

INCREASING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPETENCE OF PARENTS IN THE EDUCATION OF EARLY CHILDREN AND FORMING CULTURAL BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE

Yuldoshova Mehriniso

Mamatkulova Shakhnoza

Termez State University 1st year master

***Annotation:** The better and more purposeful the teacher's relationship with the family, the better the child's upbringing will be. It serves as a school of life for some parents who do not have a clear idea about it.*

***Keywords:** Morality, child, upbringing, play, psyche, need, school, period.*

To train pedagogical psychologists to diagnose personal and interpersonal relationships in preschool children and to develop skills and competencies. According to the formation of the personality of children of kindergarten age, this period can be divided into 3 stages:

- The first period - from 3 to 4 years, is associated with the strengthening of emotional self-control;
- The second period - 4-5 years, associated with moral self-government;
- The third period is characterized by the formation of personal business and entrepreneurial characteristics.

In the preschool period, moral concepts become increasingly rigid. As a source of moral insights, there may be adults involved in their education, as well as peers. Ethical experiences are passed on and reinforced mainly through communication, imitation, in the process, and through the praise and criticism of adults. These assessments and compliments play an important role in the development of a child's efforts to succeed.

During the kindergarten period, children develop new motives for communication, which are personal and business motives. Personal communication motives are related to internal problems that concern the child, and business motives are related

to the performance of this or that task. The reading motives associated with the gradual acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competencies in these motives are as follows: Between the ages of 3-3.5, they express their attitudes toward their successes and failures, and this attitude is mainly formed on the basis of self-assessments. And 4-year-olds can realistically assess their abilities. However, 4-5 year olds are not yet able to perceive and evaluate their personal characteristics, nor are they able to draw any definite conclusions about themselves. The ability to self-understand develops in kindergarten, and they try to think about what it was like before and what it will be like in the future.

Preschool personality research is a very complex process because many personality research methods are designed for adults and are not based on the child's ability to self-analyze. In addition, psychodiagnostic personality traits are not fully formed and unstable in preschool age.

Child psychodiagnostics has only special projective methods at its disposal, such as methods for studying the child's motives for success and anxiety, or expert methods for assessing personality traits. Adults, educators and parents who know the child well will act as experts. Only in this way will we be able to assess the child's personality.

Our first methodology is designed to assess the level of development of children's motivation to succeed. It examines the active aspirations of preschool children to succeed in various situations. The motive for success is not innate. Perhaps by forming at a pre-school age, by the time a child is admitted to school, the child can become an unstable person. In children aged 5-6 years, this need varies greatly in their individual qualities. At the same time, children who have a strong motivation to succeed are more likely to achieve great things in life. If this need is underdeveloped, then the motivation to avoid failure is high in children. According to the English philosopher Francis Bacon, "The child is the joy of the family, the support of the parents, the life force of society. "Because of children, life is sweeter and death is less horrible." Indeed, the child is the fruit of life, family pride, the future, happiness. However, parenting is a difficult task and

parents are not always able to achieve the desired results in child rearing. From the first year of life, the main task of the family is to form the child's personality, that is, to take care of his upbringing.

In order to raise a child, the family must have the necessary conditions to meet the external conditions of the family, ie the family, hygiene, general culture and aesthetics, a separate place or room for the child to play and engage. The total income of the family should be spent appropriately, taking into account the needs of each family member. Children need to be taught to do their best to help the family clean toys, put books, clean their own beds, and feed their pets. This, in turn, will help to develop children's independence, overcome difficulties and strengthen their willpower. Family members, mutual respect between the community and a well-organized family life are important in upbringing. Sincere relations between family members: kindness, mutual respect and care, patriotism, diligence, general order and family traditions, unity of demands on children by adults play an important role . In the proper upbringing of a child, the prestige of the parent must be high, and in that case the upbringing of the child is not possible. Parents 'civic image, life, work, demeanor, and sense of responsibility to their families in society are the foundation of their reputation. Parents who combine work and social activities with family responsibilities, who are interested in their children's lives, and who manage them skillfully are the most respected people - all of them mothers and fathers. Raising a child in a society is not a personal affair of the parents but a social duty of their parents. Parents are socially responsible for the upbringing of their children. A person's dignity is measured by the benefits he or she brings to society. Parents are the primary caregivers of their children. Therefore, they must bring up their children in the spirit of the best traditions and family traditions of their peoples as possessors of noble virtues, knowledge and culture.

The role and authority of parents in society is very important in the upbringing of children. This thing is not determined by career. The best reputation is honest work. The reputation of honest work in society has a positive impact on

the upbringing of children in the family. The child also strives to be like his parents. Children raised in a hospitable family are also hospitable. Psychological knowledge, of course, ensures that parents have a clear idea of what kind of people raise their children and what qualities they develop in them. In order to bring up a child properly, it is necessary to know and understand him well, and this requires pedagogical and psychological knowledge. They help parents analyze the child's behavior and choose the right path for his or her upbringing.

Parents must follow the rules of pedagogical and psychological ethics in the upbringing of children.

The moral formation of a child in a family begins with the birth of a child. It is formed under the influence of many factors. These factors include the nature of the family relationship, the example of the parents, their level of education, their level of culture, and their aesthetic culture and ultimately the organization of the family.

These factors constitute the content of moral upbringing in the family and include a number of features: In some families, the upbringing of the child is solely the responsibility of the mother, while the father refrains from doing so. Historical experience shows that in ancient times, fathers were involved in the upbringing of boys and mothers in the upbringing of girls, but they were mainly under the control of men, as long as children were brought up in kindergartens and schools. .

If parents treat children equally, if they are kind and caring, demanding and determined, children's lives will yield the expected result. Discipline is violated if one demands it and the other does not.

Every parent wants their child to be a mature person. The birth of such a child is important not only for their benefit, but also for the benefit of society. The civic duties of parents require the same. Therefore, it is important to remember that every parent is primarily educating the future citizens of the country.

REFERENCES:

- 1 State requirements for pre-school education. - Т .: 2017.
- 2.Fomicheva T.B »Vospitaniye u detey pravilnogo proiznosheniya» Moscow 1987
3. Pedagogy. Textbook. Edited by AMunavvarov-T, 1996.

4. Tursunov I.Y., Nishonaliyev U. Pedagogical course. T. The Teacher 1997