

**ORGANIZATION OF PROCESSES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF  
PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

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**Annotation:** *this article will talk about how important the psychological development of our preschool children is for our children to be bright and bright tomorrow.*

**Keywords:** *self-development, episodic communication, education and training.*

Psychology of preschool age psychology of preschool children issues of psychology of preschool age are important and significant in the development and upbringing of children. The fact is that the basics of the correct perception of the world are laid from childhood. They subsequently contribute to the formation of an individual picture of the individual world of the individual, contribute to the formation of self-awareness. Psychology includes many interrelated components that determine the level of success in the development of a child. Of course, not all children can be the same. The development of each of them proceeds in a different way. However, there are general components that psychology studies and is based on the basic principles of education and development: the education of a person capable of taking responsibility. This is a very important task and should never be overlooked. Responsibility for your actions and actions does not arise by itself, for this you need to take certain actions. This article will consider the features of the psychology of preschool children. The information will be useful for teachers working with children of this group, as well as for parents. Age limits child psychology is a truly amazing science. Preschool age is an interesting period in the life of every person. The age limits of this period are very large: from three to seven years old. The peculiarities of psychology in preschool age are largely determined by which group the child belongs to. Accordingly, the approach to education will be slightly different. Psychology in early preschool age includes such concepts as gender, which should be taken into account by adults. This group includes children from three to five years old. Psychology in older preschool age takes into account such important components as self-esteem and the formation of self-awareness. The age range for this period is

from five to seven years. Leading activity each period of development is characterized by its own profession, which is currently the most demanding and most important for a person. The psychology of children of younger preschool age is such that they like to play with different things. Although it is more convenient for them to communicate only with toys: build "houses" from cubes, sculpt from plasticine, collect mosaics or pyramids. Communication with other children is episodic and often ends in conflicts. At the age of five or six, the child begins to need communication with peers. If by this time he did not start attending kindergarten for some reason

educational institution, then his development may even begin to lag behind. The fact is that for successful socialization, the baby must be in a team of peers. Comparing oneself with others gives a powerful impetus for the development of all attention, memory, thinking, imagination, speech. The leading activity in five to six years is a plot role-playing game... The child seeks to communicate with peers. If you observe older children and the preparatory groups, you will notice that they are divided into small islands. These small subgroups are usually grouped by interest. Personal empathy plays an important role in choosing one or another microcollective. And if the psychology of young preschool age is based on the need for adult approval, then for older children the opportunity to show their individuality is of great importance. Disclosure of needs occurs in the process of interaction with peers. Preschool psychology is such that they strive primarily for collective activity in order to be accepted by the group. They need to establish individual contacts, make new friends and maintain relationships with peers. Neoplasms are faced with a certain task that a person must solve at each age period. In preschool childhood, there are several such neoplasms: the ability to see the results of your work. The child learns to draw conclusions from his actions and actions. That is, gradually comes the realization that as a result of certain steps a very specific reaction arises. A child who is four years old will know that you can displease the teacher if you give in to activities in kindergarten and interfere with others. The development of speech is a strong neoplasm in preschool childhood. First, the child learns to pronounce words correctly, then build sentences. By the age of five or six, speech will be correctly formed, competent, filled with complex sentences. Communication with peers. In the preschool age of life, the child learns to communicate with others. He begins to form his own opinion about the situation or person, personal sympathy appears. The crisis period the development of the child occurs, as a rule, not in progressive movements, but in jumps and borders. According to the observations of

parents and teachers, yesterday the baby behaved the same, today he began to act differently. Indeed, in it, readiness for changes was formed for a long time, but there was no confidence in this. a new Need may manifest. In psychology, the crisis stage is called a turning point that changes the way of thinking, the ability to perceive the surrounding reality as a whole. Parents should be very careful not to miss important changes in the life of their son or daughter. Developmental psychology learns how to deal with a child in this difficult period. Preschool age is a kind of world of childhood, when a child must feel loved, protected from all problems. At the age of five or six, both a boy and a girl live in their own world, which is very different from the adult world. The crisis period always indicates what parents should strive for in relationships with their children and helps to understand the interests of the child himself. At the age of three, the baby needs emotional separation from mom and dad: he begins to feel like a person. There is a sense of negativism, a desire to contradict adults in everything, to show independence in every possible way. "I myself" is a characteristic of three years associated with the need to protect its individuality. The second crisis of preschool childhood is associated with the development of self-awareness and preparation for school. It usually occurs at the age of six to seven years. The child begins to realize that society makes certain demands on him, and from now on he must meet the expectations imposed on him. He strives for independence even more, but now it is very important for him to be accepted into a social group. One of the most interesting stages of childhood is preschool age. Developmental psychology as its function puts the study of important periods of personality formation. Gender determination at the age of three, the child knows whether it is a boy or a girl. In addition, the baby undoubtedly knows how to determine the gender of his classmates. First, the baby gets acquainted with his parents of the same sex, tries to imitate him. Boys pay attention to their

father, they want to be strong and brave. Girls associate themselves with their mother, imitate her. At the age of five or six, the daughter can start helping in the kitchen, participating in all the daily activities of the family. Usually, within children, the age group easily communicates with representatives of their gender and opposites. However, by the age of about five, the child begins to communicate more with members of the same sex. The girl needs to have a girlfriend, play a doll with her, share her secrets, and she looks at the guys so far without much interest. At this stage of development, they are creatures from another planet for him. Many preschool children unconditionally accept their gender and are very

pleased with it. For example, boys can hate girls by considering them weak, but they are proud of their strength. The psychology of children of younger preschool age is such that they pay more attention to their inner world and prefer to build friendships based on gender. The main need for a child is that every little person wants to feel loved in the first place. The child must understand that he is fully accepted as himself in the family, but not for any good. After all, otherwise he will begin to consider himself bad, not worthy of love, and a better attitude... When parents impose a certain model of behavior on their children, they, Of course, do not think about how upset they will be. The inner world is a baby, make you feel deceived, confused, unnecessary. The main need for a child is love. And the parent's task is to help him feel fully accepted. Psychology in preschool age studies the inner world and emotional needs of the child. If they are ignored, the little person experiences a state of despair, which in no way can positively affect the overall development of the personality.