

THEORETICAL BASES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF CHILDREN'S LIFE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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***Annotation:** An individual is considered an individual, developmental environment, activity, bio-genetic, age stages, early childhood, pre-school age.*

***Key words:** Education, "indivisible", "individual", "single", activity, character*

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ЖИЗНИ ДЕТЕЙ В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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***Аннотация:** Индивид-это личность, среда развития, деятельность, биогенетика, возраст, раннее детство, дошкольный возраст.*

***Ключевые слова:** образование, «неделимый», «индивидуальный», «единичный», деятельность, характер.*

Derived from the Latin word individual, meaning "indivisible", "individual", "single". An individual is a separate living being belonging to a biological species. Movement is unique to a child's development. The first-year child also forms a variety of actions, which then occur in the form of conditioned reflexes, not consciously, but in response to unconditional and conditioned stimuli. The formation of speech in the first-year child and the actions organized by the child are conscious. The first stage of a child's development as a person is the beginning of his life and his participation in the process of social relations.

This means that development is a physical, mental and social process in a person, which includes all the right quantitative and qualitative changes. Physical

development is associated with height and weight gain, increased muscle strength, the development of sensory organs, the ability to control movements, and so on. In mental development, there are significant changes in the process of formation of mental qualities and traits in the personality, emotional (volitional), being. When a child begins to participate in social life, his behavior, attitude to the environment, especially in community work, manifested in edema. It is the development of the child, that is, of the individual, that causes such physical and mental changes in the child. Biological and social factors play a leading role in the formation of the "person". A person is a member of a particular society. In order to be a person, you need to be different from others in your spirituality. Everyone is different as an individual. He differs from others in his character, interests, abilities, level of mental development, needs and personal attitude to work. These are the peculiarities of the individual, and these characteristics are manifested as a mature person only when they reach a certain stage of development. Therefore, the human social being is important to him in the conditions of socio-economic life (environment). . Improving the environment and upbringing ensure that a person develops and manifests as a person. The formation of a child's personality is associated with a number of factors, which are reflected in the following figure.

Research in physiology and psychology has shown that the human child is not born with a ready-made ability, but with the ability to be the source of the realization and development of a certain ability. The ability is in a state of "drowsiness" and needs the right conditions and environment to awaken and develop. Man is the product of a particular social order. With this change in the system, the living environment in which the changes take place can also have a positive or negative effect on a person. An environment is a set of external worlds that affect the formation of a child's personality. The formation of the individual is carried out through the acquisition and upbringing of socio-historical experience created by human society. As a result of education, the child begins to interact with or interact with the social system in the society in which he lives. 'is determined by the possibility of seizure.

For example, after a baby learns to crawl, he begins to walk, after learning to say certain syllables, he begins to speak actively, after learning to move objects and objects, the emergence of play, labor activity. Education in the formation of the child's personality, the educator plays a leading role in the implementation of this work. This increases their responsibility in the formation of the personality of each child. Education is affected by all the educational influences that come through the social environment. It uses convenient effective factors, which to some extent reduces the strength of adverse effects. In the process of education, the following situations occur. In the process of education, the human body develops, and what can not provide the environment is studied through education. For example, a child may learn his or her mother tongue under the influence of his or her environment. But she learns to read and write through special education. Certain knowledge, skills and abilities are acquired in the process of education. With the help of education, some congenital defects of the child can be changed in the desired direction. For example, some children have some defects.

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