

PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INFANCY PERIOD. CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN INFANCY

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Annotation: this article will talk about the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of the infancy period and the changes in the development of the child during this period, disorders and the influence of the external environment on it.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются педагогические и психологические особенности младенческого возраста, а также изменения в развитии ребенка в этот период, нарушения и влияние на него внешней среды.

Keywords: baby, perenatal, postnatal, natal, emotional, biorhythm, movement.

Ключевые слова: младенец, малыш, дородовой, послеродовой, натальный, эмоциональный, биоритм, движение

From ancient times, human life was studied in several periods. They are: infancy (1-day to 1-month period) , infancy (1-month to 2-year-old period), early childhood (2-to 3-year-old age), preschool (3-to 7-year-old age), junior school age (7-to 11-year-old age), senior school age (11-to 16-year-old age), adolescence (16-to 18-year-old age), adolescence (18-to 21-year-old age), Middle maturity (stage 1: 21-to 1 Age under 35, Stage 2: Ages 35 to 60) old age (ages 61 to 75), old age (ages 75 to 90), longevity (ages 90 and beyond). Each age period is distinguished from the others by its characteristics. below we will get acquainted with the peculiarities of the pedagogical and psychological nature of the period of pregnancy.

The infancy period includes the period from about birth to 1 year of age, and during this period the physical, psychological and pedagogical development of children occupies an important place. This period can be distinguished by the following features:

Physical development

Growth and development: in the first year after birth, children grow very quickly. During this period, the child's height and weight increase significantly.

Locomotion: infants learn movements such as head grabbing, spinning, sitting, crawling, and walking. The development of motor skills depends on the strengthening of the muscle and bone system.

Psychological development

Emotions and emotions: babies learn to express their emotions. They show emotions such as laughing, crying, fear, and admiration.

Learning and discovery: during this period, children seek to explore and understand the environment. They receive information through their sensory organs (sight, hearing, touch) and process it.

Memory and attention: babies begin to perform simple memory tasks, and short-term memory develops. The ability to focus also develops during this period.

Pedagogical development

Language and communication: babies learn to sound, recognize sounds and say words. The process of language development begins gradually, and they learn to remember and pronounce the surrounding words.

Social communication: babies begin to communicate with other people. They are in close contact with their parents and other relatives and are confident in them.

Games and activities: babies learn through games. Games are an important educational tool for them, because through them children develop social, emotional and cognitive skills.

Problem solving skills: babies learn to solve problems. They develop these skills by focusing on what they are interested in, testing and achieving results.

Social development

Communication and connections: children learn to communicate with their parents and other loved ones. They develop social skills by playing games with other children and adults.

Emotional development: children develop emotional abilities, learn to control their emotions, and develop empathy (understanding other people's emotions) skills.

Development support

Parents and caregivers can do the following to support the development of children:

Affection and attention: the child requires a lot of affection and attention. It is important to give them affection and attention, hug them, talk to them.

Safe environment: it is necessary to create a safe and stimulating environment for children. In this environment, children can learn something new while playing games.

Games and activities: it is possible to stimulate their development by organizing games and activities suitable for children.

Educational approaches: educators and parents can strengthen their positive behavior by praising, encouraging, and supporting children.

The period of infancy is important in the future life of the child, and proper care and upbringing during this period will help him stay healthy and happy

During this period, parents and caregivers should pay great attention to the development of children. Giving them affection and attention, creating a safe and stimulating environment, and providing learning opportunities will help children develop healthy. Reacting to the attitude of children, returning a response reaction to their behavior has a positive effect on the development of the child. The child understands and realizes all the things around him during this period, but does not react to them as an adult. For this reason, we often think that in infancy, the child does not understand anything. This then creates negative changes in the development of the child.

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