

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF PRESCHOOL PEDAGOGY IN EDUCATING A HARMONIOUSLY DEVELOPED PERSON

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Abstract: This article examines the essential role of preschool pedagogy in educating a harmoniously developed person. It addresses psychological and age-related characteristics of preschool children, the interdisciplinary nature of pedagogy, and the importance of practical activity in cognitive development. The study emphasizes the influence of modern technologies and reforms in Uzbekistan's preschool education system and considers competence, knowledge, and skills as key outcomes of early education.

Keywords: person, pedagogy, preschool pedagogy, ethics, materialism, abstract thought

INTRODUCTION

Preschool pedagogy plays a vital role in fostering a well-rounded personality from early childhood. As a branch of educational science, it integrates insights from sociology, psychology, philosophy, and ethics, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of child development and education (Ivanov & Zuffarova, 2008).

Historical materialism, a principle of materialist philosophy, reveals the class-based nature of educational systems and reinforces the social role of education in shaping individual and societal development. Moral, aesthetic, and psychological dimensions further enrich the pedagogical approach, especially in preschool settings (Hasanboyev et al., 2009).

METHODS

The study employs a descriptive and analytical method grounded in the review of official documents, scholarly literature, and theoretical frameworks in pedagogy and psychology. Special attention is given to:

- The 2019 Concept for the Development of Preschool Education in Uzbekistan (Decree No. PD-4312).
- Analyzing cognitive development theories from historical and contemporary scholars.
- Reviewing the interdisciplinary connections between preschool pedagogy and related sciences.

RESULTS

1 The Strategic Framework for Preschool Education

The 2019 national concept outlines the transformation of preschool education in Uzbekistan through improved quality, innovation, and integration of modern technologies (www.lex.uz).

2 Cognitive and Psychological Considerations

Preschool pedagogy must account for children's developmental stages, emphasizing the interdependence between perception, imagination, and thought. I.P. Pavlov's theory of the first and second signal systems illustrates how cognition progresses from sensory interaction to abstract thinking (Ivanov & Zuffarova, 2008).

3 Role of Practical Activity

Learning in preschool is primarily experiential. Through practical activities, children internalize knowledge about the surrounding world. Cognitive processes—sensation, perception, and imagination—form the foundation for abstract reasoning (Qayumova, 2017).

4 Formation of Knowledge, Skills, and Competence

Education enables the development of knowledge (mental representations), skills (repeated actions), and competence (automated, conscious actions). These are differentiated as follows:

- Academic competence: reading, counting
- Labor competence: handling materials/tools
- Motor competence: physical coordination (Qodirova et al., 2019)

5 Interdisciplinary Nature of Preschool Pedagogy

Preschool pedagogy incorporates elements from general pedagogy, ethnography, psychology, and folk traditions, making it a multidisciplinary field that reflects both academic and cultural dimensions of early childhood education.

DISCUSSION

The contemporary demands on preschool education—amid rapid technological and informational advancement—require updated pedagogical strategies. Preschool education must not only transfer basic knowledge but also cultivate independent thinkers prepared for lifelong learning and active citizenship (Zunnunova, 2023).

The interaction between theory and practice in preschool pedagogy is essential. Knowledge, when verified and enriched through practice, leads to profound understanding. This dialectical relationship is what forms the foundation of preschool education and underpins the entire educational trajectory of the individual (Ezopova, 2007).

Moreover, the concept of freethought is introduced as an educational objective, aiming to nurture children who can think independently and ethically. The historical roots of pedagogy—grounded in societal needs to transmit knowledge—highlight the enduring importance of pedagogy in every civilization's progress.

The role of the educator is paramount. Passion, love for children, and commitment to their growth are essential for effective teaching. The development of pedagogy must thus align with innovations in teaching, learning technologies, and cultural values.

CONCLUSION

Preschool pedagogy is a foundational science that integrates theoretical and practical components to nurture a harmoniously developed personality. It draws upon interdisciplinary knowledge and focuses on the holistic development of a child's cognitive, social, emotional, and physical capacities.

As Uzbekistan advances its educational reforms, the preschool sector becomes a critical point of intervention. Educators must be equipped not only with theoretical knowledge but also with the skills and dedication necessary to meet modern educational standards and foster well-rounded, capable individuals from the earliest years.

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