



## CAUSES OF THE FORMATION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN AND WAYS TO CORRECT IT

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**Annotation:** this article reflects the negative changes in the psyche of preschool children, the state of aggressiveness, the reasons for its origin, ways to change the negative aspects of their behavior in a positive way.

**Keywords:** children, aggression, psychology, correction, social adaptation, family, parent, psychologist, result.

As you know, the positive formation of the personality of the child is the most important and pressing issue. This develops especially intensively during preschool age. Because it is this period that is important in the formation of several individual qualities in children. One of the negative characteristics inherent in the psyche of children is aggressiveness.

Aggression in children is one of the most observed problems today. The state of aggressiveness is characteristic of most young children, and in many cases aggressive behavior is observed during the transition period. Child aggression is considered an aggressive behavior inherent in children. It is manifested in times when children have not found socially acceptable ways to forgive feelings of trouble or anger in their heads, desecrating them, or are guided by imitation to adults. It is also possible that the child is psychologically a self-protective reaction in situations where he seeks to hide his fears”.

During the crisis of the child's age periods, difficulties are encountered, as a result of which elements of aggression begin to be observed in his behavior. In the process of observing children of a certain category in preschool educational organizations, it became known that when aggressive behavior develops and becomes stable personal characteristics. As a result, the child's production potential decreases, his personal development is deformed.

Aggressive children are characterized by several negative characteristics, and let's dwell on several of them. Such children feel danger in every situation. To further clarify this aspect, such children cannot consider anyone a friend or companion to themselves. Because it is thought that any intimacy can harm him. One of the initial reasons that cause aggressiveness is also the fact that there is not enough friendliness to it in a family environment or in a close social environment.

One of the next features is the inability to control oneself. Children with such treatment, in most cases, cannot control their own risks. This can result in damage to nearby people, friends, and even small members of the family. This condition causes the child to move away from the social environment and become isolated. In this situation, the main responsibility is assigned to the parents in the family. A father or mother should approach the child as their best friend and be able to correctly

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assess his psyche. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to identify the cause that led to this condition and try to find a solution from the point of view of this treatment. Let's say this may have happened as a result of the loneliness of the child in the family. In this place, the lack of attention to the eldest child as before, as a result of the birth of a new child in the family, becomes the reason for the formation of internal animosity in the child towards the parent and a new family member, that is, the following child. This in turn can lead to the supply of unconscious damage to those around them.

Another condition observed in children with this characteristic is to enjoy aggression, thinking that with it I will be strong. This is of course a very negative behavioral appearance. This is because not thinking about the negative consequences of the *hattiharakat* carried out by oneself, the pleasure of harming those around them, forms a tolerant person in a child. The subconscious sphere of the child justifies the fact that this activity makes him strong and seems supposedly the most daring among those around him. This is a very dangerous situation. The reason is, given the formation of the character traits of the child in the preschool period, this process is desperately in need of Correction.

From the above cases, we have linked a game-style Correctional Training below.

The character of the relationship of children aged 4-7 with their peers, their liking and dislike of group members can be determined through the "two-House" methodology. The stimulating material is drawn on a sheet of paper two not large nests. One of them is larger, red in color, and the other is black. As a rule, these pictures are not prepared in advance, they are drawn in black and red pencils in front of the child's eyes.

Instruction. Look at these niches. Imagine that the Red Cottage is yours and that house you can invite whoever you want. Think about which of the children in your group you invite to your house, and which one you place in a black house.

Test. Children are explained that in the process of painting, the first red Nest has all sorts of toys, books, and the black nest almost does not have toys. After the instruction, the older person records a list of peers that the child invites to the Red House and places in the Black House. After the conversation, children can be asked if they want to change the location of any of their peers or if they have not forgotten someone else.

Results analysis. Commenting on the Test results is simple: by placing peers in black or red nests, it is possible to find out who the child likes or dislikes. Particular attention should be paid to children who are placing the bulk of their peers in a black Nest, who are alone in a red nest, or who are leaving themselves surrounded by adults. It belongs to the category of children or very human, those who cannot enter into communication or are extremely quarrelsome, who have time to fight everyone.

In conclusion, in preschool educational organizations, a psychologist, educator and a family provide an opportunity for a parent to help the child overcome difficulties, calm the child, reduce and overcome his aggressive behavior if he is treated with kindness, care.

The famous family therapist Virginia Satir recommends hugging a child several times a day. In his opinion, it turns out that 4 times pressing in the arms is necessary for every person only to live, and for a good mood you need to press in the arms 8 times a day! And for the child to develop intellectually, it is necessary to hug him 12 times a day! And know that this is necessary not only for a child, but also for an adult. The child should feel that his parents always understand him and accept him for whatever reason.

The child needs these things just as much as the growing organism needs food. They psychologically develop and emotionally nourish the child. If the child does not receive this support, emotional problems, shortcomings in behavior, aggressive actions are observed, and even nervous and mental disorders occur. Therefore, the process of working with an aggressive child requires patience, affection and a scientifically based unified approach to childbearing from parents and educators. As a result of proper upbringing, the child learns to control himself, treat the people around him with kindness, grows up mentally healthy, thinks independently and prepares to take a bold step into a big life.

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