

MAIN TASKS OF MENTAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract:

This article discusses the main tasks of mental education of preschool children, the important conditions for expanding the knowledge base, developing mental activity and independence, studying well at school, and preparing for further work.

Keywords: mental, activity, independence, school education, development, speech, environment, educational, intuition, nature, worldview.

Mind in a broad sense is a process that begins with perception, perception, and includes thinking and imagination. Mental education plays a significant role in preparing children for school. Expanding the knowledge base, developing mental activity and independence, studying well at school, and preparing for further work are important conditions. The transition of a child from 6-7 years old to school, to prepare them for school education, requires great responsibility from the educator to ensure that their mental development is sufficient. At preschool age, knowledge develops rapidly and becomes richer. Speech is formed, cognitive processes are improved, the child masters the simplest methods of mental activity. Mental activity in children is carried out first through communication, and then through educational activities. The environment, objects and things affect the child's sensory organs, that is, analyzers, and intuition is formed. Intuition helps children to recognize certain properties. (Hot-cold, smooth-smooth). Intuition is the initial stage of knowing the environment. Children's acquisition of knowledge serves as a source of development of their mental activity, acquisition of mental skills and abilities, and preparation for future labor activity for their successful study at school. The main tasks of intellectual education of preschool children are:

1. To form in children a system of knowledge about nature and society, a scientific worldview.
2. Development of mental processes related to knowledge: intuition, perception, memory, imagination, thinking, speech. The development of mental processes related to knowledge is an important task of mental education.
3. Development of interest in knowledge and the culture of intellectual labor of mental abilities. The task of mental education is to develop children's interests, that is, to develop their curiosity, the thoroughness of their mind, and on this basis to form an interest in knowledge.

4. Development of mental skills and abilities, that is, the simplest methods of activity - examining objects, distinguishing important and unimportant signs in them, comparing them with other objects - is one of the tasks of mental education for children of preschool age. These skills and abilities are components of cognitive activity and help the child to deeply master knowledge. The most important thing is not just to give children knowledge, but to teach them to use the knowledge they have received to solve mental and practical tasks. The system of work with the family of preschool educational organizations should have a clear goal and content. Positive results in raising children can be achieved by skillfully combining the forms of work of a preschool educational organization with parents in a team and individually, organizing pedagogical propaganda among the general public. We present the most common forms and methods of work of preschool educational organization employees with parents and families. Individual work with parents and families. This includes visits by a caregiver to the family, interviews for parents, giving them advice, introducing parents to the child's life in a preschool educational organization, etc. Work organized in a team style with parents. These are group and general meetings of parents, parent schools, conferences, Saturdays, question-and-answer evenings. Guided work - this type of work: organizing exhibitions, demonstrations of children's work, open days, parents' corners, libraries for parents. Visiting the child's family and getting to know the family members closely. Speaking about the factors affecting children's readiness for school education, it would be appropriate to find ways to further improve the upbringing of children of preschool age in the family in cooperation with parents. The role of employees of preschool educational organizations, pedagogical scientists, researchers and methodologists conducting scientific work in this area is very important.

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