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COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN MODERN EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article discusses the cognitive development of preschool children in the context of modern innovative education. It analyzes the importance of attention, memory, perception, and thinking in the psychological development of children. The study also examines the role of innovative pedagogical technologies in improving children's cognitive abilities and intellectual activity.

Keywords: Cognitive development, preschool education, innovative education, perception, memory, attention, thinking, pedagogy, psychology, intellectual activity, sensory development, child development, educational technologies.

Introduction

In the modern educational system, special attention is being paid to the intellectual and cognitive development of preschool children. Globalization, technological progress, and innovative educational reforms require the improvement of preschool education through modern pedagogical approaches. Preschool age is considered a sensitive period in child development because during this stage children actively develop perception, memory, attention, imagination, speech, and thinking abilities.

Today, innovative educational technologies play an important role in improving the effectiveness of preschool education. Interactive methods, multimedia tools, didactic games, and creative activities help children better understand the surrounding world and strengthen their cognitive abilities. The organization of educational activities based on innovative approaches encourages children's independent thinking, problem-solving skills, and intellectual activity.

Psychologists such as Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky, and Aleksei Nikolaevich Leontiev emphasized that cognitive development is directly connected with social interaction, speech activity, and practical experience. Therefore, the effective use of innovative pedagogical methods in preschool educational institutions contributes to the comprehensive psychological and intellectual development of children.

This article analyzes the cognitive development of preschool children, the psychological characteristics of perception and thinking, and the importance of innovative educational technologies in enhancing children's intellectual potential.

Modern education pays special attention to the cognitive development of preschool children. Cognitive development is a process through which children acquire knowledge, develop intellectual

abilities, and improve mental activity. During preschool age, children actively explore the surrounding world, and their perception, memory, imagination, and thinking rapidly develop.

Preschool childhood is considered one of the most important periods of human development. At this stage, the child's psychological and intellectual foundations are formed. Therefore, innovative educational technologies play a significant role in organizing effective educational processes in preschool institutions.

Cognitive development includes several interconnected psychological processes such as perception, attention, memory, imagination, and thinking. Perception helps children understand the properties of objects and phenomena through sensory organs. Attention allows children to focus on specific activities, while memory ensures the storage and reproduction of information. Thinking enables children to solve problems, compare objects, and establish logical connections.

According to Jean Piaget, preschool children are in the preoperational stage of cognitive development. At this stage, children begin to use symbols, language, and imagination actively. However, their thinking still remains intuitive and egocentric. Therefore, educational activities should be organized through games, visual materials, and interactive methods.

Innovative educational methods significantly influence children's cognitive development. Interactive games, multimedia technologies, visual presentations, and creative tasks increase children's interest in learning activities. Through innovative methods, children become more active participants in the educational process and develop independent thinking skills.

Play activity occupies a central place in preschool education. Through play, children not only entertain themselves but also learn social norms, improve communication skills, and develop cognitive abilities. Didactic games are especially effective in improving memory, attention, and logical thinking.

Another important factor in cognitive development is speech activity. The development of speech enriches children's vocabulary, improves communication skills, and positively affects intellectual growth. Teachers and parents should create a supportive language environment for children and encourage active communication.

The role of educators in cognitive development is extremely important. Teachers should consider the psychological characteristics and age-specific needs of children while organizing educational activities. Innovative pedagogical approaches help teachers create an engaging and effective learning environment.

In conclusion, cognitive development in preschool age is the foundation for future educational success. Innovative educational technologies and modern pedagogical methods contribute to the effective development of children's intellectual abilities, independent thinking, and creative potential. Therefore, improving preschool education remains one of the most important tasks of contemporary pedagogy and psychology.

Conclusion

In conclusion, cognitive development during preschool age is one of the most important factors in shaping a child's future learning abilities and personality. The development of perception, attention, memory, speech, and thinking creates a strong foundation for children's intellectual growth and successful adaptation to the educational environment.

Innovative educational technologies and modern pedagogical methods significantly improve the effectiveness of preschool education. Interactive games, multimedia resources, creative tasks, and child-centered approaches increase children's motivation and interest in learning activities. These methods also support the development of independent thinking, communication skills, creativity, and problem-solving abilities.

Furthermore, the role of teachers and parents is essential in organizing an effective educational environment for preschool children. Educational activities should consider children's psychological characteristics, age-related needs, and individual abilities. A supportive and innovative learning atmosphere positively influences children's cognitive and emotional development.

Therefore, improving preschool education through innovative pedagogical approaches remains an important task of modern pedagogy and psychology. The effective development of cognitive abilities in early childhood contributes to raising intellectually active, creative, and socially adaptable individuals in the future.

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