

CAUSES AND FACTORS OF ADVERSE CHANGES IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILD BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the causes and factors of adverse changes in preschools' behaviors. Its main causes include family problems and conflicts, had'nt enough knowledge of parents on child physiology and psychology, inadequate organization of the child's agenda, the negative impact of the media, and children have been shown to have a difficult process of adapting to any community.

Keywords: Behavior, environment, upbringing, aggression, emotion, mental health and more.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The success of any society is to nurture a physically and spiritually mature generation. However, no matter what period we look at, there are disruptions and gaps in child-rearing for a variety of reasons and factors. This in turn will have a negative impact on the development of society. After all, abusive children are exposed to various abuses, such as theft, crime, smuggling, stamina and idleness. The behavior of children is formed from early childhood. The process of developing children's behavior is a complex process that requires adults to be very responsible and attentive. Because, in this process, it is possible for adults to make a mistake in their future because of the mistakes of adults, that is, the child may find a place in life and society. In the course of this study, we sought to investigate the causes and causes of adverse changes in children's behavior.

Generally, changes in children's behavior occur not as a result of subjective behavior, but as a result of subjective and objective factors, conditions, and relationships. The following are some of the reasons for the change in children's behavior:

1. Inadequate family environment. The health of the family environment is a key factor in shaping child behavior. We know that family environment: parent and their relationship with the child, family peace, trust and respect for each other are important in shaping child behavior. On the contrary, family disputes, conflicts, parental behavior, and inappropriate behavior of adults can have a negative impact on a child's behavior. Young children who are brought up in constant conflict and conflict families are often scared and weeping. Later, some of these children show indifference, indecision, lack of independent thinking, while others constantly increase their self-esteem, shyness, inability to adapt, and decrease communication. After all, in an unhealthy family, the focus is on parental conflicts. Their upbringing is often overlooked. There are families where sometimes parents take their children away from them. That is, the child may be angry, threatened and physically punished. In short, a child becomes a victim of a parent scandal. This, in turn, contributes to the development of aggressive behavior in children.

2. Lack of knowledge of parents on child psychology and physiology, pedagogy. Unfortunately, according to our observations, some parents, especially young parents, lack the knowledge about child physiology, psychology and education. As a result, they may not be

able to comprehend the cause of their child's behavior. For example, a child's excitement or stubbornness may be due to some illness or physical development problem. In some cases, chronic illnesses in children also cause excitement and stubbornness. Such children are often bullied by adults in the family. As a result, they have more egotism. In turn, the child's unhealthy physiological state can affect his or her psyche, including intuition, perception, memory, attention, and thinking. Therefore, parents need to be very attentive to their children.

3. Inadequate organization of the child's agenda. Poor organization of the child's agenda can lead to negative changes in their behavior. After all, a child's routine will include activities such as relaxation, eating, serving, exercising, doing sports, playing games. As we know, children who are brought up in preschools have an agenda. However, parents of children raised in the family have little regard for this issue. Especially in recent years, many children forget what a valuable asset that is, time. The fact that children spend hours or days playing TV or phones is a clear indication of this. The lives of these children are dormant, they do not have time to rest and eat. Later, as the child develops various diseases, he or she may have anemia, irritability, feelings of dissatisfaction, gastrointestinal disorders.

Therefore, the sooner we reach our goal, the sooner we can begin to teach teachers how to follow a child's agenda. Children have the skills to follow the routine. The child's schedule is reasonably distributed due to the rest, attendance, tasks, eating, sports and other activities. Timely work on the schedule helps the child always stay healthy.

Unfortunately, this negative condition does not only affect the child's spiritual and emotional well-being. These children are surrounded by a life-threatening, risk-averse, dysfunctional, lackluster, impatient, or motivated attitude. A child who follows the routine will be the one who will do everything in the future, seven-dimensional, not too distracted, patient, willful and, most importantly, not wasting time.

4. The child has a difficult time adapting to any team. The child experiences an adaptive process several times throughout his or her life. As Nodira Egamberdieva points out, "The birth of a human being is the first test of adaptation. Newborns also have adaptation mechanisms"[119]. During this rehearsal, children have different problems. That is, a child may experience anxiety, drunkenness, loss of appetite, rudeness, drowsiness and inhumanity. Unfortunately, these negative traits can later be absorbed in the character of the child and make it difficult for any team to adapt. These children have little or no friends. Their character often exhibits negative traits such as dissatisfaction, self-satisfaction, disobedience, hesitation. Especially in such children it can be seen that the adaptation process is long overdue. The main reasons for these disadvantages are child temperament, individuality, overclocking, and more.

Adaptation of preschool children is largely based on adult experience and experience. Because of the impatience or delusionalness of the adults in this adaptation process, the child may experience a crisis period. This is especially true in the process of adapting children to preschool. One of the main reasons for this is that the baby is very attached to the mother. This process has a great effect on the child's mentality. He feels totally surrounded by "strangers". There is constant crying, refusal to eat, rudeness and insomnia. As a result, not only the child's mental health is impaired. Therefore, during the crisis, the child should be treated with the utmost care.

5. The negative impact of the media. The media today is the most powerful tool that can affect the mentality and upbringing of children. Television and mobile communications have come to the fore. By means of these tools, children learn information that is incompatible with their age and worldview. Various cartoons and cartoons, especially those shown on television, can lead to negative changes in children's behavior. Various games loaded with

mobile devices also have a negative impact on children's mentality. It is a pity today that parents put their hands in the hands of children in their infancy. Although it may attract the attention of children, such as the noisy sounds and the speed of the movements, it does not affect their psyche. In these cases, young children experience dyspnea, decreased appetite, nervousness, irritability, and dyspnea. In recent years, even with children under the age of one, there has been a steady rise in phone penetration. So, when you take the phone out of the hands of the children, they start crying out loud. This is explained by the fact that they have an aggressive position. Or they can sit for hours in front of the TV in order to comfort a newborn baby. As a result, the child's physical and mental development is impaired, and he or she develops physical defects such as poor growth of the musculoskeletal system, lower backbone, and rickets. At the same time, there is a disturbance in the normal behavior of children, such as attention, perception, imagination, memory. As a result, children are exposed to the environment, even to people, with no feeling of compassion. The saddest children grow up far from reality, believing that everything in life can be achieved quickly and easily. For this reason, they are in a constant mood of protest. Especially these children are aggressive, dank, militant.

Thus, the negative impact of the media can be highlighted in the following ways:

1. We used bright colors to attract the attention of children. All the modern cartoons worked today are very bright. The colors are so vivid that they are far and away from reality. This has a negative effect on children's mentality. That is, after all, a child wants to see everything in reality in such vivid colors that, over time, they experience self-esteem and aggression.

2. Different loud and noisy sounds. Modern cartoons are made with loud, crisp sounds and noises. These sounds and sounds attract the attention of children, but they do not affect their psyche. Especially in young children, fear causes fear. Many children become crying, afraid of being alone.

3. The incompatibility of the plot and content with the age and mentality of children. In most cartoons these days, the plot is complex and does not fit the age of the children. At the same time, they happen quickly and rapidly. As a result, children cannot comprehend the interrelationship of events and confuse their imagination. Most importantly, the complexity of the plot and the content is diminishing the educational value of the cartoon. A child cannot understand the difference between a negative and a positive hero. They do not have a level of character evaluation or heroic behavior. This is especially true for children who are not fit for their age because of watching cartoons that are not suitable for their age.

6. Misconceptions about child-rearing. Observations have led many families to mistreat their children. This means that there are two different approaches that parents may not have on their child's education.

1. Pampering the child by parents.
2. Excessive child abuse.

As a result of the first misconception, a child's miscarriage can lead to such negative qualities as selfishness, pride, dankness, laziness and impatience. Observations show that egoistic symptoms are more common in most boys. Because all the attention and conditions created by the adult for the child and the unconditional fulfillment of all the wishes and desires of the child is explained by the formation of negative behavior in his behavior. As a result, these children lose their positive qualities such as independence, diligence, initiative, responsibility and hard work. These children find it difficult to find their place in life, especially when dealing with people. This often happens in single-parent families. It is because parents fulfill all the wishes of their child more and more quickly. Thus, the child does not have patience. As a child grows up, he or she will face different challenges and concerns in life. In this process, a child-rearing error is evident.

Another form of mistreatment of a child is his extreme harshness. It is particularly wrong to choose such a method of upbringing preschool children without considering the age and psychological aspects. Even in such cases there are serious problems with the child's psyche. In other words, emotional distress as a result of intense fear or aggression can lead to a number of negative aspects: anxiety, depression, memory loss, speech problems, and the like. Of course, mental disorders also affect a child's physical development. As a result of fear and aggression, there is anxiety disorders, loss of appetite, rapid fatigue, and immune system decline. Fear in children can lead to a loss of self-confidence, a lack of independent thinking, and a lack of flexibility in any community, while aggression can lead to children manifesting aggression, strife, and aggression.

In general, for the above reasons and factors, there are many problems in children's behavior. This poses a number of tasks for members of society, including teachers and psychologists, and parents. In particular, it is desirable to increase the effectiveness of preventive work with the family and to increase the knowledge of parents on children's psychology, physiology and pedagogy.

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