

IN RAISING CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE GETTING AWAY OF AGGRESSION

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ANNOTATION

The article provides recommendations on the prevention and elimination of the causes of aggression with the help of biological and psychological knowledge in the upbringing of aggressive children in preschool education.

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INTRODUCTION

Today, in our independent Uzbekistan, the pace of growth in all spheres is wide. Undoubtedly, the socio-economic development of our country depends on the efforts of the younger generation, because the future of our country is in the hands of today's youth. Therefore, the upbringing of young people as polite, knowledgeable, intelligent, hardworking, faithful is one of the priorities not only of the family but also of our society. It is known that our people have always paid serious attention to the education of the younger generation. Because the educational process is an integral part of social life, it is difficult to imagine a society without it, its development. Pre-school education is the primary link of continuing education, and the pre-school period is very important in the development of the child. This period is a period of growth, development, aspiration to self-expression, a strong desire to learn, which lays the foundation for the development of human qualities and intellectual potential. For sib development, it must first be properly cared for. It is our human duty to bring up our children from an early age as a harmoniously developed person on the basis of national upbringing, morality and high spirituality.

Failure to pay serious attention to this issue can lead to negative consequences not only for the family but also for society as a whole. Unfortunately, in preschool institutions, along with children with normal upbringing, there are also aggressive children with deviant upbringing, and the whole society should be involved in their upbringing. But the main burden falls on the family and the educator. The child receives education in the family, in educational institutions. The main goal of education reform is to bring up a harmoniously developed person.

The most important aspect of raising a child is the patience, calmness and cooperation of parents and caregivers. It is known that neither a famous hero nor a vicious criminal is born from a mother, but when he grows up, he enters this path. A person is formed in the form of various factors. Everyone is different as a person. He is distinguished by his character, interests, abilities, level of mental development, needs and labor activity. Thus, the social environment, education, heredity play an important role in the formation of virtues or vices. And upbringing is one of the factors that shape and develop the individual. Only through education can human development opportunities be realized.

What the environment cannot provide is created through upbringing. Even upbringing eliminates innate shortcomings in the person. Today, the history of mankind is proving to be

an integral part of the life of an aggressive person and society. Here we will talk about children with aggressive behavior. Aggression is a characteristic of a person with a tendency to disrupt, and is manifested in the main interdisciplinary relations. Aggressive actions are manifested mainly in physical and verbal forms. Verbal aggression is a negative verbal expression of threats and insults. Physical aggression is the use of direct force to harm someone. Psychologist Robert Bremson has proposed a specific typology of aggressive people.

"Aggressors" are those who get angry without listening to others who say rude and careless things. "Angry boy" - this type of person is not angry by nature, he says that he can handle the situation with emotions. "Constantly blaming" - a person who seeks the guilt of others, always considers himself right. "Indamas" - takes everything, hides his resentment, and then vents his anger on someone.

"Fake altruist" - as if trying to do you good, in the depths of his heart he regrets it. Aggressive behavior in preschool children is mainly described as a reactive or destructive tool. At this age, aggression manifests itself in a weak passive form. Defects or anomalies in the development of children are very diverse. They can be manifested in various aspects of the child, in the auditory-speech system, in perception, in the field of intellectual, emotional and volitional movement. One of the most important problems in any society is the formation and development of the individual.

For this reason, in order to properly approach the issues of the correct formation of the person, it is necessary to know the nature of the person, the structure, the causes and means of influencing his behavior. Children with degenerative aggression or neglect of pedagogical and psychological attention do not appear spontaneously. This is a complex pedagogical and psychological social process, which depends on many factors. Raising such children requires educators and parents to be patient, calm, aware of pedagogical and psychological knowledge. Therefore, their upbringing should be carried out by special, focused methods and tools. Today, the growing number of aggressive children is one of the main problems. First of all, it is necessary to determine the source of aggression, to know the biological and psychological health of the child, to determine his temperament, typological and age characteristics, to study the family and social environment and to eliminate it.

The reasons for aggression are various, from which we can name the following.

1. Unhealthy family environment. In such families, the relationship between parents and children is not in a positive psychological environment, there are disagreements between children, family conflicts, divorces, or the child is treated too harshly or carelessly, ignoring his interests.
2. Defects in the biological defects of the child, disorders of the nervous system, defects in the sensory organs.
3. The negative influence of the external environment, the child also absorbs aggressive behavior in relationships with peers outside the family. In most cases, children try to control themselves aggressively, observing the behavior of friends.

The socialization of the child takes place first in the heart of the family. As a child grows up, he learns mainly from the adults around him. He learns from them and learns from them. Through family upbringing, a person acquires a certain political and ideological worldview,

moral norms and patterns of behavior, physical qualities. When the family is healthy, so is society. A child's heart is like a white piece of paper on which to write all kinds of things. He needs to write as good a record as possible.

It is necessary to seriously start raising children, to use every opportunity for them to grow up to be good people. Unfortunately, it is unfortunate that in some families there are children who grow up without the love of their parents. In such families, the negative relationship between parents and children has a strong impact on the child's psyche. Most parents, instead of approaching the upbringing of their children with such qualities as care, kindness, patience, kindness, influence with force, especially corporal punishment. As a result of corporal punishment, the child may become cold and unkind to his relatives.

It should be noted that in some families in the upbringing of children is very strict, corporal punishment, verbal abuse. In some families, we may find parents who neglect their children, ignore their interests, and spend less time with them. Children brought up in such families develop hatred for others, rude behavior, disrespect, indifference, lack of self-confidence, which leads to aggression. In order to prevent and eliminate aggression, it is necessary to conduct education from several angles. control of physical health and elimination of their shortcomings with the help of specialists.

1. Improving the family environment, regulating the relationship between parents and children. Spend twice as little money and twice as much time with children, talk to them sincerely.
2. Respect the child, do not insult them with rude words, do not use corporal punishment, give compassion.
3. Telling various exemplary fairy tales and stories to children in the family and preschool.
4. Involvement in the study of their age, temperament.
5. To increase children's interest in education and work. The child's hard heart needs love and attention. We can form a noble personality by instilling in them from an early age love, respect for adults, discipline.

CONCLUSION

From this I can conclude that, as I said above, the example of a child is a seedling, and today we get the same result from how we take care of him. Today, we, the future educators, the main motto of parents is to bring up our children as well-rounded people of our great country. This requires all of us to be vigilant about upbringing and not to be indifferent to the future of our children.

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