

FORMATION OF SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract:

The article talks about the skills of forming social consciousness in preschool children.

Keywords: preschool education, child, social consciousness, pedagogy.

MAKTABGACHA KATTA YOSHLI BOLALARDA IJTIMOYI ONGNI SHAKLLANTISH

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Annotatsiya:

Maqolada maktabgacha katta yoshli bolalarda ijtimoiy ongni shakllantirish ko'nikmalari to'g'risida gap borgan.

Kalit so'zlar: maktabgacha ta'lim, bola, ijtimoiy ong, pedagogika.

Introduction

The social development of a preschool child cannot be imagined without common influencing factors. In a general sense, socialization is the process of the student's assimilation of social and moral norms and rules of behavior existing in society. Socialization is a continuous process that continues throughout life.

In preschool childhood, it is primarily the acquisition of social life norms. The leading place in the social development of the child is occupied by the acquisition of the moral values of his people, and then the knowledge and acquisition of universal moral values.

The experience of moral behavior of preschool children is formed in the process of communication with adults and is strengthened in various joint activities and relationships with peers. Moral and social development of personality occurs in the process of children



entering into moral relations. Already at preschool age, these relationships are built on the basis of certain rules, instructions and requirements of adults.

A person cannot develop and exist outside of society, so everyone depends on society's opinion to some extent. But where exactly does the limit of individual thinking end and where does the range of public thinking begin? And is it possible to preserve one's individuality without being a member of society? Let's try to understand these difficult but interesting questions: we will consider what social consciousness is, forms and levels of social consciousness, analyze the main elements of social consciousness.

Social consciousness is a set of ideas, views and value judgments that are characteristic of a certain society in terms of its awareness of its existence. The basis of this phenomenon is the consciousness of individuals. However, the social consciousness is not able to function as a simple collection of many consciousnesses of the members of a particular society, because each person has his own, unique thinking. The formation of social consciousness occurred at the same time as the formation of social existence, and the essence of consciousness is the simultaneous realization of the existence of society with its creative transformation. In the early stages of the formation of society, social thinking was under the significant influence of existence, later this influence became indirect - through the state, religious and legal institutions, the opposite direct influence of consciousness on existence. Thus, social thinking contributed to the restructuring of existence[2].

Basically, the formation of social consciousness in an individual begins in kindergarten or in collective playgrounds, in the family during the pre-school age of every child. This age limit is carried out in the child's 5-6 years of age, which is inextricably linked with play, study, and work. At this pre-school age, the child is going through the process of being formed as a person, trying to understand the surrounding environment, put his "I" first, consciously analyze and synthesize events, and become a member of society. is [3].

Below we will consider the scientific views of psychologists and pedagogues on the formation of several types of social consciousness in children of 5-6 years old.

Social consciousness is characterized by a rather complex and voluminous internal structure with a list of different levels and forms. Forms of social consciousness are called different ways of assimilating the surrounding reality, both intellectually and morally. Thus, the types of social thinking include:

1. Political consciousness is a systematized set of knowledge and reasoning that allows society to understand the political sphere. Political consciousness is a type of social consciousness, and in the formation of this consciousness in children, the French psychologist J. Piaget recommends the use of "Role" games and "Sociometry" methods in his scientific works and researches. The reason is that at this age, children can use the first simple manifestations of political consciousness, such as choosing a "Leader" for themselves through games, evaluating his actions, or replacing the "Leader", voting.
2. Legal awareness is a set of knowledge and value judgments related to society's awareness of law and its application. Mainly to form this form of consciousness in children, Russian



psychologist D.B. It was suggested by Elkonin that it is necessary to limit certain actions and emphasize the sense of responsibility for the result of the activity [4].

3. Moral consciousness is understood by scientists as a historically formed list of moral principles designed to regulate relations between individuals, as well as between a specific person and society and others. In order to form this type of social consciousness in children, psychologists say that "Fairy Tale Therapy" should be used.

4. Aesthetic consciousness - reflects the reality around us through a complex set of experiences related to beauty and the sublime, tragic and funny, etc. It forms the public taste and image directed towards children's creative activities and the field of art.

5. Religious consciousness is expressed by young children's attitude towards divine forces and their imagination. It is also related to other forms of social thinking, primarily with its moral component. American psychologist William James recommends the use of narratives, the struggle between good and evil, negative and positive characters in the formation of religious consciousness in young children [6].

6. Natural-scientific consciousness - a system of proven and scientifically based knowledge about nature, people and society. This type of consciousness is one of the most important characteristics of any civilization. For this reason, the English scientist E. Erikson suggested to explain to the child every incident in small details and to explain the necessary simple scientific processes to the child from the time when the young child begins to understand his identity as a person.

7. Economic consciousness - reflects the knowledge gathered by the society about the economy and the economic needs of the society, formed by a certain economic reality. Basically, we can cite the "Marshmello" experiment as an example. That is, the first simple concepts of saving, profiting, and saving even more in young children were clearly demonstrated in this experiment.

8. Ecological awareness means a collection of information about the relationship between nature and people. In order to purposefully form this form of awareness in young children, the English ecologist R.David recommended taking them on excursions and comparing the previous and current geographical system. [5].

As it can be seen from the above, the forms of social consciousness are distinguished by their diversity, in order to form this process in young children, it is necessary to use psychological and pedagogical methods and give them wider knowledge and skills about the processes listed above.

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