

THE SCHOOL-AGE CRISIS IN CHILDREN - STUDYING THE 7-AGE CRISIS AND OVERCOMING THEM

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Abstract:

In today's article, the first sign of an approaching age crisis in a child is an increase in negative behavior. This is the moment when the child stops paying attention to family norms. It is highlighted that Parents should be extra patient during this difficult time.

Keywords: *calm assimilation, negative expressions, sweet, kind and obedient angel, naughty, stubborn judge, 6 to 8 years old, fine motor skills of hands, 7 year crisis, social origin, to be patient, Dr. Komarovsky*

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, worthy of His greatness!

May Allah's blessings and peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad Mustafa, the last prophet who was sent to show the way of guidance to humanity, his family, companions and the believing Muslim community! The rights and duties of all people living in society are clearly and completely expressed in our holy and perfect religion Islam. In Islamic Sharia, it is not allowed to realize the interests and rights of anyone at the expense of violating or curtailing the rights of others. In particular, the rights of young people and teenagers are the same, in which the roles of parents are very important in the child's growth [1]. The fact that they educate children like our Ambar, start them on the right path by giving advice, and being attentive plays a big role. In this, the specific features of the development of young children are their spasmodicity - smooth and calm assimilation of information. and periods of digestion alternate with specific changes in development. Although for parents, periods of crisis in childhood have become a test of strength, most child psychologists have given a unanimous opinion - crises are necessary for the full development of a child. The first sign of an impending age crisis in a child is an increase in negative behavior. In this case, it seems that the parents have replaced the child.[3] From yesterday's sweet, kind and obedient angel, today's mischievous, stubborn, judgmental, angry for any unavoidable reasons,

accepts your every request in pieces. It is difficult to recognize the beginning and the end of the crisis period.



Features of the seven-year crisis

Research by A.P. Larin shows that in unfavorable and inappropriate educational conditions, stubbornness manifests itself very early, even at the age of three. Initially, this feature sometimes occurs, but it is never directed at all adults, i.e., its object is considered to be an individual person.

But if this quality of a child's character is stabilized to some extent as a result of the negative influence of the environment, then it begins to transform into a generalized form, oriented toward the majority. It is also possible to find that stubbornness is directed at a group of people. According to information collected by A.P. Larin, the main reasons for stubbornness are limiting the child's independence, extinguishing the sense of freedom and initiative, and belittling his consciousness. These factors form the basis of the child's relationship with adults and change to a certain extent in the process of his mental growth. Their change depends on the rational attitude of adults towards the child, taking into account the stage of maturity he has reached. The presence of stubbornness and disobedience in the child's behavior due to the influence of certain conditions indicates that serious changes have occurred in his psyche, and now it is necessary to treat the child taking into account his current level of growth.

The causes of the crisis in the child's psyche can be recognized as:

- adults do not take into account the physical and mental capabilities of the child;
- preventing them from striving to make decisions in marriage regardless of their wishes and desires;
- prevent their occurrence in order to eliminate some identified difficulties;
- limiting the child's ability to act independently.

If adults help the desires and aspirations of children as much as possible, without opposing their will and independence, difficulties in the process of forming their personality will disappear by themselves, and conflict or conflict will be avoided. If interpersonal relationships in the family and preschool educational institution are built on a scientific basis, based on certain rules and do not go beyond the boundaries of pedagogical etiquette, the mentioned conflicts cannot arise. The appearance of stubbornness, obstinacy, and disobedience to adults is a way to rid a child of dependence on adults and is considered an external expression of the transition from preschool to school age. The desire for independence appears as a

product of the changes and renewals of this Age, that is, the realization of personal behavior and the “I am”. From the research of many psychologists, it is known that during this crisis, children show stubbornness in different ways. One of these manifestations corresponds to the crisis of three years ago that we are talking about. During this period, various qualitative and quantitative changes occur in his spiritual world. These changes depend on the fact that he experiences the world differently, his psyche is enriched with information and information every day. It is at this age that the child develops a feeling of confidence in his will, he begins to realize his personality. Self-awareness is achieved by overcoming contradictions and conflicts. The period of crisis, which occurs during other periods of mental growth, proceeds in the same way, but the causes of crises in different periods are different. For example: a crisis that occurs at primary school age is most often associated with the process of the child’s educational activity and its success. School education changes the student’s lifestyle, his social status, the situation in the classroom society and family environment, his main task is to study, acquire knowledge, acquire skills and abilities, and learn the laws of nature and society. Education requires a certain level of organization, drive, willpower, activity and purposeful activity. Involuntary behavior is replaced by conscious, systematic, mental work. During the learning process, the demands placed on the student increase and become more complex. From the first days of school, various conflicts, contradictions and internal conflicts arise that drive the growth of a child of primary school age. They are based on the level of mental maturity of the child and the contradiction between positive qualities and needs. Constantly increasing demands ensure the child's unceasing mental growth, and as a result of the continuous movement of this closed chain, human maturity is realized. Adolescence is of particular importance in the development of young people. Adolescence is characterized by imitation, lack of a stable point of view, emotionality, courage and tact. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to adolescent boys and girls exposed to external influences. Adolescence marks the transition from childhood to adulthood. At first, parents do not immediately recognize the crisis, because they do not associate the changes in the child's behavior with the crisis, but rather complain about the child's mood, disobedience or disorder. The end of the crisis is not felt, because it recedes when the parents and the child learn to live in harmony, respect and accept each other's interests, and this usually does not happen overnight.[1] This transition period is from 6 to 8 years. During this period, children grow actively, the fine motor skills of their hands improve, and the psyche continues to form. In addition to all this, his social status changes, he becomes a school student. The crisis for a child is the crisis of 7 years - it occurs when the child turns seven years old - this is the transition of the child from childhood to the status of a school student. seven years old crisis is a crisis of social origin, this is the period of the beginning of school education. If a child goes to school at the age of 6, he will have a crisis at the age of 6. This is the moment when the child stops paying attention only to the norms of the family. Parents should be extra patient during this difficult period. and punish him even more for it. Your such a reaction is just the behavior of the baby can worsen and sometimes cause the formation of negative characteristics. However, clear limits of what is allowed must be set and it is not possible to deviate from them. If you give in to pity, the child will immediately feel it and will try to manipulate you. For the child, the game fades into the background, and the child's knowledge of the world continues in other ways. In the child's life, additional criteria for evaluating his activity begin to appear. The child's behavior changes dramatically. He becomes aggressive, starts arguing with parents, snaps and grimaces. If earlier parents saw all the emotions of their child on his face, now he begins to hide them. Anxiety has increased for young schoolchildren, they are afraid of being late for classes or doing homework incorrectly. As a result, it causes loss of appetite, sometimes even nausea and vomiting. Try not to overload your child with excessive activities. Give him permission first. Try to treat him like an adult, give him more independence. Make the child responsible for his personal affairs. And even if he doesn't get something, continue to support his self-confidence.

During this age crisis, parents and elders try to understand the needs of the child. , but also try to look from the position of the child, often the bright direction of the child's age crisis is related to the wrong behavior of the parents towards him, to be stable. They impose this on the child by setting prohibitions that threaten the child's life and health, and you should not change your decisions because the child cries or begs; You need to encourage and explain your decisions to the child in understandable language; ^[2] They should help the child to get through this crisis period by staying calm in any situation! Dr. Komarovsky commented on the child's age crisis, in which Dr. Komarovsky said that the child should be given the opportunity to be independent, his rights, freedom and control over every step should not be violated. It is important to be there, but not as an enemy or despot, but as a mentor or friend. They do not criticize him for his wrongdoings, but speak to him clearly, telling him exactly what he did wrong and how to do it right.^[3] This is probably the main idea that parents need to understand and remember. After that, it will be easier for parents to understand the child's needs and the motivation of his behavior during a crisis at any age. And remember, it's hard for you, but it's even harder for the child at this time. Therefore, the task of parents is to help the child to learn to understand himself, his desires and needs, and thereby eliminate the next crisis of age-related growth.

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