

Plan To Introduce Children To Nature In Preschool.

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Abstract: This article provides insights into how children are introduced to nature and how to plan for it in preschool. The importance of planning, information about its benefits for the child is presented in a concise and clear way.

Keywords— plan, education, principle, nature, training, exhibition.

1. INTRODUCTION

As we introduce children to nature, it is important to plan for it first. The Kindergarten Curriculum is a basic guide to planning nature activities for children. In this case, the general pedagogical rule and planning principles are followed.

2. Materials and methods

The basic principles of planning are the moral formation of the child's personality, the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities in nature, the basic concepts of materialistic views of nature, respect and appreciation of adult labor in nature, love and care for plants and animals is to teach in the spirit. To do this, pedagogical work should be properly planned, education and upbringing, skills and abilities should be developed taking into account the age characteristics of children, taking into account various forms of education and children's activity. must be. The plan should consist of a variety of interrelated methods and forms, ranging from simple to complex, based on a clear system.

One of the most important conditions for planning is to be realistic and clear.

3. Main part

A clear, realistic plan ensures that the work done in a particular kindergarten is consistent with the content of the program. The nature of our surroundings and the seasonal changes in nature should be taken into account when planning science work.

The main goal of the plan is to fully implement the "Kindergarten Education Program". Therefore, each season of the year should be planned in such a way that it is a summary of the previous season and a continuation of the work to be done in the future.

Introduction to nature is an integral part of pedagogical education. The most important thing when planning this work is to give young people knowledge, skills and abilities about nature, to love and care for nature, to create aesthetic feelings in them.

When planning a nature study, special attention should be paid to the availability of the necessary conditions, such as a nature corner, a greenhouse, a melon, the equipment needed

to play and work in nature, technical training tools, and more.

The plan is to do a variety of things. Their diversity is due to the large number of natural phenomena and objects. The plan should include training, excursions, labor and general observation, individual observation, work in a nature corner, gardening, a greenhouse, group and group games. The inclusion of various activities in the plan will help the educator to bring up the children in a comprehensive way.

The annual plan covers the general task and the goals of the whole pedagogical staff. Here's how to put one together for use with nature:

- a) arranging a plot of land in the garden. The work to be done is clear, for example, planting fruit trees, allocating and cultivating land for melons, creating conditions for playing with sand and water, building nests for birds to fly, etc. ;
- b) assist the educator in organizing a nature corner; supply of necessary weapons, cages of different sizes, aquariums, equipment for the care of fish, houseplants, birds, etc. ;
- c) supply of various visual aids; paintings, diagrams and movies, nature board games, nature fiction for children, biology dictionary literature for educators, technical teaching aids.

The annual plan includes methodological forms of acquaintance with nature with the educator. This includes the content of pedagogical meetings, the forms of dissemination and collection of work experience of advanced educators in the field of nature (observation and discussion of lessons, excursions, organization of children's games in nature, etc.). The plan also includes consultations on natural and methodological issues.

The annual plan also includes pedagogical campaigns with parents on nature protection.

A long-term plan is developed for each age group. It is advisable to create it according to the seasons. Because it allows you to take into account the colorful features of nature and acquaint children with natural phenomena. A long-term plan will help the educator to distribute the program material correctly and save extra work. It ensures that children's knowledge, skills and abilities are developed in a systematic and consistent manner.

Knowledge of inanimate nature in the plan (seasonal climate change, properties of natural materials, etc.); knowledge of plants (for example, the organs of plants, their properties, functions and requirements); knowledge of animals (such as

their external structure, behavior, adaptation to the external environment), information about adult labor in nature.

The plan is to fill it with decorative materials. These include didactic games, movies and filmstrips, literature on nature, decorative materials, and dictionary literature for educators on plant and animal biology and their ecology.

4. Conclusion

In short, planning makes it clear what we want to teach the child. It covers the most important activities for the child. The information we give to the child will be easier for him to remember according to the plan. It serves as a direct foundation for the child's future.

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