

Raising Preschool Children in the Family

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Annotation: The article discusses specific psychological aspects of the formation of behavioral characteristics in the upbringing of children in the family, the views of psychologists on the behavioral education of a child, the essence of aspects of parenting and child behavior.

Keywords: family, child's personality, upbringing, moral education, morality, social relations, social environment, reprimand, warning, caprice, "disobedience", negligence, stubbornness, negative habit.

INTRODUCTION. The improvement of a child's morality and ethics is primarily reflected in the family. Family education is a part of social education. Parenting has been practiced in the family since time immemorial.

The pedagogical and psychological features of raising children in the family are reflected in the consistent and orderly implementation of moral education. The basis of the moral, spiritual and moral image of a person is laid in the family. Today's child is very different from the child of the last century; Uzbek boys and girls should have a modern perfect human figure. Of course, the role of family education in this process is invaluable.

The child is brought up mainly in the family. The family, through its environment, constantly influences the child's worldview and behavior. A set of skills related to spirituality, worldview, imagination and beliefs of a person is formed mainly in the family. In this sense, the family is a hearth of true spirituality, an environment of upbringing. Uzbek families have many positive views on the relationship between father and mother, parents and children.

In psychology, an individual's personality development is focused on the early stages of life, and the introduction of behavioral education into the family environment has been studied by many psychologists.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS: The psychologist J. Gewirtz studied the conditions under which social motivation and addiction arise in adolescence and infancy. The novelty of his approach lies in the fact that he interprets the child's behavior as a source of supportive influence on the behavior of parents. Parents shape their child's behavior with the help of incentive and punishment systems, but the child, even an infant, demonstrates the vocals of smiling, laughing, crying and various parental behavior. It shows that he can shape and control his behavior.

J. Gewirtz emphasizes that in the individual development of a child, the same stimuli may have different stimuli. In order to play a socially motivational role, the stimulus must be significantly functional. Regular reprimands do not affect the child's behavior.

B.F. Skinner "supported the idea that human behavior changes throughout his life and that crises happen from time to time. A crisis situation is caused by an environment in which a person does not have an adequate set of behavioral reactions.

METHODS: Behavioral education is one of the most complex processes studied by psychologists. If a child is not brought up properly, some of his or her actions can lead to disappointment in unexpected situations. There are many differences between raising a child in a family and relationships in the educational process. In some cases, it is observed that the excessive kindness shown by the child's parents in the family, affection and satisfaction of his (her) desires, leads to differences in his (her) relationships with peers. It can also be said that an imbalance in the relationship between a parent and a teacher has a negative impact on the upbringing of a child.

In many cases, parents do not know the reasons for their children's pranks, "disobedience", negligence, stubbornness and other similar negative actions and do not consult with their teachers. Some parents, wanting to raise their children well and develop the personality of their ideals in them, put very difficult learning conditions in front of them, the child's freedom is stifled, he is kept in a strict control environment. As a result, the child subsequently becomes uncontrollable, stubborn and suffers in any other social environment. That's why the motive should always be clear, the needs should be coordinated, the goals and means to achieve them should be clear. Only then will social behavior be appropriate for society.

DISCUSSION: Every parent should consider the following aspects as the most important aspects of their child's behavioral education.

1. In a family, the desire of parents to subordinate a child only harms educational work. Every child should get used to being treated as a person and, first of all, as a human being, and there should be absolute respect and honor between adults and children.
2. The child's spiritual world strives to accept everything correctly. That's why it's important to explain things to him as accurately as possible. The child has strong feelings and high adaptability. So when you order something, you have to cheer him up by saying, "I know you can do it right now, you can do anything." This stimulus increases the child's energy and self-confidence. In fact, any psychological factor is based on trust. When a child believes in something, his spirit, mind and thinking change. The strength or weakness of the psychological factor also depends on how confident he is in the mind, spirit and thinking of the child. The more satisfied the child is with the job, the more interested he will be. The child must understand that he will not lose confidence in doing a certain job, that he will be able to do the work assigned to him and that he will only need to show diligence and honesty. The interests of the child should always be the focus of the parents' attention.
3. When organizing behavioral education in the family, children should not be overly demanding, too much advice is useless, not because of prohibitions, threats, but because of exemplary behavior - Education should be exemplary. At the same time, it is necessary to explain by examples the importance of not being able to fulfill all the requirements and wishes of children, not to protect them from various difficulties, but to be patient in difficult situations.
4. For the first time in the family, a child learns about the good and the bad, about life from parents, brothers and sisters. The character of a parent is a decisive factor in the upbringing of a child, because the child learns from their every action, word and deed. In this regard, parents should be spiritually high, morally pure, honest and cultured. It is especially important for parents to set a good example. If we call etiquette wealth, then sticking to it is perfection.
5. Raising a child through work is also important, as it has long been considered the basis of labor education. It is necessary to instill in them a love of physical labor.
6. It is advisable not to involve young children in conflict situations that do not allow them to be adequately assessed, it is harmful to force them to do scary or unpleasant things, and it is important not to talk about dangerous events in the family, so be careful, the growth of anxiety

and fear in children is prevented. Rudeness and excessive rudeness cause boys and girls to avoid adults and behave aggressively and antisocially.

7. The family must respect the person, ensure the rights and freedoms of the child and prevent abuse and discrimination. It is important to organize and control the child's leisure time. Parents need to create the necessary conditions for the development of talents in their children.
8. One of the ways to educate a spiritually mature generation in the family is to introduce family traditions into the system of everyday education. The role of parents in this process is great, and only a healthy attitude and sincerity are a positive factor. When a child experiences goodness, he feels free and refreshed. In this case, parenting is perceived by the child with an inner feeling. A feeling is an attitude, and an attitude is an action. This means that the child acquires spiritual strength by focusing on actions in the process of upbringing. A spiritually healthy family environment is also associated with reading books, which play a special role in the development of a child's worldview, knowledge and thinking. Therefore, every parent should instill in the child a love for the book and encourage his interest in it.
9. Strict discipline and routine in the family have a positive effect on the upbringing of children. The educational success, morality and health of children largely depend on the regime established in the family. Parents should set an example by following this regime wisely.

Thanks to a healthy family environment and well-educated, knowledgeable parents, it is possible to properly educate a child's behavior.

Conclusions: Each family has its own traditions of parenting, but we can summarize the following rules that are useful for all families:

1. Let an atmosphere of love, happiness and warmth reign in your family;
2. Parents should try to develop their child's abilities;
3. When parenting, take into account the age, personality characteristics, gender and other characteristics of your child;
4. To carry out family education on the basis of mutual respect;
5. Many of the shortcomings of the child are the shortcomings of the parents - the child involuntarily repeats the behavior of the parents (start educating yourself);
6. Rely on the positive qualities of the child in parenting (only if you emphasize the shortcomings, the child will try not to change even from stubbornness).
7. Find time to communicate with your child every day;
8. Know the child's problems, analyze them together;
9. Allow the child to make independent decisions.

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