

MODERN TRENDS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract: *Preschool education plays a key role in the development of a child, laying the foundation for his successful socialization and education in the future. In recent years, there has been a significant transformation in the field of preschool education. New approaches and methods are aimed at taking into account the individual characteristics of children, developing their emotional and social sphere, as well as the formation of basic skills that will be useful in the process of learning in primary school. The article considers the key trends and effective methods actively used in preschool education.*

Keywords: *Socialization, preschool education, intelligence, skills, methods.*

INTRODUCTION

Innovative strategies and methods in early childhood education are the use of advanced and modern approaches in teaching and learning processes, teaching strategies and in ensuring the overall growth and development of preschool students. Early childhood education lays the foundation on which a child's learning takes place, so the implementation of innovative strategies and methods is considered crucial. Innovation is mainly associated with the improvement of existing models, tools and approaches. The conceptualization of innovation is meaningful because it does not require the use of complex and expensive tools. The definition of innovation is based on the fact that it must be applied in practice according to the needs of both students and teachers. Innovative pedagogy in early childhood education can be defined in terms of its effectiveness in overcoming or at least adapting dominant approaches in order to create an experience for participants that empowers, prepares and supports a specific set of daily life experiences.

Main part.Trends in Preschool Education

1. Inclusive education One of the main trends is the introduction of inclusive education, which is aimed at creating conditions for the education of children with special educational needs. These are not only children with physical or mental disabilities, but also those who face difficulties in mastering the curriculum. Inclusive education helps to cultivate tolerance, patience and respect for differences in children, which is an important aspect of their personal growth.

2. Developing Emotional Intelligence Modern preschool education programs increasingly focus on developing emotional intelligence in children. This includes the ability to recognize and express one's emotions, as well as the ability to understand and empathize with others. Emotional intelligence is becoming an important component in a child's socialization, since children with a high level of emotional awareness interact more easily with others and adapt to social conditions.

3. Individualization of learning Preschool education systems increasingly focus on the needs and characteristics of each child. An individual approach allows for the development of programs that match the development of each child, and also help them to discover their strengths and minimize their weaknesses. Such programs allow children to work at their own pace and in comfortable conditions.

4. Using technology in education With the development of technology, digital tools have begun to be actively used in preschool education. They help children get acquainted with the basic concepts of science, mathematics, art, and also develop creative and critical thinking. It is important that the use of technology does not replace traditional forms of education, but only complements them. Technologies can be useful in teaching through games, creating cartoons, and conducting interactive classes.

Methods of preschool education

Project method

Game methodology

Montessori method

Child-centered learning

Methods of developmental games (neuropsychological approach)

Let's dwell on a newer method of education and upbringing in preschool age: Neuropsychology

According to modern neuropsychological research, brain development in children in the first years of life occurs very quickly. It is during this period that the main neural connections are formed, which will determine cognitive abilities, memory, attention, perception and many other functions. For example:

- Cognitive functions — these are mental processes such as memory, attention, perception, thinking and problem solving. These functions develop gradually in a child, starting from the simplest (for example, spatial orientation) to more complex ones (for example, planning or solving logical problems).

- Motor skills— the development of motor skills (e.g., coordination of movements, motor planning) is also closely linked to neuropsychological processes. Neuropsychologists claim that motor skills and cognitive functions are interconnected: the more developed the motor skills, the faster the learning processes occur.

- Emotions — regulation of emotions and the ability to understand the emotions of other people also depends on the state of the brain. For younger children, the development of this aspect is especially important, since the emotional sphere forms the basis for social adaptation.

Neuropsychological approaches in preschool education

Using neuropsychological knowledge in preschool education can significantly improve the quality of learning and help to more accurately approach the needs of each child. Here are some key approaches that can be useful:

1. Play therapy— in neuropsychology, play is used as a powerful tool for developing cognitive functions. Games help develop attention, memory, logical thinking, and improve motor skills and coordination. The tasks offered to children can be related to simple

manipulations with objects, sorting objects by color, shape, and size, as well as more complex tasks that require attention and memory.

2. Motor activity – neuropsychology confirms that physical activity plays an important role in the development of cognitive functions. Including various movements, dances, and active games in the educational process helps develop the brain and improve cognitive functions. For example, the development of gross and fine motor skills is directly related to the development of speech and cognitive skills.

3. Methods of educational games— neuropsychological games aimed at developing attention, memory, perception and logic are an important part of the educational process. Examples of such games include attention tasks (e.g. differences in pictures), memory development exercises (e.g. repeating a sequence of objects) and educational games using various materials (mosaics, cubes, construction sets).

4. Adaptation of training to individual characteristics— It is important to consider the neuropsychological characteristics of each child. For example, children with attention disorders may need additional methods to help them concentrate on tasks. Such children may benefit from shorter but more intense exercises, breaks, and specific techniques that maintain activity and interest levels.

Practical application of neuropsychology

- Development of attention and memory: Neuropsychologists distinguish several types of attention - selective, stable, switchable. Using various exercises to train these types of attention helps children learn to concentrate and regulate their actions.

- Sensory Integration: Training children to interact with the world around them through sensory sensations (visual, auditory, tactile) helps them develop cognitive abilities. For example, using different textures and sounds in games helps develop perception, attention, and memory.

- Managing emotions and developing social intelligence: Neuropsychology also suggests how to develop empathy and self-regulation abilities in children. For this purpose, exercises for recognizing emotions, social games that simulate real situations are used.

Conclusion

Modern trends in preschool education are focused on the comprehensive development of the child, including his intellectual, emotional and social qualities. The use of individualized methods, an inclusive approach and the active use of technology open up new opportunities for successful education and upbringing of children. Key methods remain project activities, playful learning and the development of emotional intelligence, which makes preschool education modern, diverse and effective. It is important that these trends continue to develop and adapt to the needs of each child, creating conditions for his harmonious development and a successful start in later life.

Neuropsychology opens up new horizons for us in understanding children's development and creating conditions for their learning. Taking into account neuropsychological aspects, it becomes easier for teachers to adapt the educational process to the specific needs of each child, improve learning outcomes and promote harmonious development.

Modern neuropsychological approaches in preschool education ensure the integration of knowledge about brain development with practical methods, which contributes to effective teaching and upbringing of children.

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