

THE CONTENT OF INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Annotation: The article examines the role of intellectual education in developing preschool children's thinking and moral qualities, emphasizing the teacher's role and balanced pedagogical approaches.

Keywords: Preschool education, intellectual development, moral upbringing.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается развитие мышления и нравственных качеств дошкольников с акцентом на роль педагога и гармоничные подходы в воспитании.

Ключевые слова: Дошкольное образование, интеллектуальное развитие, моральное воспитание.

Mental education of preschool children is the process of developing their intelligence, logical thinking and creative abilities. This process includes not only learning to read and write, but also developing children's general intellectual skills. At the initial stages of development, children have special needs and opportunities to acquire new knowledge and skills. Therefore, methods of mental education should be developed taking into account the age characteristics of children, their psychological state and emotional background.

When raising children, mental abilities are developed using various methods and approaches. Methods should be aimed at developing logical thinking, creative abilities, and correct perception of the world around them. In this context, the pedagogical views of great thinkers of the past, such as Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi, Al-Khorezmi and Alisher Navoi, who actively emphasized the importance of educating the mind and intelligence of children, are of particular importance.

Among Western thinkers, Jean Piaget highlighted the stages of children's cognitive development, emphasizing that preschoolers learn to work with specific concepts through practical activities. Lev Vygotsky proposed using interactive learning and gaming activities, focusing on the "zone of immediate development." Howard Gardner, in his theory of multiple intelligences, argued that it is necessary to develop various abilities in children, including linguistic, logical, mathematical and musical. Maria Montessori proposed a system of education based on the interests of the child, independence and practical activities.

One of the most effective methods of mental education is the use of games. Games are not only an entertaining process, but also an important educational tool. Through games, children can develop logic, memory, attention, and creativity. For example, games with logical tasks, problem-solving tasks, and search games help children develop thinking and decision-making skills.

Practical activity is also an important method of education. Activities such as drawing, designing, and experimenting help children develop creativity and learn scientific principles. Practical activities also contribute to the formation of practical skills such as attention to detail, precision and accuracy in actions. Methods of observation and experiment are also of great importance in the mental education of children. Nature observations and experimental tasks allow children to

explore the world, apply knowledge in practice and develop scientific thinking. For example, children can observe the movement of water or study physical phenomena, which allows them to better understand the world around them. Modern technology can also play an important role in the mental education of children. The use of interactive games and programs allows children to easily and quickly learn new knowledge, as well as develop critical thinking and creativity. Modern digital technologies can become an important tool for creating interesting and useful educational programs.

The effectiveness of mental education methods depends on the knowledge and experience of the teacher, as well as on taking into account the individual characteristics of each child. All children have their own perceptual and learning characteristics, and methods must be adapted to these characteristics in order to achieve the best results.

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