

CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Annotation: In this article, in preschool education, children are educated in terms of the nation's rich national, cultural-historical heritage and spiritual ethics, the formation of national patriotism in children, the formation of the need for education in preschool children, the tendency to study, preparing them for the educational process on a regular basis, developing children's thinking, their own opinion. issues of independent and free expression are covered.

Keywords: art, aesthetics, thinking, experience, skill, imagination, spiritual heritage, cultural, artistic taste, morality, value.

INTRODUCTION

The educator's role in shaping children's aesthetic abilities through visual activity in pre-school educational institutions. He should have in-depth knowledge and high qualifications, for this he should regularly work on himself, constantly raise his scientific theoretical level, rely on advanced experiences. One of the main goals is to identify the abilities and opportunities of children through modern visual arts, to form them correctly and to bring them to life. The task of preschool education is to educate children in terms of the rich national, cultural and historical heritage of the people and spiritual ethics: to form national patriotism in children, to get education in preschool children. It consists in forming the needs, inclinations to study, regularly preparing them for the educational process, developing children's thinking, forming the skills of independent and free expression of their thoughts, ensuring children's physical and mental health.

The program of the preschool educational institution on visual activity and the program of visual arts at school in relation to the surrounding environment in children, art is the education of children's aesthetic attitude, creative ability and intends to develop their descriptions. In the activities of the pre-school educational institution, the tasks necessary for them to successfully study at school are solved.

In the process of painting, appliqué, and clay works, children's thinking is formed such as analysis, synthesis, repetition, concretization. Also, in these processes, children learn to work in a team, to subordinate their actions to the actions of their friends. Also, in these processes, children learn to work in a team, to subordinate their actions to the actions of their friends. Visual arts classes in children's pre-school educational institutions form skills necessary for educational activities in children.

The primary direction of visual activity of pre-school educational institutions is artistic and aesthetic education of preschool children. The effect of this direction becomes clear only when all means of aesthetic direction (theatre, music, fiction, drawing, appliqué, etc.) are used in a complex manner.

"Illustrative activity" classes held in pre-school educational organizations are of great importance in solving the issues of aesthetic education given to children. Because visual activity is an artistic activity by its nature. All types of artistic activities open wide opportunities for children to know beauty, to develop an emotional-aesthetic attitude to existence.

In the process of "visual activity" training:

1. Education of artistic taste;
2. Development of practical artistic activities and skills;
3. Fantasy, creative thinking and imagination, perception development;
4. Development of accurate hand movements and fine motor skills of fingers;
5. Educational and educational issues, such as creating an opportunity for the budding of professional artistic and creative activity, are solved.

From the analysis of the structure and content of the improved programs developed for pre-school educational organizations, it is clear that the most time is devoted to visual activities, starting with small groups. Therefore, visual activity is the largest department that acquires integrative content and is carried out in a logical and didactic connection with other types of activity. This factor means that it is necessary to improve the content and methodology of visual activity classes in harmony with other types of activity.

Controlling one's work in the process of visual activity also plays a role in performing tasks at school. Also, the child is psychologically prepared in the process of visual activity.



The main task of teaching visual activity is to help children imagine the surrounding existence. It is to develop their observation, to educate the sense of aesthetic beauty, and to teach the methods of description. At the same time, the most important task of pictorial activity is the formation of creative children, such as creating different representations of various objects with pictorial materials suitable for a certain age.

Introduction to visual activity in preschool educational institutions introducing the specific features of training. The use of various forms, methods and tools in the formation of skills of hard work and independence by introducing children to visual activities in preschool educational institutions.

In order to prepare every child to be an active participant in life, the material and spiritual development of our country, it is necessary to educate him by giving him knowledge, to develop his personal abilities, to teach him to create new things, to live and create according to the law of beauty. The desire to see the beauty of life makes a person noble, turns his daily work into a source of aesthetic pleasure. The role of pictorial activities is very important in encouraging the children to develop a sense of beauty and high ideals.

In such pre-school education, it is very important to form the concepts of hard work, independence, work, interest in crafts, and familiarization with types of folk art.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that visual activity is of great importance in preparing children for school. Knowledge and skill acquisition of painting, clay, construction materials is the basis for successful acquisition of visual activity lessons and labor lessons at school. Prepares them for educational activities: teaches them to listen to the teacher, to follow his instructions. One of the main reasons for this educational activity is to find the main and important ways to solve the task.

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