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SAFETY OF LIFE OF A CHILD OF KINDERGRTEN AGE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The problem of protection from dangers arose simultaneously with the appearance of a man on Earth. Many safety rules were formulated when people tried to protect themselves from wild animals and natural phenomena. Subsequently, the living conditions of man changed, and the rules of life safety changed. Now they are associated with heavy traffic on city streets, a developed network of communications, large crowds, housing technology. Ensuring the safety of life is a priority for the individual, society, state. The main purpose of educating children in safe behavior is to provide basic concepts of life-threatening situations and behavior in them. Behavioral safety involves not just the amount of knowledge acquired, but the ability to behave properly in different situations and gain experience of safe behavior.

The aim of our article is to outline the essence of the safety of a child's life and to characterize the environmental factors that have a potential danger to the life and health of a preschool child.

The urgency of this problem is due to the fact that the education of safe behaviour is a complex process, the mechanisms of which are considered by various experts (N. Avdeeva, A. Berezovsky, L. Gurash, L. Kaluzka, O. Knyazeva, Y. Kit, N. Lyz, O. Loza, I. Pistun, G. Selye, R. Storksa, T. Khromtsova).

Based on the literature, we have made a description of a child with a culture of life safety: a child who has formed ideas about life safety, which is motivated to protect their lives and health, as well as others, society as a whole. This is a child who knows his abilities and believes in his own strength, follows the rules of safe behavior in everyday life, has relevant experience. Life safety is seen as a warning of potential danger. The essence of ensuring the safety of children in life is to form in preschoolers basic concepts about different types of dangers, developing their ability to predict dangers and their consequences in life, properly assess their capabilities and make informed decisions about safe behavior in different situations, the effectiveness of which should be considered not in the short term, but in the long run.

Life safety is a serious problem of our time and includes, according to scientists, the solution of three problems:

1. Identification of hazards, ie recognition of hazards and their sources.
2. Development of preventive or precautionary measures.
3. Elimination of possible consequences. Thus, the safety formula for a child: to anticipate danger; if possible to avoid it, if necessary to act.

Analysis of various sources of danger makes it possible to group them as follows: the dangers of the house, the dangers on the road and street, the dangers in

nature and the dangers of communicating with strangers. Consider them in more detail.

1. Dangers of the house. According to statistics, most accidents occur at home. The modern house is filled with various household appliances and chemicals, which is potentially dangerous for a child who knows the world. Injuries that a child receives as a result of accidents in the apartment include: blows, abrasions, scratches, sprains, dislocations, burns, chemical poisoning, damage to foreign bodies (swallowing, inhalation, nasal, eye, ear, etc.). .).

2. Dangers on the street. One of the most serious problems of any city and region is road traffic injuries. The most common mistakes made by children are: unexpected exit to the roadway in an unspecified place, exit due to standing vehicles, inconsistency of actions with traffic lights, playing on the road and so on.

3. Dangers in nature. Natural hazards include natural phenomena that pose a direct threat to human life and health, such as hurricanes, floods; extreme situations; plants, animals, fungi and other phenomena and objects. Some natural hazards disrupt or complicate the normal functioning of human systems and organs. Such hazards include fog, ice, heat, barometric pressure, excessive sunlight, cold, and others. Reservoirs are a special danger both in summer and in winter, when the ice is not strong and the child risks falling through it into the icy water.

4. Dangers of contact with strangers. The number of violent crimes against children, which often end tragically, is not decreasing. The most common of these are sexual crimes. Most of them (61%) are mentally healthy people, not maniacs and psychopaths. More than 60% of rapists are under the age of 21 and just over 10% are over the age of 30. The vast majority of people who break the law are not strangers, but people who are well acquainted with children. About 40% of them are parents, brothers and other relatives, and 45% are friends, neighbors, teachers, educators. Children who feel unloved are most at risk.

The behaviour of people in dangerous situations is manifested in different ways. And only from learning and experience to a greater extent depends on the child's ability to live safely in the environment.

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