

**FORMATION OF MENTAL POTENTIAL PROCESSES OF  
CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL AGE**

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**Annotation:** This article describes about the formation of mental potential processes of children at the age of preschool education, games for the growth of memory, various activities, problems of inclusive education in preschool education and measures taken by the state to eliminate them.

**Key words:** intellectual potential, preschool education, inclusive education, scientific-pedagogical term.

**Introduction:**

The national educational system of the preschool education system of independent Uzbekistan is based on the unique national cultural character of the Uzbek people, the rules of ethics and the educational requirements of strengthening national independence, and is closely related to all aspects of the people's life. is a pedagogical process of forming a new generation, no less perfect than anyone else.

Preschool education is the initial link of the continuous education system, and its task is to ensure the formation of a healthy, developed personality of the child, to awaken the desire for education, to prepare children for school. Great attention is paid to the issues of inclusive education, which reflects the seriousness and interest of the state in solving the problem of disabled children, their early adaptation, and social support for this category of children.

**Literature analysis and methodology:**

National education as a scientific-pedagogical term is being used again in Uzbekistan due to the opportunity given by national independence, but it has been in the life of our people since time immemorial, sometimes openly, sometimes secretly. Because the history of the Uzbek people is also the history of national education based on Uzbekistan.

The Uzbek people, considered one of the oldest peoples in the world, have contributed to the civilization of the earth. This issue is expressed in the content of its unique and appropriate national education. However, the Uzbek people, who were condemned to a period of almost 150 years of autocracy, realized their long-held dreams after independence. However, restoring the true spirituality of an independent nation that was not formed during the authoritarian regime and establishing it based on the requirements of the times requires great strength and intelligence.

In the years of independence, the national education and upbringing system in the republic rose to the level of the main priority of state policy. The field of pre-school

education is the first link of this system and plays an important role in achieving the main goal of the entire education system, the education of a well-rounded generation. In order to fully implement these tasks, it is necessary to establish national education, which is considered the value of the Uzbek people, enriched with the spirit of the times.

### **Results:**

Kindergarten-age children perceive different things based on their obvious signs, but they cannot analyze them deeply. With the help of adults, children of kindergarten age have the ability to perceive pictures analytically. When children perceive pictures, adults should teach them to analyze them with various questions.

In children of kindergarten age, the development of sense, perception, attention, memory, imagination, thinking, speech, imagination, emotion and will is accelerated. Kindergarten children's attention is mostly involuntary. The game is very important for the development of voluntary attention. During the game, children focus on one place and advance certain goals with their own initiative. Remembering is also developing rapidly. A three-year-old child is able to remember his impressions for several months.



### **Discussion:**

Games, various activities, memorizing poems, telling fairy tales and stories, and observing during a walk help to increase memory. Children of this age easily remember new words, even words in foreign languages. Kindergarten children's thinking and their development have their own characteristics. At this young age, the emergence of questions about every field indicates that their thinking is active. If the child cannot find an answer to his question or adults do not pay attention to his question, his curiosity begins to fade.

Inclusive education is the ability of kindergartens and schools to provide education to all children. It is based on the understanding of education as a basic human right. For children to be successfully integrated into the educational process of the kindergarten and its community, they need the necessary support. For this, it is necessary to see and understand what children can do, not what they can do.



**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that at this age, the role of parents in the development of children's cognitive processes is insignificant, as long as they clearly answer each of the child's questions, satisfy their needs, spend more time with them, and often take them for walks. the child's cognitive processes develop well. Otherwise, the formation of the child may lag behind.

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