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Psychological Aspects of Effectiveness of School Education

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the characteristics of the impact of preschool education on the child's personality and education, and it describes the psychological characteristics of the child during the preschool age, the factors of his development, the aspects and responsibilities that adults need to pay attention to in this regard.

KEYWORDS: preschool education, child, educator, parent, behavior, character, memory, development, factors, conditions, environment, education, upbringing.

Continuing education begins with pre-school education. The development of our children as mature and well-rounded individuals with high intellectual potential depends on the educational process carried out in the preschool educational institution. It is known that the main indicator describing the effectiveness of preschool education is the enrollment of children from 2 to 6-7 years old in preschool educational institutions.

Today, there are 4,950 preschool educational institutions operating in our republic, the level of coverage of children in them is 23.1%, i.e. 581,539 people. Therefore, almost 77% of children come to school physically, mentally and mentally unprepared for full academic activities and receive primary education together with specially trained children.

This disparity has a negative impact on educational outcomes. From the conducted observations and analysis, it is clear that if a child goes to school without going to a pre-school educational institution, his learning activity in primary school will not be effective enough. That is, the child's adaptation to education is slow, his entry into social relations, communication, mental activity is slow.

In many cases, the child is physically and mentally unprepared. In the situation where the level of readiness for school is different among children who come to study in the same class, a number of characteristics appear in the mentality of a child who is prepared for school and not ready for school.

A child specially prepared for school shows courage, confidence, activity, free behavior among his peers, while a child who is not prepared for school education shows a number of negative qualities such as tension, shyness, stuttering, self-doubt, and this, in turn, has a negative effect on his educational performance. , of course. A child whose educational motivation, initial learning skills are not formed, and mental processes are not developed lags behind in learning, his interest in learning fades and he becomes isolated.

For information and observation, we present these facts: the human brain consists of 100 billion neurons, that is, active cells. Each neuron is connected like the kings of a tree and stores information. Each neuron, like a powerful computer, communicates with other cells and transmits various information to them. It should be noted that 50% of a child's ability to read develops during the first four years. Another 30 percent develop between the ages of 4 and 8. During this period, the interconnection of neurons in brain activity is actively developing, if the neuron connections are not actively formed before the child is 10 years old, they become inactive and "die". It can be seen that the basis of human knowledge and life thinking is created in the first 8 years of life.

Raising a child is a psychologically responsible and sensitive issue, and we adults should pay serious attention to this task. "There should be a special approach to raising children from one to six years old.

There is a scientifically based concept in science that if we consider the amount of information that a person receives during his whole life as one hundred percent, then the information that he receives before the age of six or seven makes up more than fifty percent of it. If we can explain this truth to every family, every parent, we will have done a great job."

Let's explain our opinion again with psychological evidence: during infancy, a child's brain is like a white sheet of paper. Whatever is said to him, that information is written on the "white paper". Both negative and positive qualities in a child are directly related to the communication and relationship with him. Therefore, it is necessary for the adults around the child to feel responsible in their relationship with him from infancy. Usually, 2-3 year old children like to imitate their parents. The child receives spiritual nourishment from those around him, imitates them, and learns manners.

They try to do what adults do, being father, mother or doctor in their play. They feed the children and treat the sick on their own. This is a good thing, of course. But if there is no morality in the family, in the households where there are frequent conflicts between parents-in-law and bride-to-be, imitation takes a completely different form, and negative actions are observed. Don't forget one thing, a child learns upbringing, first of all, by looking at his parents.

If a parent cannot be an example to his child, no matter how much he educates him, it can be useless. Z.A. Rasulova points out that negative traits such as stubbornness, stubbornness, and evil in a child can be observed and exist in this family environment: "Remember, the "brutal", "evil", "intrusive", "naughty" child in front of you is your own! After all, he is growing up in your family."

Authors N.A. Soginov and U.D. Kadirov focused on the problem of a healthy child's needs. According to them, one of the main needs observed in early childhood is the child's need to know. This need is mainly manifested in the questions the child asks to others about this or that thing or event.

A 3-5-year-old child with a normal level of mental development, if he has the opportunity, asks about 5000 questions to those around him in a day. This means that children of this age need to know about five thousand times a day⁴. Of course, this situation does not mean that a child will turn to his parents and other older members of the family with a thousand different questions in one day. He can repeat the same question dozens of times.

In such a case, the important thing for the child is not to give a scientifically based answer to each of his questions, but to get some kind of answer to his question. After receiving the answer to the given question, the next question is ready. But adults, parents do not have the courage, tolerance, patience to answer these

questions that arise in the child, they extinguish his need to know, and as a result, we sometimes leave children indifferent during childhood. Therefore, it is necessary to be extremely curious and patient in raising a child.

When a person has an interest in knowledge, the satisfaction of it creates another interest in him, which, when he realizes, expands his horizons, grows and helps him to feel perfect as a person. We can witness that a person who feels perfect develops self-confidence and a sense of independence. We must not forget that our goal is to form such feelings in children early. The influence and role of the preschool period on the physical and psychological development of the child is especially important.

A person goes through different periods during his life, but the period of childhood is important in his formation and development as a person. We quote these instructive words of the great writer L.N. Tolstoy: "The difference between me and a 5-year-old child is one step, the difference between a 5-year-old child and a newborn child is worldly, infinite"¹. If we analyze these wise words with intelligence, maybe we will save our child and ourselves from possible mistakes. The influence of family environment, preschool educational institution, interaction and communication in primary education on the child's personal qualities and characteristics is significant.

In the family, worldview, behavioral norms and many qualities are inculcated through education. For this reason, it is not for nothing that it is said in our people, "A bird does what it sees in its nest." Life experience, knowledge, love of adults is a matter of special attention in the work of rational organization of child's education in the family. Family education is the process of raising children in the family by parents, grandparents, and older relatives.

When it comes to the elderly, we call them the angel of our household, a blessing. People's wisdom, thousands of years of experience, national traditions are concentrated in the mind, activity and lifestyle of our elderly. They are the teachers, coaches, life medicine of the young generation. It was not for nothing that the sages said, "A fairy does not know what an old man knows."

The service of the older generation in educating the younger generation is enormous, and grandparents have been zealous in perfecting family education, creating truly nationalistic education, family education, and have chosen the most effective forms of influencing young people. Because in every family, the representatives of the older generation are also the spiritual leaders of the family. For example, according to the rules established in the family of Amir Temur, the upbringing of princes was not the responsibility of their mothers, but of their grandmothers. Mirzo Ulug'bek's mother was Gavharshodbegim, and Saraymulkhanim took care of his family upbringing.

Amir Temur also took seriously the upbringing of his children and grandchildren. In general, it is known from psychology that during childhood, according to age characteristics, the child's interest in the surrounding things, events, and events increases tremendously. That's why the first 3-6 years of childhood are also called "why - pochemuchka" period.

During this period, if the mother is busy with housework, household chores, and most mothers are busy with social and community work in general, they will not have time to answer the child's interest, aspirations and many questions that arise. In this period, the child needs the best interlocutor who can find answers to his questions so that his mind is fully formed. His retired grandmother and grandfather can fulfill this task. Because of the age of these retired people, the need for communication, the feeling of sharing their life

experiences and experiences with anyone is highly expressed, and they can easily find answers to the questions of the child.

As a result, the communication of the child with the grandfather and the child with the grandmother helps the child to have a wide range of thoughts. In particular, the "child-grandmother" and "grandfather" system, which was formed early in family relations, creates a sufficient basis for the child to be independent, free-thinking and well-educated. According to many researchers (E. Goziev, M. Rasulova, etc.), one of the important characteristics of a 6-year-old child is the presence of specific needs. In essence, these needs reflect the desire to "become a student" rather than to acquire certain knowledge, skills, and abilities, to master the surrounding reality¹. At the root of these needs is the desire to have one's own bag, a corner for preparing lessons, a bookshelf, and the feeling of attending school every day as an adult.

In general, at this age, the child still does not fully understand the essence and purpose of reading. After going to school, he is accepted into the ranks of students, the sincere wishes of adults, marching in line with his classmates, games during the break "tame" him. Before long, these will gradually lose their importance for him.

A Chinese proverb says: "When we plan for one year, we sow grain, when we plan for ten years, we plant trees, and if we plan for a lifetime, we educate and educate people."

Therefore, in order to achieve the effectiveness of education in the current period, as it has become a vital necessity to pay attention to preschool education, it is the most important issue to search, find, apply and popularize convenient and effective ways of developing a child's personality. –

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