

Methodology For Preparing Preschool Children For School Education By Developing Their Work Skills And Practical Habits

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Abstract

This article discusses the importance of developing labor skills and abilities in preschool children as an essential factor in preparing them for school education. The pedagogical conditions, methods, and forms of organizing labor activities in preschool educational institutions are highlighted. Particular attention is given to the development of independence, responsibility, diligence, and teamwork skills in children. It is emphasized that the proper organization of labor education contributes to the comprehensive development of a child's personality and facilitates successful adaptation to school learning.

Keywords: preschool education, labor education, labor skills, school readiness, pedagogical activity, child development.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the preschool education system is considered an important component of societal development. The comprehensive development of children and their readiness for school education largely depend on the quality of educational and upbringing activities carried out in preschool educational institutions. The preschool period is one of the most important stages in the formation of children as individuals, and it is during this stage that their attitudes toward work, as well as their labor skills and habits, begin to develop.

Labor education has a positive influence on the physical, intellectual, and moral development of children. Preparing children for school education through the formation of labor skills is considered one of the urgent pedagogical issues. This is because, through work activities, a child learns to act independently, complete assigned tasks, and work cooperatively within a group.

Labor education plays a significant role in the comprehensive development of preschool children. It forms positive qualities such as diligence, responsibility, independence, and discipline, thereby creating a foundation for their successful adaptation to school education in the future. The initial skills and habits developed during the preschool period, particularly those related to work activities, serve as an important factor that facilitates children's adaptation to school education.

In the process of preparing children for school, not only knowledge and intellectual development are important, but also the child's independence, responsibility, discipline, and attitude toward completing tasks. These qualities are developed directly through the formation of labor skills and habits. Work activities help children develop qualities such as self-service skills, adherence to discipline and order, completing tasks to the end, and cooperating with others in a team.

In modern preschool education practice, although labor education is carried out through certain activities, it is observed that these activities are not sufficiently systematized methodologically, do not fully correspond to the age characteristics of children, and are not closely linked with preparation for school education. Therefore, improving methodological approaches aimed at developing labor skills and habits in preschool children and revising them based on modern pedagogical requirements remains one of the urgent tasks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The preschool period is considered one of the most important stages in the formation of a child as an individual. It is during this stage that children develop social relationships, moral qualities, and an interest in various types of activities. In this process, labor education plays a particularly important role. Labor education is an essential pedagogical tool that contributes to the comprehensive development of children.

The main purpose of labor education in the preschool education system is to form a positive attitude toward work in children, involve them in simple labor activities, and develop the skills and abilities necessary for the work process. During work activities, children actively interact with the surrounding environment and acquire new knowledge about objects and phenomena.

Through the development of labor education in children, important qualities such as diligence, orderliness, responsibility, and independence are formed. For example, self-service activities—such as arranging their clothes, tidying up toys, and preparing the table—help develop children’s sense of independence and responsibility. At the same time, collective work activities help develop cooperation, mutual assistance, and teamwork skills among children.

Labor education also has a positive impact on children’s intellectual development. In the process of work, children learn about the shape, size, characteristics, and methods of using various objects. This contributes to the development of their thinking, observation skills, and creative abilities. In addition, work activities help children develop the ability to concentrate, complete tasks to the end, and plan their own activities.

In the process of forming labor education among preschool children, the role of the educator is extremely important. The educator should explain the content of work activities to children, motivate them, and properly organize these activities. Moreover, taking into account the age characteristics, interests, and abilities of children increases the effectiveness of labor education.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Labor education plays an important role in ensuring the comprehensive development of children in preschool educational institutions. In particular, the formation of labor skills and abilities in preschool children is of great importance in developing their ability to act independently, adapt to social life, and prepare for future school education. Therefore, it is necessary to organize labor activities in preschool institutions based on scientifically grounded methodology.

The methodology for developing labor skills and abilities should be implemented taking into account the age characteristics, psychological development level, and interests of children. In this process, it is important to teach children simple work activities step by step. First, the educator explains the content and significance of the task to the children, and then this process is reinforced through practical activities.

In preschool educational institutions, labor activities are organized in various forms. These include self-service work, household work, work in the nature corner, and handicraft activities, through which various skills and abilities are formed in children. For example, during self-service activities children learn simple tasks such as arranging their clothes, tidying up toys, and following hygiene rules. This helps develop qualities such as independence and orderliness.

The methods used by educators in developing labor skills and abilities are particularly important. Among them, demonstration, explanation, practical activity, and encouragement methods are widely used. First, the educator demonstrates the task as an example, after which children try to perform the activity independently. In this process, the guidance and pedagogical support of the educator play a significant role.

In addition, since play occupies a leading place in the activities of preschool children, combining labor activities with elements of play produces effective results. Work activities organized through play stimulate children’s interest and ensure their active participation. As a result, labor skills are formed naturally and effectively.

Encouraging children and recognizing their achievements are also important pedagogical tools in the process of developing labor skills and abilities in preschool educational institutions. Encouragement strengthens children’s positive attitude toward work and motivates them to engage in new types of activities.

Thus, the methodology of developing labor skills and abilities in preschool educational institutions plays an important role in the personal development of children. Properly organized labor activities help form positive qualities such as independence, responsibility, orderliness, and diligence, and serve to successfully prepare children for school education.

The Role of Labor Education in Preparing Children for School Education

One of the main tasks of the preschool education system is to ensure the comprehensive development of children and to prepare them thoroughly for school education. In this process, labor education occupies a special place as one of the important pedagogical tools. Through labor activities, children develop essential qualities such as independence, responsibility, orderliness, and goal orientation.

For preschool children, labor activity is not only a means of satisfying everyday needs but also an important educational factor that contributes to their personal development. During the process of work, children actively interact with the surrounding environment, learn to work with various objects, and acquire the skills of planning their actions. This has a positive impact on their intellectual, physical, and social development.

Labor education plays a significant role in preparing children for school education. This is because the process of school education requires students to possess such skills as discipline, independent work, task completion, and the ability to manage their own activities. Labor activities organized in preschool educational institutions help develop these very qualities in children.

During labor activities, children develop important habits such as completing tasks to the end, working patiently, and achieving results. For example, simple labor activities such as tidying up toys, preparing the table, and watering flowers help develop children's sense of orderliness and responsibility. At the same time, collective labor activities form cooperation, mutual assistance, and teamwork skills among children.

Labor education also has a positive influence on children's intellectual development. During the work process, children observe the characteristics of objects, understand their relationships, and develop problem-solving skills. This contributes to the development of their thinking, attention, and memory.

In addition, labor education plays an important role in forming positive moral qualities in children. Through labor activities, qualities such as diligence, honesty, discipline, and willingness to help others are developed. These qualities help children adapt quickly to the school community.

Properly organized labor activities foster children's independence, responsibility, and active life position. As a result, children become psychologically and socially prepared for school education.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the formation of labor skills and abilities in preschool children plays an important role in preparing them for school education. Labor education contributes to the development of positive qualities such as responsibility, independence, discipline, diligence, and cooperation. Through various types of labor activities, children learn to organize their actions, complete assigned tasks, and interact effectively with their peers. These experiences help them develop important social, cognitive, and practical competencies that are essential for successful learning at school.

Moreover, labor activities help children acquire self-service skills, develop perseverance, and strengthen their sense of responsibility for the results of their work. Such qualities facilitate children's psychological and social adaptation to the school environment and support their readiness to participate actively in the educational process.

Therefore, it is necessary to properly organize labor activities in preschool educational institutions and apply effective methodological approaches that take into account children's age characteristics, interests, and developmental levels. The systematic and purposeful organization of labor education not only promotes the comprehensive development of children but also creates a strong foundation for their successful transition to school education.

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