary of Pedagogy / J. Hasanbayeva et al. - Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2009. - 510.
- [3] Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Mode - Thanks / 5 volumes. Volume Four. Edited by A. Madvaliev. - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2008. - p.
- [4] The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan / Volume 8. - Tashkent: State Scientific Publishing House "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2004. - 685 pages.