

## MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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**Abstract:** This article has written about some important information and research about the mental development of preschool children. Information about the changes in children of this age, their mastery of science, and what methods are used for them. In this article, you can find some necessary information about the mental states observed in children, their stubbornness observed at this age and how to direct their desires to the good side.

**Keywords:** preschool education, education, mental development, mental education, mental work, books, knowledge, skills

**Аннотация:** В этой статье написано о некоторых необходимых сведениях и исследованиях об умственном развитии детей дошкольного возраста. Приведены изменения у детей этого возраста, их овладение науками, необходимыми вещами и какие методы для них применяются. В этой статье вы можете найти полезную информацию о психических состояниях, наблюдаемых у детей, их упрямстве, наблюдаемом в этом возрасте и о том, как направить их желания в хорошую сторону.

**Ключевые слова:** дошкольное образование, воспитание, умственное развитие, умственное воспитание, умственный труд, книги, знания, умения, навыки.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning aqliy rivojlanishi haqida bir nechta kerakli ma'lumotlar va izlanishlar haqida yozilgan. Bu yoshdagi bolalardagi o'zgarishlar, ularning fanni, kerakli narsalarni o'zlashtishi, ularga qanday metodlar qo'llanilishi haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan. Bolalarda kuzatiladigan ruhiy holatlar, ularning bu yoshda kuzatiladigan qaysarlik va xohishlarini yaxshi tarafga yo'naltirish haqida ham bu maqolada bir qancha kerakli ma'lumotlarni topish mumkin.

**Kalitso'zlar:** maktabgacha ta'lim, tarbiya, aqliy rivojlanish, aqliy tarbiya, aqliy mehnat, kitob, bilim, malaka, ko'nikma.

Mental development of preschool children is firstly carried out as a result of handling, activities with objects, and then in the process of educational work, productive activities [drawing, clay). Current Mastering the system of modern pedagogic knowledge, accumulating them, developing creative thinking and acquiring new knowledge are the main indicators of mental development. The task of intellectual education is determined depending on its content, method and organization. The results of psychological-pedagogical research conducted in recent years show that there are great opportunities in the mental development of children during preschool age. All this is necessary to deepen and expand the knowledge, skills and abilities of children of preschool age. By the end of preschool age, children have a large amount of the most basic knowledge and understanding of the surrounding environment, master the basic thinking process, some reason that can distinguish between important and non-important aspects of things and events in things. become aware of the resulting connections. initial indicators of educational activity are formed in them. Therefore, it is important to develop it from the kindergarten age. In the early stages of preschool education, children have imagination education. with the growth of life experience and the development of thinking, creative imagination is formed. For children of preschool age, visual-motor, visual image thinking is typical. Based on this, the word, logical thinking, conceptual thinking is developed. Analytical-synthetic thinking activity is

formed in educators children, it is necessary to deeply understand these phenomena, events, to distinguish between their important and non-important aspects. Curiosity is a characteristic of a child. It manifests itself in making the child look at the surrounding events, objects and objects with interest, feel everything, and watch it carefully. The educator organizes observations, tries to answer the questions that arise in children in a timely manner, leads them to search for independent answers, prevents the decline of curiosity in children of preschool age. The task of intellectual education is to develop children's curiosity, the thoroughness of their minds, and to create an interest in learning based on this. Kindergarten has the task of developing children's mental abilities. Abilities are manifested and developed in the course of relevant activities. A person's intellectual ability can be distinguished by such qualities as intelligence, insight, critical eye, and thoughtfulness. development of mental skills and abilities, i.e. the simplest methods of activity, examination of subjects, distinguishing important and unimportant signs in them, comparison with other subjects, etc., mental education of children of preschool age one of the tasks. These skills and competencies are components of cognitive activity and help the child acquire knowledge successfully. During the early and kindergarten age, children's interest in the environment grows very quickly. Curiosity is a powerful force that drives a child's mental development. Adults should notice and encourage the child's curiosity, any desire to know. tasks of mental education mental education is of great importance in preparing a child for school education. The acquisition of knowledge by the child, the development of mental activity, the acquisition of mental skills and skills, serves as a source of preparation for future work, for successful study at school. Mental activity of a person is a large amount of various systems of general and special mental actions. It is especially important to form a wide range of mental activities used in solving many tasks. Such actions include analysis, comparison, generalization. acquisition of both general and special mental activities ensures the development of mental activity and independence. It helps to form the flexibility and enthusiasm of mental activity, the ability to see events in various connections and relationships. The concept of "mental

work culture" includes the general orderliness and planning of mental activity, the ability to accept and set a task, choose the methods of solving it, and evaluate the results of the consistent implementation of the developed action plan. Mental work culture is also related to the level of acquisition of special skills and abilities of mental activity, skills of working with books, methods and methods of scientific knowledge, and the use of various auxiliary tools. Each of the tasks of mental education includes a number of tasks that should be taken into account when organizing the education of preschool children. The degree to which the child's curiosity and mental activity is developed can be seen in the high mental index of the child. Each age period is a special stage of mental development and is characterized by a set of changes that form a set of peculiarities in the personality structure at a certain stage of the child's development. L.S. Vygotsky considered age as a certain period of development. according to him, when one age period passes to another, something new that did not exist in the previous age period appears, the course of development changes and is reconstructed. Age characteristics are determined by a set of many conditions. they include the system of requirements for a child at a certain stage of life, relationships, the type of activities and knowledge he acquires, and the methods of acquiring this knowledge. the content of the conditions that determine the characteristics of age includes the characteristics of various aspects of the child's physical development. thus, the life conditions of the age period and the characteristics of the requirements for the child in a certain period of development and his relations with others, the level of development in the psychological structure of the child's personality, the level of development of his thinking and knowledge, and certain physiological characteristics by a set of features. The age period is defined by the relationship between the level of development of attitude towards others and the level of development of knowledge, methods, abilities. D. B. Elkonin stated that the change of the relationship between these 2 different sides of the development process is an important internal basis in the later youth periods. For example, during infancy, the child's connection with the external environment is carried out through his relationship with adults. the child acquires

certain skills as a system of similar relations. Simple stages of imagination are formed in it. Adults methods of communication expand, speech develops, etc. all of these create a basis for expanding the child's opportunities for independent action. Then the ways of relating to others will also change. This changes the conditions for the further course of psychic development. This situation also occurs during adolescence. in this case, a set of previous developmental achievements, a change in the child's life conditions, leads to a change in the way the child interacts with others. Psychologists have developed theoretical issues of stratification of young people. they make a great contribution to the clarification of ontogenetic laws, are widely used in solving practical and theoretical problems. The leading activity of preschool children is play. The question of play activities of children of kindergarten age has attracted the attention of many scientists for centuries. Kindergarten-aged children strive to reflect all aspects of our increasingly rich lives in their play activities. In the process of learning about the world of surrounding objects, a child of kindergarten age strives to be in a direct practical relationship with these objects. in this place, this characteristic child, out of thirst for knowledge, strives to be in a practical relationship not only with the things around him that he can reach, but also with the things that are beyond his power and reach, belonging to adults. The period up to 3-7 years old is the period of kindergarten age. taking into account that there are very rapid qualitative changes in the psychology of preschool children, it is divided into 3 periods (3-4 years old) junior preschool period, (4-5 years old) junior kindergarten age, high school period (secondary kindergarten age) 6-7 years old and senior preschool age to allocate to senior kindergarten possible.

The child actively learns and takes possession of all the achievements made by mankind. in this, the world of objects, as well as actions performed with their help, language, relations between people, development of motives of activity, growth of abilities, should be carried out with the direct help of adults.

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