

**SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS****Nurbaeva I.T.***teacher of the department of "Pedagogy and psychology of preschool education"  
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**Abstract:** a person is a member of a certain society, develops spiritually and differs from others in his characteristics and qualities. In order for a person to receive the name of human being as a social being, he needs socio-economic life and education. Therefore, the science of pedagogy studies the development of the child as an individual and the factors influencing him.

**Аннотация:** человек является членом определенного общества, развивается духовно и отличается от других своими особенностями и качествами. Для того чтобы человек получил имя человека как существо социальное, ему необходимы социально-экономическая жизнь и образование. Поэтому наука педагогика изучает развитие ребенка как личности и факторы, влияющие на него.

Human development and maturity is a complex and contradictory process in which heredity (biological factor), social environment, appropriate education and, finally, independent activity are of great importance.

A person changes, forms and develops throughout his life. Development is extremely strong during childhood and adolescence. Development refers to the growth of the child's weight, maturation of the musculoskeletal system, reproductive organs, neuro-functional activity, and the formation of intelligence.

Biological factors. Biological factors basically mean heredity. Heredity means the passing of characteristics from parents to children through genes. Thanks to heredity, the child will have an organism, a nervous system and emotional organs. These are external factors that distinguish a person from other people. Speaking about heredity, we should not forget about hereditary diseases. Hereditary diseases are studied by medical genetics. But the impact of these diseases on the child's socialization process is influenced by external factors. For example, air or water pollution negatively affects the birth of a healthy baby. For such individuals there are special methods, helping them to "communicate" with society.

Heredity is the biological characteristics and similarities that are passed on to a child from parents and close ancestors, that is, from generation to generation. The directions of preformationism, behaviorism, pragmatism and biogenetics in different periods overestimated the role of the biological factor in the formation of man and linked development with generation. Heredity exists and biological factors cannot be denied. But heredity should not be understood as absolutely unchangeable. The influence of offspring on development should be understood as biological replication, representing similarities to parents and ancestors.

For example, body structure, hair, eyes, skin color. Physiological characteristics such as manifestations of nervous activity (choleric, sanguine, phlegmatic, meloncholic) can also be inherited. Human characteristics can also be inherited, but a human child is not born with ready-made abilities, but with abilities. The ability cannot develop on its own; a favorable environment is necessary for its awakening. By environment we understand the totality of external events that influence a person. This includes the natural environment (geographical), social environment, family environment (microenvironment), etc. and has a special impact on their development.

The growth and development of genetic characteristics in a child depends on the environment, living conditions and education of the person. "If a human child ends up in an animal environment, and not in a social-human environment, then the biological manifestations of genetic characteristics will remain, but there will be no human thinking, activity and behavior.

Social factors. Heredity alone is not enough to form an individual as a personality. The transformation of an individual into a social subject through the social factor is carried out through the socialization of a person, his integration with society. There are macro (large), meso (medium) and micro (small) factors that serve to socialize a person. Mesofactors include the formation of national qualities, the influence of territorial conditions and the type of population. Micro factors include family, educational institutions, and peer groups. Macro factors include universal processes (ecological, demographic, economic, socio-political, events in the country and society) that influence human socialization. The influence of society on the consciousness of children is carried out mainly through education. He receives education in the family, preschool and school age Education plays a leading role in human development. The child acquires reading, writing, special knowledge, skills, and his scientific horizons develop.

The influence of the social environment on child development. In sociology there is a concept of social status. A person can be in different positions in society. The position of a person in society, characterized by certain rights and responsibilities, is called social status. Such social statuses can be congenital or acquired. Innate social status includes gender, nationality, place of birth, surname and other factors. But there may be statuses that a person acquires through his own strength and character. For example, the status of a social teacher is acquired on the basis of a person's professional training in special educational institutions and receipt of a diploma in this area.

That is, this acquired status is counted. However, situations may arise in which a person may act against his will. This may be based on his status in society or other people may exhibit certain behavior on his part. This situation is called the role of a person in society. But in the process of socialization and development, a child can learn positive and negative social roles. Family members, community, professionals, consumers play a positive social role. Negative social roles include people in categories such as dyads, beggars, and drug addicts. As a result of the mechanism of assimilation of social roles, the individual enters into social relationships and adapts to this social situation. The process of adaptation of an individual to these social conditions is called social adaptation.

This involves communication, activity and understanding. In the process of social adaptation, the child develops a need to be "like everyone else." At the same time, he has a need to "show himself," "express himself," and he begins to look for ways and means of self-expression, and this process is called individualization. So, the development of a child is carried out on the basis of two directions: socialization and individualization. If, in addition to accepting the norms of behavior accepted by society, the child, in turn, can bring his own individual characteristics into society, and this process is called the integration of the child into society. These processes can be carried out spontaneously, spontaneously and irregularly, or, on the contrary, they can be controlled and directed towards a specific goal.

This process is called education. The conscious, active and independent activity of a child is called the process of self-education. The actions of all specialists and teachers in society are aimed at the social adaptation of the child. The absence of socio-spiritual qualities that prevent a child from adapting to the social environment, and the inability to develop them, is called social maladjustment. In such cases, it is necessary to prevent them and develop certain measures.

So, a type of activity aimed at the social adaptation of a child in society, restoration of his social status, restoration of lost social connections, is called social rehabilitation.

One of the important factors in personality development is its age-related characteristics, since each age stage of development has its own development factors, laws, innovations and changes that have a direct impact on a person's character, temperament, talent, and knowledge processes.

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