

Problems of the Preschool Education System

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Abstract: This is due to the education reform, which could not but affect the system of preschool education, which led to the acceptance of the positive role of the family in the process of raising children and the need to interact with it.

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Preschool is an appealing option for many families. Preschools don't just provide childcare or babysitting for your child. They normally have a well-designed program for early learning.

Most preschools aim to prepare your child for the school years, by teaching them social and academic skills. While preschools have some similarities with nursery schools, daycares, and even kindergartens, they tend to have different aims than these other options. Keep in mind, though, that these terms are used in different ways. Moreover, preschools (not to mention nursery schools and the other options) vary in their aims, philosophies, teaching approaches, cultures, and more. Preschool may not be the right choice for every child. But it's a great fit for many. In deciding whether to place your child in one of these programs, you'll want to consider preschool pros and cons. The most significant changes in the system of interaction between the family and the preschool institution occurred in the 1990s. This is due to the education reform, which could not but affect the system of preschool education, which led to the acceptance of the positive role of the family in the process of raising children and the need to interact with it.

Currently, the system of preschool education is being restructured, now the center of this system is the humanization and de-ideologization of the pedagogical process, the goal of which is now not raising the child as a member of society, but the free development of the individual.

In connection with the foregoing, I would like to pay attention to modern methods and forms of interaction between the family and the preschool educational institution in the preparation of children for school.

Preschool education has many potential benefits. While this isn't an exhaustive list, below are some of the main ones. Keep in mind, though, that these benefits will vary between preschool programs.

Early learning: There many well-known advantages of early childhood education, including inspiring a love of learning.

Social interaction: Your child will have lots of opportunities to interact with kids of different ages. This can help them learn, grow, and mature.

Activities: Your child will be exposed to a wide range of activities, including art, music, dance, and sports.

Structure: A regular routine can help children flourish.

Elementary admissions: Preschools can help your child gain admission to elementary programs. Many elementary schools look favourably on preschool educated kids.

Easier transitions: Exposure to a regular routine early on makes for a smoother transition to formal schooling later on.

Test run: Preschool can be a great way to try out a private education.

Safety: Most preschools are a safe and highly supervised place of learning.

Regulation: Preschools need to be licensed and regulated by the provincial government.

Early learning is a unique advantage of preschool. In the right program, your child will learn plenty of academic and pre-academic skills. This can give them a leg up when they start school. In most preschools, your child will learn a wide range of cognitive, social, and language skills. Below, we outline the main ones.

Skills learned

Cognitive and academic:

Literacy: reading and writing

Numeracy: the numbers and some basic math, such as addition

Science: animals, nature, body parts, and more

Learning through play and discovery: observing, navigating, and describing the environment

Miscellaneous: the seasons, telling the time, health and hygiene, and more

Social and emotional:

Cooperation

Manners

Independence and self-reliance

Resolving conflict

Language and literacy:

Vocabulary and identification of objects

Communication through sentences

Reading

Writing

Concerns with preschool

This is not to say preschool is without its detractors. Some have raised criticisms against preschool or at least certain preschool programs. Below, we outline some of the main sources of concern.

Lack of one-on-one time: Some argue it's best to keep young children at home for most of the years before formal schooling begins (at least until the age of three). Although preschools tend to have low teacher-to-student ratios, it isn't one-to-one. This means a teacher's attention is often divided and there is less individualized attention than at home. And the importance of one-on-one time for some kids cannot be disputed. That said, most agree that at a certain age, usually four or five (at the oldest), kids need lots of interaction with their age-peers. This helps them develop socially, emotionally, and cognitively.

Learning too early: Some preschools, it's claimed, force kids to learn too early. This is a special concern with academic programs. Learning subjects such as reading, writing, and math before one's ready can lead to frustration and interfere with a love of learning. That said, many alternative preschools, such as Montessori, Waldorf, and Reggio Emilia, normally delay introducing certain subjects until kids are interested and ready.

Separation anxiety: Many young children find it difficult to separate from their parents. Some may need more personal attention and may not be ready to attend school. For others, though, the anxiety quickly recedes (after the first week or two), and they go on to thrive in preschool.

Less social opportunities: Some preschools, especially academic ones, have less social activities. These programs also have less play-based learning.

Too rigid: Many preschools don't allow children to attend when they're sick. Some are also closed during the summer and statutory holidays and may not offer before- or after-care programs.

Ineffectiveness: Some critics argue that preschool programs have little, if any, impact on academic success. Whatever advantages preschool kids have over those without preschool education, it's claimed, normally disappear after grade 2.

The interaction of the preschool institution and the family at the stage of preparing children for school is one of the most important areas of work in the preschool educational institution.

Most parents have a misconception that a child's readiness for schooling is made up of a number of skills, such as: reading, counting, writing. But the main task of the educator is to convey to the parents that interest in the school can be successfully formed even in the absence of these skills. Such skills characterize the transition from preschool to primary school age. Parents are not always familiar with such components of the child's readiness for educational activities, therefore, the teacher of the preparatory group for school needs to inform parents about such age-related features.

Kindergarten teachers are encouraged to carry out a number of activities, which, as a rule, include consultations for parents, drawer folders, parent-teacher meetings. The topics of these parent meetings and consultations are quite diverse, but they necessarily include information about working with parents in the process of preparing children for school, which in turn can provide them with pedagogical and psychological assistance.

Relationships with comrades are also restructured and acquire a cooperative-competitive character. A motive appears to be no worse than others. Competitiveness in school will be a motive for high performance.

Personal maturity is manifested in the mechanisms of the hierarchy of motives, in the consolidation of the leading motive to do the right thing, to earn the approval of adults. In this case, the child will study successfully even with average abilities.

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