



The Role Of The Family Environment In The Formation Of The Personality Of The Preschool Child

Dilnoza Abdurashidovna Mutalova

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Head of the Department of Pedagogy of Pre-School Education (PhD)

Abstract: In this article, the current problems of the role of the family environment in the development of the personality of a child of kindergarten age are highlighted. The family processes, volitional-emotional qualities and psychological characteristics of preschool children are described. At the same time, the important aspects of relationships with children in the family are revealed.

Key words: dequat, sympathy, behavior regulator, stimulant, neurosis, democratic psychosthenia, authoritarian conformism, sociometric, apathy, aggressive.

MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLA SHAXSINING SHAKLLANISHIDA OILAVIY MUHITNING O'RNINI

Mutalova Dilnoza Abdurashidovna

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti

Maktabgacha ta'lim pedagogikasi kafedra mudiri p.f.f.d.(PhD)

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bog'cha yoshdagi bola shaxsining rivojlanishiga oilaviy muhitning ro'li dolzarb muammolari yoritilgan. Maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolalarning oilaviy jarayonlari, irodaviy-hissiy xislatlari va psixologik xususiyatlari bayon etilgan. Shu bilan birga oilada bolalarga qilinadigan munosabatlarning muhim jixatlari ochib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: dekvat, simpatiya, xulq-atvor regulyatori, stimulyator, nevroz, psixosteniya demokratik, avtoritarkonformizm, sotsiometrik, apatiya, agressiv.



A person's spirituality and his worldview, a set of skills related to a person's worldview and faith are mainly formed in the family, the family is the real center of spirituality, the factor and environment of education. Another important aspect of the family is the correct formation of the child's personality. Mental, moral and aesthetic education of the child is based in the family. The family is responsible not only for laying the foundation of the edifice called human being, but also until its last brick is laid. A parent is an artist, a child is a work of art, and the process of education is art itself

It is important to take into account the age-related characteristics and needs of children with their own characteristics when organizing a developmental environment for children of preschool age.

The development of the child's personality is based on the philosophical doctrine that a person is a social being. At the same time, a person is a living, biological being. Therefore, the laws of nature's development are also important in its development. Because age, knowledge, life experience, and other tragic situations and diseases also affect a person's activity and lifestyle [2]. The environment, family and movement are considered a unique factor in the formation of a child's personality. The baby also does different actions. However, these actions later become conditioned reflexes and occur not consciously, but in response to unconditioned and conditioned stimuli. The development of a child's personality begins with the formation of personal characteristics. In the development of a child's personality, one or another type of activity is the content of play, study, work and other activities at different ages, as well as the content of communication, behavior and social relations between people, obedience to social and moral norms, social duty. characteristics such as awareness and responsibility for it will also be important. The development of a preschool child is an important process. It is known that during life, a person changes physically and mentally. But during childhood, adolescence and adolescence, development is extremely strong. During these years, the child matures as a person due to physical and mental growth and changes. Family and social environment play a key role in a child's development. If these factors have a positive effect on the child, he can become a good person in the future, and if they affect him negatively, he can become a bad person. Among the factors that affect the development of a child, the environment is understood as a set of external events that naturally affect a person. An important role of family education is speech, so parents should not hurt children



by using unpleasant tone, illogical and repulsive words in their speech, depressing their sense of confidence, joking, insincere thoughts and judgments should be avoided. What is enough for gentleness, sweetness, sincerity, pure conscience, kindness and compassion in life!

Usually, in a family, a parent achieves real prestige only when he is feminine. In addition, in order for parents to be an example in the family, trust should be developed in every way, and it should also reach a certain peak in terms of intellectual, moral and aesthetic. All this requires parents to be intelligent, perfectly mastering national customs and traditions. Parents need to take a number of measures in order to be an example, that is, a mirror for their children. It is necessary to carry out a number of educational activities for children in accordance with their age.

- In order for parents to set an example in the family for their children, it is important that they penetrate into their spiritual world.
- In raising a perfect person, every parent should never spare their precious time for their children.
- Observance, intelligence, sensitivity, understanding, responsiveness, and sincerity of parents are important in the family circle.
- Kindness of parents to their children and other family members (grandparents, daughter-in-law, etc.) in the family is one of the most important tasks in creating a positive environment.

To give mental and physical assignments according to their children's strength, abilities, intelligence, memory, attention, willpower, interests, skills and qualifications, and to check their results in a timely and continuous manner and make a reasonable assessment, Encouragement creates the virtue of determination and courage in children, encourages independent learning, initiative, increases loyalty towards adults.

The exemplary qualities of parents in the social environment, personal qualities, willful qualities, self-control leave an indelible mark on the hearts of children. Qualities such as trust, aspiration, inclination, sympathy towards parents are formed. In order for there to be a spiritual environment and harmony in the family, parents should have a strong sense of tenderness and dignity.

The importance of the family in the spiritual upbringing of the child is emphasized. Only if the relations of parents with each other regarding material, organizational, educational and mutual personal issues in the family are built on the basis of pure, sincere, mutual respect and chastity of the husband towards



his wife, and the wife towards her husband, then it is pure spiritual in the family. atmosphere and harmony are created. In the relationship of parents, they have positive qualities such as kindness to each other, equal treatment of their children, equal kindness and respect for relatives on both sides, monotony, and truth-telling. Lying, as well as living a healthy life, being free from smoking, lying, domestic disorder, arrogance, arrogance and other such vices are the characteristics that ensure the purity of the culture of family relations. If love between family members is the primary source for the formation of mutual respect and friendly relations, then Ibo, modesty, politeness, diligence, decency, neatness, cooking, care, which is the foundation of moral values, Our age-old habits, such as kindness, will be the second source in the proper formation of the child's personality in the family.

Therefore, education, environment and family are important for human development. At this moment, we are looking for people like Alisher Navoi, Beruni, Farobi, Imam Bukhari and Khorezmi, who lived and created in the past, but we cannot find them? Have we ever wondered why? The reason is that they are great and pure in heredity, their parents who brought them up had a strong spirituality, in the period when they lived and created, science, enlightenment and development reached their peak, that is, the environment was good and the most the main thing is that the parents and teachers who were responsible for the upbringing of our ancestors performed their duties perfectly, there was no defect in their upbringing. If we eliminate the defects in these factors that affect the development of our children, the next generation will definitely produce great scientists like Imam Bukhari.

In conclusion, it should be recognized that the social environment plays an important role in the development of any society and the establishment of a civil society. One of the main functions of the social environment is a set of external objective factors affecting the behavior of a person, his development, and a specific system, which forms and implements the capabilities of a person. As a result, each person shows a clear social activity and communication area in direct connection with the life of society.

The family is the most important part of the social environment surrounding the child. Its influence on the formation of a child's personality is enormous. A child's independence is relative, and he needs the care and support of adults in many ways. Parents' thoughts and attitudes during this period have such a great motivating force that they serve as a regulator of behavior and a stimulator of



mental development. Psychiatrists say that raising a child with extreme strictness is one of the factors that cause neuroses and psychosthenia in him. Of course, relationships in each family are unique and unrepeatable. However, there are also common aspects of parent-child relationships. Relationships between parents are often divided into "democratic" and "authoritarian" depending on what methods parents use to control children's behavior.

The following are typical for the "democratic" form of family influence on children: the child is allowed a lot of things, there is a lot of communication with the child, he is treated with trust and respect, parents are they try not to impose prohibitions, instead they try to explain the rules of the family to the children, try to answer the children's questions and satisfy their curiosity as much as possible.

The "authoritarian" environment in the family is characterized by a large number of extreme restrictions on children. "Domineering" parents demand complete obedience from the child. In such families, communication aimed at explaining the rules of behavior to children is rarely held. It has been determined that there is a certain difference in the personal characteristics of children raised in "authoritarian" and "democratic" families. Children of "democratic" families tend to be creative, take initiative, strive for leadership, reject conformism (subordination to group opinion), and feel more emotions in their social relations. It is known from sociometric experiments that if the atmosphere in the family is warm, the relationship between parents and children is built on a democratic basis, the child has a high position in the community among his peers, on the contrary, children raised in an unhealthy family have a much lower position. will be It has been found that the more a child is pampered, the slower he develops as a person, he is prone to passivity and apathy, and perhaps later his character will be weak.

The psychological climate in the family, that is, the nature of communication with children, treating them with love and attention, plays a very important role in the formation of the moral image of a growing person. That is why a perfect human upbringing requires a healthy environment in the family. Kindergarten-age children's relationships with family members differ between boys and girls. For example, boys are closer to family members of their own gender - father, brother, grandfather - than girls. Since the role of the family in the formation and development of the child's personality is incomparable, family members should create an environment of healthy relations in the family to ensure the



mental development of the child, and should become the main helpers of the child's educator. Communication with other children is also important in a child's mental development. Interest in peers appears in a child a little later than interest in adults, at the end of 1 year. However, it becomes stronger as time goes on, especially during the kindergarten age. The most severe punishment for a 4-5-year-old child is to deprive him of communication with his peers. It is impossible to consider and study the individual development of a child from the time he falls into a group of children without taking into account his relations with the members of the "children's society".

Y. L. Kolomunsky considers the group of children of kindergarten age to be the first step, the "bud" of the social unity of people. Children strive for a group of their peers. However, they do not always manage to establish positive relationships with their peers. Some children are very active in the group and feel like "fish in water". Some of them feel a lot of discomfort, self-doubt, dependence on others. Why is that? Positive relationships with peers strengthen the child's sense of unity and cause him to become strongly attached to the group. However, a lack of positive relationships can make a child depressed and anxious or aggressive. And this can form a negative adequate attitude towards children and people in general, and make him prone to loneliness. What if only one person in the group shows sympathy to the child? What will happen then? In this case, the one-sidedness or bilaterality of the sympathetic relationship is important. If this relationship is two-way, if the child has a positive attitude towards someone, but does not receive a positive response, the child may experience a difficult experience. Therefore, the interactions of my child in kindergarten should be positive. The nature of children's relationships and the child's position in the group are evaluated not only by his personal characteristics, but also by the demands formed in the group in relation to children. Usually, cheerful children who can invent all kinds of games, who can draw beautiful pictures, who are mentally well developed, who actively participate in activities, who are quite independent, and who are cheerful, are famous among the crowd. Studies conducted in families with many children show that the development of a child's personality is strongly influenced by brothers and sisters. Brothers and sisters are part of the microenvironment closest to the child and occupy a central place in it. Some researchers have even expressed the opinion that as the number of family members increases, the influence of parents on children decreases, and the influence of brothers and



sisters increases. In the circle of older brothers and sisters, the child feels emotionally protected. Brothers and sisters will have the opportunity to show their feelings of kindness and organizational skills. Between them, the child can share his worries and interests. Siblings can meet his needs, including the need for communication.

So, my child of kindergarten age has very complex and diverse types of relationships with other children, and these relationships to a certain extent determine the formation of him as a person.

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