

UNIQUE FEATURES OF RAISING SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN IN A FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

It is important to know and take into account the characteristics of different periods of child development in order to properly approach the education of children and to successfully complete it. Because the growth, development, and mental development of the child's organism are different in different periods of life. Education of school-age children in a family environment has its own importance, which affects the psychology of child education. In this article, the improvement of pedagogical and psychological literacy of parents in the preparation of preschool children for school education in the family the methodology is discussed.

KEYWORDS: School Aged Children, Family, Psychology, Education, Behavior, Mental Health, Communication, Bringing Up.

INTRODUCTION

Changes in our social life, independence, the celebration of democracy in our republic, striving for a legal state structure require studying the concepts and scientific materials of psychology and using them in life. One of the branches of psychology is child psychology. Child psychology is a science that studies the psychological development of a child from birth to school age and the composition of personal psychological characteristics. A quality school-age environment is a welcoming, dynamic place full of action and rich in resources and learning opportunities. Go beyond tangible physical components to consider how people, policies and practices make children feel in the environment. Although a child as a person looks like an adult, the content of his mental processes and personal psychological characteristics is significantly different from that of an adult. In order to correctly assess the qualities of a person, it is necessary to observe him in the course of various relationships. Therefore, in order to correctly solve the task of developing a person, it is necessary to know well the factors affecting his behavior, personality characteristics. In order for education to have an effective effect on the child, it is equally important to develop and develop as a person, to develop as a person, to develop into a person (biological factor), social environment (the conditions in which the child lives), as well as education that is carried out according to the purpose. Advances in determining the impact of these factors and it is based on the teachings of pedagogues, psychologists and philosophers. In philosophy, the individual is considered as a complex reality in the social life

that is connected with society. They believe that the spiritual wealth of an individual depends on his relationships. In fact, a person develops and matures under the influence of social work. Man creates circumstances and circumstances create man. This, in turn, shows human activity. After all, a person is a product of a certain social situation. Society can realize or burden certain possibilities of personal development. Of the person social environment also affects its formation. The influence of the social environment on the formation of the personality takes place on the basis of education. Because, first of all, the knowledge and information that could not be given due to the influence of education are acquired, skills and qualifications related to work and technical activities are formed. Secondly, due to education, all the shortcomings are eliminated and the personality matures. Thirdly, the negative impact of the environment can be reduced with the help of education. Fourthly, education sets a goal for the future. So, education and development affect each other, such education is continuous and continuous. One of the important aspects of the subject of child psychology is to study the conditions of manifestation, development and improvement of mental processes such as intuition, perception, attention, memory, speech, thinking, emotion, imagination and will in children of different ages. Child psychology is an in-depth analysis of the child's personal psychological characteristics. Children's psychology is interested in the factors that actively influence the development of children's personality. It is known that the child's personality and his psychological characteristics are formed not as a result of the irregular influence of some random factors, but as a result of the legal influence of a certain concrete factor. Children's psychology is engaged in revealing and proving these important legally influencing factors. Child psychology studies important scientific skills, such as the composition of children's personality and personal psychological conditions, and reveals the conditions for raising new types of people in our country. Child psychology relies on philosophy to study its complex subject. It is known that thing in nature and society both study the most general conditions of the development of phenomena and prove the dependence of the human mind on social life. Studying the problem of psychological development in children is of great importance for philosophy. It is known that while enumerating the fields of knowledge necessary for the composition of the theory of knowledge and dialectics, he indicated three fields of psychology: "history of mental development of children, history of mental development of animals, history of language, psychology, and physiology of sense organs". Therefore, child psychology helps the further development of philosophy by studying the history and circumstances of the development of children's psyche. In studying the subject of child psychology, it is based on the achievements of general psychology in terms of the human psyche. For example, it directly uses the teachings of general psychology on mental processes, psychological states, human personality and its activity. In turn, the general mental state is also based on the achievements of child psychology. Children's psychology also makes extensive use of the achievements made by the sciences of anatomy and physiology. It uses the information of children's psychology, especially children's nervous system and higher nervous activity. Normal development and normal functioning of the children's nervous system are important conditions for the development of the child's psyche. Therefore, psychologists should be directly familiar with the issues of the child's nervous system development. In the family, it is very important to know child psychology in parenting and child psychology, and child psychology is closely related to child hygiene, pediatrics, which studies children's diseases, and children's technology. This science allows children's psychologists to gain a deep understanding of the normal development of children's mental development and to

identify the causes of deviations in normal development. Child psychology, in turn, helps doctors to better understand child psychology while clarifying the normal mental development of children. Sometimes the safe, responsive, and nurturing environments are an important part of supporting the learning and development of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers. Such environments also help to prevent challenging behaviors and serve as a core component of interventions for infants and young children with identified disabilities. School-age children most often have smooth and strong motor skills. However, their coordination (especially eye-hand), endurance, balance, and physical abilities vary.

Child psychology has widely used (a number of) children's literature, especially autobiographical works, to study the formation of a child's personality and personal psychological characteristics. Thus, child psychology uses the achievements of a number of disciplines to study the complex mental processes and personal psychological characteristics of children and helps them. Indeed, the primary mechanisms that are thought to link family structure experiences to child development are economic resources, parental time and attention, and family conflict and stress.

It is known that each science has its own subject and tasks, and a number of methods aimed at its study and investigation. The method is derived from the Latin word, and it is a set of practical or theoretical knowledge methods and actions aimed at solving concrete problems. If we consider any separate science, then the method is a collection of methods of checking, studying and explaining the subject of this science. An educator or examining psychologist systematically observes various activities of children in natural conditions. Characteristic moments of children's behavior and behavior are recorded. Each observation should have a specific purpose. In other words, the teacher should determine in advance what he is going to observe about the children's behavior or behavior. For example, it is possible to start observing the stability of children's attention or their analytical abilities related to thought processes. It should not be forgotten that while the observation is carried out in natural conditions, the children should not necessarily know that they are being observed. It is recommended that the child be monitored by the parent who has been beaten by the child. Children learn from the teacher, they can easily show their behavior in natural conditions. If the observation is carried out by a stranger in front of the children, the naturalness of the children's behavior is disturbed. If an outsider has to observe their behavior and actions, covert observation methods should be used at that time. In this case, the observer watches from a place where the children cannot see. When the method of observation is used in child psychology, it is possible to record moments such as the manifestation and duration of various mental processes of children in various home activities, didactic activities and creative activities. From this, children of different ages are compared to each other, and the development of their mental processes is studied. The method of observation is continuous and when this activity is selected from time to time, all their characters and behaviors are studied comprehensively during their daily activities. After continuous observation for several days or several months, the collected data is analyzed and psychological characteristics of the child are observed. When selectively observed from time to time, not all behavior and characters of the child, but only certain actions, that is, attention or memory, or, if not, aspects connected with speech, are studied. A separate type of observation method in child psychology is to systematically study the development of children by making diaries. Diaries of children's mental development have only recently become official.

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