

Psychological Characteristics of Children

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Abstract

The field of child psychology - psychology, studies the general and characteristics of the psychological development of children, how this process proceeds at different age stages, the driving forces and laws of it. For this reason, child psychology is often referred to as age psychology. This article provides feedback and feedback on the psychological characteristics of children and the various stages of psychological development that are relevant to age.

Keywords: children, psychology, psychological processes, development, mental growth, family issues, external and internal environmental influences.

Introduction

Child psychology studies the emergence and development of psychic processes in children (educational, colloquial, emotional, volitional, etc.), the decision-making of psychic properties, the development of homogeneous activity (games, reading, Labor), the formation of the child as a person. Child psychology uses research methods developed in general psychology, but its use has its own characteristics. When studying the age characteristics of a child's personality, studies are carried out called transverse incision and longitude. In the first case, a single psychic process itself is studied in children who simultaneously relate to different age groups. In the second case (longitude), however, the psychic characteristics of certain (individually selected) children are researched for many years. This in turn gives them the opportunity to observe the general course of development of their psyche. Child psychology began to separate as an independent science in the mid-19th century. He is closely connected with the psychology of pedagogy, pedagogics, the physiology of higher nervous activity. Its information and conclusions are important for the theory and practice of teaching and educating the younger generation, for general psychology.

Preschool age is the period when a child actively learns the world around him. Preschool children have their own psychological development characteristics. When you start walking, the child makes a lot of discoveries, gets acquainted with what is located in the room, on the street, in the kindergarten. Collecting various objects, studying them, listening to sounds from the subject, knows what qualities and properties this object has. During this period, the child's visual perception is reduced to - figurative and visual. Effective forms of thinking are created. At the age of 5-6 years, the child, like a sponge, asked for all the information. Scientists have proven that at this young age the child remembers this information, after which he will never remember in life. A child is a period of interest in anything that can expand his horizons, and this will support the world around him.

In general, preschoolers are characterized by a sense of calm. They have no conflicts and strong affective epizootics for minor reasons. However, this does not mean that the saturation of the



emotional life of the child decreases. After all, the day of the preschooler is filled with a lot of emotions, so in the evening the child comes to get tired and completely tired. The structure of emotional processes also changes during this period. Previously, motor and vegetative reactions were included in the emotional processes preserved in preschool children, but the external expression of emotions takes on a more limited form. Schoolchildren are upset and happy not only about what they are doing today, but also about what they will do in the future. Everything that belongs to games- painting, play, drawing up a mold, helping a mother, doing household chores - should have a bright emotional color, otherwise things will quickly fall off or not at all. Because a child at this age cannot do something that is not interesting to him. In this century, the attitude of preschoolers towards others and themselves is an important indicator. Preschool children often criticize their shortcomings, give personal characteristics to their peers, note the relationship between children and adults, as well as the relationship between adults and adults. However, parents are examples of children. Therefore, parents should include positive information in the child, be it personal or intellectual information, so as not to bring fear, anxiety and insult to the child.

When a child reaches the age of 6-7 years, he will remember himself in the past in order to realize himself in the present to manifest himself in the future. In this respect, too, this stage accounts for almost 70% of the child's life. That is, in this age range, the child receives more than half of his life's information from the world around him. As the Japanese quotes say, at this age a child should be treated as a king. Because this stage will be rich in important events for child psychology.

Age and self-centered features of development. Anatomical, physiological (physical) and psychological characteristics that are hos to a certain age period are called Age characteristics. Taking into account these age features, educational and educational work is organized. Then the educational effect on the development of the child will be strong.

It is important to correctly approach the upbringing of children, to successfully educate him, to know and take into account the peculiarities of various age periods in the development of the child. Because both the growth and development of child organism and the development of the psyche are different in different age periods. Abu Ali Ibn Sina, YAn Amos Komensky, K.D.Ushinsky, Abdullah Avloni also encouraged the need to raise a child.

To know the individual – self-hos nature of a child, it is important to know the general types of temperament and the methodology for studying the hos nature of the child himself. Temperament (lot. "temperamentum", meaning "relationship of parts to each other", is a set of individual psychological characteristics of an individual. There are also laws of self-development of different age periods. For example, a 5th grader cannot be matched against a 10th grader. Therefore, the physical and psychic maturation of the child is divided into the following periods:

1. Infancy is the period from the end of infancy (1 month) to the age of one year.
2. The pre-kindergarten age period is from 1 to 3 years.
3. Preschool age-from 3 to 7 years old.
4. Junior school age students-7-11-12 up to.
5. High school-age students (teenagers) are 14-15 years old.
6. Older schoolchildren (adolescents) – 16-18 years old.



At the age of a small school, gaming activities are now replaced by reading activities. This is a very difficult transition period, and the child's height, in terms of weight, differs little in appearance. The bones are quickly damaged by non-hardening. Due to the rapid growth of its muscles, it becomes irritable. The brain develops rapidly.

Physical growth these characteristics require caution from the educator. At this age, the child will be curious to learn and learn. It is necessary to organize an interesting meeting, walks and sightseeing and excursions that satisfy the interest of children. The readers of this age period will be figuratively imbued with their thinking, the content of their feelings will change. They are interested in communicating with people.

High school age (adolescence 12-15 years). The complexity of adolescence is associated with strong changes in the anatomic-physiological and psychological nature. The growth of the child is accelerated. This period is also called the transition period. During this period, the period of sexual maturity begins. This affects the character of the child. Labor, play, sports and Public Affairs play a big role in the life of a teenager. The assimilation of some decreases, their discipline relaxes. The following situations are prominent in the psyche of adolescents of the current period:

1. Intellectual development-the ability to contemplate, requires the organization of mental activity at a high level, interest in knowledge increases. During this period, it is of great importance to hold clubs, Studios, sects, various events. Their interest in reading books increases.
2. Self-awareness, assessment, upbringing is formed. He begins to compare himself with others.

Senior school age, College, Lyceum students (adolescence is 15-18 years). This period is the first puberty of adolescents. During this period, sexual maturity ends. Independence begins to be felt in them. Teenage youth begin to look at life from the point of view of the future. Striving to gain a cultural level goes. There is also a change in feelings. They begin to educate themselves. The ideal choice and following it increases. During this period, it is good to have discussions between them. Adolescents tend to their group. That is why it is necessary that all the aspirations of a teenager are directed towards a certain goal.

Adolescence is also considered the period of development of this population activity. They begin to demonstrate personality traits, trying to express their thoughts independently. Then it is important for teachers and adults to correctly channel their still gloomy thoughts and worldviews. After all, during this period, self-awareness, spiritual and moral, social qualities are rapidly formed.

This is also motivated by his activities, his behavior in the community and in public places, his quick communication with people. Feeling like an adult, showing self-esteem, tries to draw the attention of others to oneself. Begins to solve moral problems from the point of view of their own views. They measure the essence of life, baht, duty, freedom of personality with their interests. Therefore, it is very important for them to give an impartial, correct orientation of the older ones.

Socialization of personality. The individual is formed in the process of social relations. Because in the educational process, children are taught the circumstances and phenomena associated with coexistence in society. In the process, the student "enters" society and interacts with it.



They gain certain social experience (knowledge, value, moral rule, instruction), that is, socialize.

Socialization is a complex process that lasts a long time. Because in the process of development, any society develops a system of social and moral values, ideals, moral norms and rules, each child will have the opportunity to live in this society, become a member of it, having adopted the above rules. For this, society in one form or another has a purposeful impact on the individual. This effect is achieved through the medium of Education. On the second hand, the formation of personality is influenced by various ideas, social environment.

Conclusion

The socialization process has internal contradictions. A socialized person must comply with the requirements of society, "enter" into it, resist negative aspects in the development of society, life situations that hinder the individual development of the individual. But in life there is also sometimes the opposite: there are also people who are fully socialized, enter society, but do not show activity in combating certain negative situations in the environment. In many ways, this situation applies to the whole society, educational institutions, teachers and parents. Confrontation in upbringing can be overcome only with the help of a humanitarian idea.

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