

## THE PROBLEM OF CHILD PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Mukhtarova Aziza Alamjonova

Master's student of the International Nordic University

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**Abstract.** *This article talks about the problems of the development of the child's personality and interests related to the knowledge of the preschool period and about the world, the collection of information and the independent formation of knowledge and skills.*

**Key words:** *child, psyche, mind, education, upbringing, environment, person, ability, life, educator, psychologist, ability.*

All mental processes of preschool children have specific characteristics compared to older students and adults. A child goes through several stages or ages in his development, such as: infancy (from birth to one year), early childhood (from 1 to 3 years), preschool age (from 3 to 7 years), junior school age (from 7 to 10-11 years), adolescence or high school age (from 10-11 years to 14-15 years) and early adolescence and senior school age (from 14-15 to 17-18 years). Each of these stages has its own characteristics. Each age stage contains the elements of the previous stage and the buds of the next stage. Children's psyche and consciousness depend in many ways on upbringing and the influence of the environment. But one cannot deny the anatomical-physiological characteristics of natural ability markers, that is, the brain and nervous system, which distinguish a person from other people from the first years of his life. At the age of 2-3, a child tends to insist on stubbornness, strives to be independent. Another child of the same age has a tendency to let someone else in on his speech, to do something only on the instructions of others, and so on.

But what exists in a person by nature develops and changes under the influence of various external influences and education in the course of a person's life and activity. The characteristics of the human brain and nervous system are characterized by extreme plasticity, that is, the ability to change as a result of influences. In fact, we are always convinced that the mental qualities of people can change under the influence of the surrounding life and the activities directed by a skilled educator.

Psychologists solve the problem of personality development in different ways. For example: foreign psychologists suggest that a child has natural characteristics at birth, and everything depends on the influence of the external environment. European psychologists emphasize the importance of upbringing and education in human development.

It should be remembered that it is very important to educate children at the same elementary school age. Eastern and Western scientists have expressed their valuable opinions about this. For example, the Czech Pedagogue B.A. Sukhomlensky, from the literature of which emphasized that "everything starts from childhood, the spiritual image of a teenager depends on how he was brought up in childhood".

It is known that the overall development of a child's mental abilities depends on the parents and educators who educate him. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the upbringing of children. Education plays an important role in the mental and physical development of children. In order for children to grow up to become perfect people in all respects, we adults should approach their upbringing with responsibility. In the "Concept of Preschool Education" in the mental

development of children, he paid great attention to the problem of developing mental abilities of preschool children during the educational process. Conditions of upbringing, attitude of parents, teachers to the child and his activities - these are the factors that determine the extent to which the inclinations determined by nature will be realized. Mental abilities and their development depend on a complex of social and biological factors. In general, the problem of developing mental abilities is extremely complex and multifaceted. And now it is very relevant, because it is often necessary to observe the manifestation of the limitation of children's thinking, the desire to think in ready-made schemes, to receive these schemes from adults.

For a child, everything in the world seems to be new, so his interests quickly arise and develop. At the age of preschool education, the game arouses more interest in children. This interest is largely preserved in children of preschool age. Children tend to engage more in the same types of activities and less in other types. Before the child comes to school, he has many needs and interests. In children of preschool age, the second signal system is strong. The child develops some self-control. It becomes easier for him to comply with the demands of adults and make concessions to his friends. Play is the main activity of children. It helps children to form a team, and the game develops understanding of other people's interests. By studying the activities of adults, the child learns more deeply about the events around him by imitating them in role-playing games. They learn about people's lives and work. The game develops children's thinking and imagination.

During the game, the child performs certain tasks and goals that are set by the game, but are not always easy. He will have to obey the rules of the game. All these will train and strengthen the will. This is also helped by the demands of adults towards children. The preschool period is characterized by the simultaneous accumulation of interests in knowledge and information about the world, which is realized in the educational process (especially in kindergartens) and in the way of independent formation of knowledge and skills.

A child of preschool age is distinguished by his curiosity in intention. This curiosity of his: asking questions like “Why?” and saying the word “Myself!”, he always tries to test himself involuntarily in various tasks. Memory plays a big role in the mental development of a child. Memory enriches the child's mind with many concepts and information. For the development of the psyche of a child of preschool age, the work that he can easily perform is also important, and the child gradually begins to participate in work in the family, in the kindergarten. All this helps the child's physical development and intellectual growth. Attention, memory, thinking, speech develop in the child, the desire for independence to acquire knowledge appears. Interest in studying the environment arises. The child will acquire some practical skills. All these characteristics indicate that the child is ready for school education.

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