

## DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION OR GROWTH OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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**Abstract:** *The science of preschool education pedagogy is aimed at improving a person, based on the laws, rules and principles of educating a perfect personality, based on the rich experience created by the people, theoretical and methodological sources of scientific research, the works of world thinkers, enlightened teachers.*

**Key words:** *personality, preschool education, upbringing, youth, law, maturity.*

Personal development is a physical, mental and social process that includes all congenital and acquired quantitative and qualitative changes. Physical development is associated with growth, weight gain, strength, improvement of the senses, the ability to properly control movements. In spiritual development, important changes take place in the formation of psychological qualities and characters, emotional-volitional, cognitive process. The social development of the child is reflected in his behavior and attitude to the environment when he begins to participate in public life. The formation of personality is carried out through the assimilation of socio-historical experience created by a separate society, education. This happens in a variety of activities. The choice of content that children should learn, and the management of its assimilation, is carried out by adults in the learning process. The content, means, methods of education and training, the process of development of the child are explained by their age. In particular, when working with young children, it is taken into account that they are not fully adapted to independent living. In the following age groups, the independence and adaptability of the preschooler is significantly increased. Accordingly, the tasks, content and means of educational work will change. The level of development of children reaching the end of preschool age makes it possible to complicate the educational work carried out with them. The assimilation of socio-historical experience occurs in the process of vigorous activity. Activity is a property of the child. On the basis of activity in the educational process, various types of activities are formed. The main ones are: relational activity, cognition, activity with objects, play, ordinary labor and educational activities.

From the first year of a child's life, the simplest activities serve as the basis for the formation of personal abilities, characteristics, and a certain attitude to the environment. For example, from the emotional, emotional-objective relations of adults with children, the child has primary social needs, primary actions, ideas, and impressions begin to form.

Mastering the ways of movement, the child develops activity. But the degree of development of activity depends on heredity and the ability to imitate. In the first years

of a child's life, his relationships with adults and actions with objects are the main activity. While working with children, adults gradually introduce them to the world of objects. Thus, the child learns the features of activity with objects.

After 2.5 years, children achieve significantly higher performance in activities with objects, a basis is created for their transition to play and visual activities. The initial forms of self-consciousness are formed in behavior, relationships and activities organized by adults.

Children acquire knowledge about nature, social life and the people around them through educational activities. Their intellectual and practical knowledge is also expanding.

If children of 3-4 years old in the learning process pay attention to specific facts about nature and people, then the main attention in teaching children of 5-6 years old is focused on important connections and relationships, the formation of simple concepts. In them. Thanks to them, children develop clear thinking. For children of primary school age, reading becomes the main activity, and children begin to understand this activity as a socially significant activity. The child begins to understand himself as a schoolboy.

Therefore, activity plays a leading role in the upbringing of the child and in his development. Therefore, it is necessary to organize the life of the child in educational institutions and in the family so that he can engage in a variety of activities. Of course, this is achieved by enriching the content of children's activities, developing independence in acquiring new knowledge and skills.

The formation of a person's personality is a continuous change and complication of the system of attitude to the world around, nature, work, other people and oneself. This will happen throughout his life. Childhood and youth are especially important.

The development of a person as a person is carried out comprehensively and holistically in the unity of his physical and spiritual forces. The culture of worldview, faith, spiritual qualities, feelings (duty, conscience, responsibility, love) is created in specific historical social conditions and influences the formation of a person.

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