



Development of Social Activity of Preschool Children

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Abstract

This article describes the features of social activity of preschool children and the psychological factors that develop it. Errors at the active stage of a child's social development and ways to eliminate them are explained.

Keywords. Child, preschool age, parents, teacher, educator, social activity, pedagogical games, development, formation, education, skill, qualification.

Introduction

High activity of the child in the period of junior school age determines great opportunities. At this age, learning activities are a priority that lays the foundation for the future. Often in the world at the age of a primary school student, we can observe mediated communication, children receive information not from peers or adults, but from the media. Junior high school students do not know how to establish personal relationships not only with their peers, but also with the outside world, the rules of communication, living in society.

One of the important qualities of social activity is the culture of communication. Communication is an important condition of human life and activity. It is through communication that people have the opportunity to master nature and work together to meet their needs.

Today, regardless of where children live, they constantly have to face changes in the social, political, ecological, scientific, technical and industrial spheres. A child's development and growth is a

continuous process. During this period, we observe his formation as a person, the first time he understands the world through the objects and objects around him and seeks to find meaning from it, the development of his interests and feelings.

Each period of life has its own stages according to the characteristics and needs of development. The pre-school period can be included in the child's growth and development. Children live in a period of rapid growth, development and changes, which is considered a melodious world. In this period, along with physical qualities, psychological processes, mental state and characteristics are formed in children.

It is during this period that parents and educators must pay close attention to children. This once again proves how important this period is in the upbringing of children.

Adults who have left the world of childhood cannot return to it.

The worries of marriage do not allow it. Adults can observe this universe only during the period of communication with children and enjoy its wonder. But it's interesting that instead of seeing and enjoying this wonder, we adults avoid it and leave it to others. Sometimes we make the following mistakes as parents:

- | Different relationships of family members in raising a child
- | Lack of emotional warmth.
- | Lack of skills to manage an upset child.
- | Inconsistency of the demands placed on the child.

Children usually become capricious between the ages of two and three. We have all seen and observed the capriciousness of a child. When we don't take her out for a walk, or bring her a toy or candy, she wants to do what she says.

If we hesitate a little at this time, the child will sense it and take action. As a result, we create conditions for our child's whims. When we are firm, we can control them easily. The child feels it and gets used to it. It can also be caused by pain somewhere.

If the child has a temper tantrum, its mental and physical reasons should be studied.

A child's psyche is easily absorbed by everything around, especially what is happening on the TV screen.

Modern TV commercials are just like short films and cartoons. It has beautiful scenery and pleasant music. And this attracts small audiences.

Many parents notice that their children are "glued" to the TV when a commercial is playing on the TV.

At such a time, even cartoons cannot distract them. Children can easily recognize their own commercials through bright pacing and familiar music sounds. Boys and girls repeat specific words from the commercial, sing music or sing songs. Also, many commercials are entertaining and often resemble cartoons: they are often short stories with a plot, serialized in several episodes to attract attention.

While adults are able to draw the line between the real and virtual worlds, children cannot. A small child understands almost everything he sees and hears. Advertising characters for him are bright and attractive real characters. Their ways of life, tastes, interests, aspirations, morals of behavior often become standards, even if they are quite questionable. According to scientists, advertising teaches children about the relationship between money and goods in the world of adults.

Suppose that if the shoe of the growing foot is not replaced with a bigger one, then it cannot be said that the growth will stop, it will grow. But he grows up crippled. When the freedom necessary for the child's growth is limited, parents may seem to protect them, but they all strive to preserve their own happiness. You gave life to your child. Now you have to help him to become human. We are the effectiveness of using innovative technologies in the processes of forming physical culture with parents, increasing physical activity in the family, organizing health activities among children and reducing the level of morbidity.

It is advisable to organize conversations with parents about the importance of games they played in their youth in the physical development of children. This period is studied in psychology of young age and psychology of children of preschool age. Studying the problem of youth periods is one of the problems that have interested many people.

When it comes to the negative effects of advertising on children, experts say that rapid changes in

video frames, changes in image scale and volume, stop shots and audiovisual special effects can injure the child's nervous system, especially in children of early childhood. They argue that it causes vulnerability.

Children are shown ideals of beauty, life goals far from real life, ways of living. Consequently, children are forced to strive for these things and compare themselves with the ideal. Advertising often makes a child aggressive and excitable. Children start to hate commercials when their parents don't bring them what they see. Sometimes the advertising itself is very aggressive. Usually, a small viewer is either sitting or lying down while watching an ad, and the ad completely captures his attention. Such hypodynamia leads to the accumulation of fats in the child's body. Instead of running and jumping, the child begins to accumulate calories instead of using them.

L.S. Vygotsky was one of the first to emphasize the need to follow the principle of historicity in periodizing the ontogenetic development of a person. In his opinion, having a child is a complex social and cultural phenomenon, which has a nature of historical origin. According to Z. Freud, it is divided in the theory of periodization as follows: - The oral stage lasts from birth to 18 months. The main emphasis is on nutrition and feeding with mother's milk. In this period, mother's trust and love have a leading place.

- The anal stage lasts from 1-1.5 to 3 years. The main aspect is determined by the development of the Ego. It is during this period that the mechanism of self-control begins to develop in the child with the help of parents.

- The phallic stage lasts from 3 to 6 years. Sexual identity is formed during this period. Oedipus complexes in boys and Electra complexes in girls are observed in this period.

- The latent stage lasts from 6-7 to 12 years. The need for education, sports, communication with friends will increase. - The genital stage (12-18 years old) is a period of biological maturation.

As the child's social development continues in the stage of activity, that is, from 3 to 6 years old, it is important for educators to use pedagogical performance games during this period. A child begins to show social activity from the age of three. By this age, the child begins to get acquainted with the relationships between people, begins to distinguish between the internal and external aspects of events, and begins to feel internal experiences. He reacts to them. At the preschool age, children master the game activities and begin to prepare for socially valuable and socially valued activities. There are the following types of pedagogical games used in the preschool education system:

1. Children's mood booster.

2. Invitation to cooperation.

3. Inviting children to express themselves.

4. It is aimed at eliminating physical and intellectual problems that form a sense of self-confidence in children.

5. Describing limitations in the behavior of preschool children.

6. Gives positive corrections to children's personality structure.

7. Shaper of international tolerance.

8. Games that form social and collective relations in children.

The use of developmental pedagogical games in preschool education in the educational process has the following specific characteristics.

First, developmental pedagogical games consist of a set of special tasks.

Secondly, tasks in the game are carried out using colored cubes, bricks, squares, plasticine, cardboard, constructor-mechanical complexes with the help of various pictures and silent objects.

Thirdly, in order to ensure the independent execution of tasks, it is necessary to ensure their quality execution from easy to difficult, within a certain period of time. The use of interactive games in preschool educational institutions leads to positive results. In the course of these games, the child turns from a passive object into an active subject. The main task of the teacher is to organize the game and create conditions for children's creativity.

In the process of interactive games, the child learns to express his independent opinion correctly, to listen to others, in other words, through interactive games, positive qualities necessary for every child are formed in the future. In order to conduct interactive games effectively, it is necessary to pay attention to the following rules:

1. To determine to what extent the children understood the rules and content of the game before the session.

2. Taking into account the age characteristics of children and their relationships with each other.

3. Taking into account the abilities and psychological characteristics of each child.
4. Use of materials that are interesting to children during the game.
5. Finding styles that attract attention and attention.
6. Correct distribution of roles to children.
7. Knowing how the game can be used.
8. Get an idea of the main stages of the game and analyze the results.

In the UK, teaching is generally child-centred rather than subject-centred or teacher-centred. This approach is based on the history of English education and its development was influenced by Rousseau, Frebel, and Montessori. They believe that it is necessary to develop the child's individuality and protect his independence. The main goals of preschool education: to meet the needs and interests of each child, to respect the differences between children. It is assumed that the child has an inner desire to study, is curious and energetic by nature.

Teaching should be carried out during the game proposed by the child. The main task of the teacher is not to teach the child, but to support the game, to provide him with various materials for research. In pre-school educational institutions, in addition to writing and reading, children are taught to sing, recite poems, and dance, and the youngest children perform the smallest motor exercises, games designed for abstract thinking. they play, they develop cooperation skills while helping each other. At the same time, they learn to distinguish colors, numbers and letters.

Educators in MTTs consider meaningful role-playing games, drawing and making things to be a very useful way to diagnose the level of children's co-development and mental formation. One of the main aspects of child education in the USA is to treat the child as an adult. A child is a person and it is necessary to listen to him and respect his opinion. Of course, it is necessary to guide him, but not in the form of a command, by explaining what is good and what is bad.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that high-quality and meaningful training organized in preschool educational organizations is the main form of teaching children in kindergarten in order to increase social activity in children. The training is the educator's general awareness of the necessary knowledge and skills. The educator provides education to children throughout the day: enriches their knowledge, develops various skills and abilities, such as cultural, hygienic, behavioral culture, speech, arithmetic, and movements.

Also, studying the preschool education systems of foreign countries, analyzing their advanced experience, and developing specific measures to adapt them to the conditions of our republic will make it possible to improve and modernize the preschool education system of our country.

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