SPECIFICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract. This article examines the specific characteristics of the development and education of preschool children. It explores the physical, cognitive, emotional, social, and linguistic development of children during the preschool period. Particular attention is given to the role of play, family upbringing, the educational environment, and the professional competence of preschool educators. The article also discusses child-centered approaches, individual differences, and the importance of cooperation between families and preschool educational organizations in ensuring children's comprehensive development.

Keywords: preschool children, child development, preschool education, upbringing, cognitive development, emotional development, social skills, play-based learning, individual differences, family cooperation.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ И ОБУЧЕНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются особенности развития и воспитания детей дошкольного возраста. Анализируются физическое, познавательное, эмоциональное, социальное и речевое развитие детей в дошкольный период. Особое внимание уделяется роли игры, семейного воспитания, образовательной среды и профессиональной компетентности педагогов дошкольных образовательных организаций. Также раскрываются значение личностно-ориентированного подхода, учёта индивидуальных особенностей детей и сотрудничества семьи с дошкольной образовательной организацией в обеспечении всестороннего развития ребёнка.

Ключевые слова: дети дошкольного возраста, развитие ребёнка, дошкольное образование, воспитание, познавательное развитие, эмоциональное развитие, социальные навыки, игровое обучение, индивидуальные особенности, сотрудничество с семьёй.

Introduction. Preschool childhood is one of the most important periods in human development. During this stage, children acquire fundamental knowledge, develop communication skills, form their first social relationships, and establish the foundations of their personality. The experiences children gain during these years have a significant influence on their future learning, behavior, and social adaptation.
The development and education of preschool children require special attention because children have individual needs, abilities, interests, and developmental rates. Therefore, educational activities should be organized according to their age characteristics and personal potential. The main purpose of preschool education is not only to prepare children for school but also to support their physical, intellectual, emotional, social, and moral development. The family and preschool educational organization play complementary roles in this process. Their cooperation helps create a supportive environment in which children can develop their abilities, explore the world, and acquire positive habits.The development of preschool children includes several interconnected areas: physical, cognitive, linguistic, emotional, and social development. Each area contributes to the formation of a well-rounded personality. Physical development is associated with the growth of the body, the improvement of coordination, and the development of gross and fine motor skills. Running, jumping, drawing, modeling, and construction activities help children strengthen their physical abilities. Proper nutrition, sufficient sleep, outdoor activities, and appropriate hygiene practices are also essential for healthy development. Cognitive development involves the growth of attention, memory, imagination, thinking, and problem-solving abilities. Preschool children learn most effectively when they can observe objects, ask questions, experiment, and participate in practical activities. Educational games, puzzles, classification tasks, and nature

observation encourage curiosity and independent thinking. Language development is another essential aspect of preschool childhood. Through communication with adults and peers, children expand their vocabulary, learn to construct sentences, express their feelings, and understand the opinions of others. Storytelling, reading illustrated books, singing songs, and discussing everyday experiences contribute to the development of speech and communication skills. Emotional development enables children to recognize and express their feelings, gradually manage their emotions, and develop self-confidence. Adults should provide emotional support, respond patiently to children's needs, and encourage them to express their feelings in appropriate ways. Social development involves learning to cooperate, share, follow rules, resolve simple disagreements, and respect others. Group games and collaborative activities help children understand social relationships and develop a sense of responsibility.

The Specific Features of Education and Upbringing in Preschool Childhood.

Preschool education differs from later stages of education because young children learn primarily through play, direct experience, imitation, exploration, and interaction. Consequently, the educational process should be engaging, flexible, and appropriate to children's developmental characteristics.

Play is one of the most important means of learning during preschool childhood. Through role-playing games, children imitate everyday situations, develop imagination, learn social roles, and practice communication. For example, playing shop, hospital, or family helps children understand social relationships and develop cooperative behavior. Practical activities also have an important educational value. Drawing, building, observing plants, working with natural materials, and participating in simple experiments enable children to connect new information with real-life experiences. Such activities encourage creativity, independence, and an interest in learning. Moral education is another important component of preschool upbringing. Children gradually learn honesty, kindness, respect, responsibility, patience, and mutual assistance through everyday interactions. These qualities are

best developed through positive examples, supportive communication, and consistent adult guidance. The educator should avoid excessive pressure and should not expect all children to achieve the same results at the same time. Instead, educational activities should consider individual developmental differences and provide appropriate opportunities for each child to participate and progress.

The Role of the Family in Children's Development and Education. The family is the child's first social environment and plays a fundamental role in early development. Parents influence children's language, behavior, emotional security, attitudes, and daily habits. A warm and supportive family atmosphere helps children develop trust, confidence, and a sense of belonging. Parents can support children's development by reading books together, talking about daily experiences, playing educational games, encouraging curiosity, and involving children in age-appropriate household activities. These everyday interactions provide valuable opportunities for language development, practical learning, and social understanding. Consistency between family upbringing and preschool education is particularly important. When parents and educators communicate regularly and follow similar principles of encouragement, respect, and reasonable boundaries, children are more likely to feel secure and understand expected behavior. Cooperation can be strengthened through parent meetings, individual consultations, joint activities, and the exchange of information about children's interests and developmental progress. Such collaboration enables adults to identify children's needs and provide more effective support.

Conclusion. The development and education of preschool children are complex processes that involve physical, cognitive, linguistic, emotional, social, and moral dimensions. Each dimension contributes to the formation of the child's personality and readiness for further learning.

Play-based learning, practical activities, positive communication, and a supportive educational environment are essential elements of effective preschool education. The family provides the foundation for early development, while preschool

educators expand children's experiences and create opportunities for learning and social interaction. Taking children's individual characteristics into account, ensuring emotional security, and strengthening cooperation between families and preschool educational organizations can improve the quality of education and upbringing. Therefore, the primary objective of preschool education should be to support the comprehensive development of every child and create favorable conditions for lifelong learning.

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