METHODS OF FORMING SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN PRESCHOOL ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes issues such as child development, factors influencing it, the role of society in the child's socialization, the impact of macro, micro, meso-factors on the child's socialization.

KEY WORDS: *Biological and social factors, socio-pedagogical factors, child development, socialization and education, self-improvement and self-development.*

DISCUSSION

Human development is a very complex process. It is caused by external influences as well as internal forces. External factors include the natural and social environment that surrounds a person, as well as goal-directed activities to form certain traits in children. Internal factors include biological and genetic factors.

In the process of development, the child is involved in various activities (play, work, study, sports, etc.) and interacts (with parents, peers, strangers, etc.). In doing so, he demonstrates his own activism. It helps to have a certain social experience.

For each stage of a child's development, one of the main activities will be the leader. One type is replaced by another, but each new type of activity occurs within the previous one.

Communication is important for the normal development of a child from birth. Only through communication can a child master human speech. This, in turn, plays a leading role in the child's activities and learning about the environment.

The driving forces of personal development are the contradictions that arise between a child's needs and his or her ability to satisfy them.

Biological and social factors in humans are not two unrelated lines. In each individual, they are so closely intertwined that their differences are so diverse that researchers distinguish two very important factors, heredity and environment, based on child development. They (heredity and environment) are the sources and conditions of human development.

BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS

Biological factors. Biological heredity determines the commonalities that make a person human and the differences that make people different externally and internally. Heredity refers to the transfer of certain traits and characteristics from one parent to another in a child's genetic program. According to heredity, a child inherits from his parents the human body, nervous system, brain and sensory organs, as well as body structure, hair and skin color. These are the external factors that separate a person from other people. It is also possible that hereditary neurological features may be involved. Heredity refers to the development of certain abilities in a field of activity based on the natural characteristics of the child. According to psychological data, ability is not a natural human trait. The manifestation of a child's abilities depends on his life and educational process.

At present, the development of the child is also negatively affected by external factors, such as the environment and the deterioration of the atmosphere. As a result, more and more children are being born with physical disabilities. It is very difficult for such children to interact and function. So it's new to them methods are being introduced and these methods will help them achieve mental development. Special

educators deal with children with disabilities. These children face serious problems when dealing with their peers. This makes it difficult for them to integrate into society. Therefore, the main purpose of social pedagogical work with such children is to open to the child the channels of communication with the outside world.

When talking about the role of heredity in the development of the child, it is necessary to take into account the presence of a number of diseases and pathologies of hereditary nature.

For example, mental disorders (schizophrenia), blood disorders (hemophilia), endocrine disorders (stunting). Parental alcoholism and drug abuse have a negative impact on offspring. External factors such as air pollution, water pollution, and environmental degradation also have a negative impact on a child's development. Births of children with physical disabilities (blind, deaf, musculoskeletal disorders, etc.) are on the rise. It is more difficult for such children to "get into" the community. These are handled by specially trained educators.

SOCIAL FACTORS

Biological inheritance alone is not enough to grow into a human being. Man becomes a person only in the process of socialization, that is, in communication, in interaction with other people. Spiritual, social, and spiritual development cannot take place outside of human society. This idea is reinforced by the well-known fact that human beings grow up among animals.

Socialization is a multifaceted process that takes place throughout a person's life. He is extremely active, especially in childhood and adolescence. Because it is in childhood that the basic social norms are learned.

Sociality plays an important role in a child's socialization. The child gradually adapts to this social environment. If a child develops mainly in the family after birth, his further development will take place in new and new environments - preschools, schools, out-of-school educational institutions, various recreational facilities. As you grow older, the "territory" of the social environment expands. The more environments a child learns, the more space he or she will try to occupy. The child is always trying to find an environment that is comfortable for him, understands him and treats him with respect. So he moves from one environment to another. The environment is important for the formation of the child, for his social experience, for the process of socialization.

The environment is not the street, the house, or anything else that a person needs to know just enough to get in and feel comfortable. Perhaps the environment is also a community of people characterized by specific systems and rules of interaction. Therefore, man innovates, influences and changes the environment to a certain extent, and in turn, the environment puts its own demands on man. He can both accept and deny man, his actions. The attitude of the environment towards a person can be determined by how well a person behaves and meets his needs. A person's behavior is determined by his or her place in society.

A child's mastery of behavioral mechanisms allows him to successfully adapt to social relationships. Social adaptation is the adaptation of an individual to the conditions of the social environment.

Social adaptation is a condition and result of a child's successful socialization. This is done in three main areas: activity, behavior, and understanding. In the field of activity, the child expands the range of activities, acquires the necessary forms and means of activity, expands the scope of interaction in the field of behavior, deepens its content, and learns the norms of behavior accepted in society. In the realm of consciousness, there is the formation of the image of the "I", the realization of one's social affiliation and social status. All of these processes are regulated by upbringing.

In recent years, the relationship between socialization and education has been widely discussed in pedagogy and other disciplines. Some authors are trying to replace upbringing with socialization. Others see parenting as part of a child's socialization. Some scholars, on the other hand, understand socialization as civic and moral education. The fourth group of scientists considers the socialization of the individual as the main goal of education. It is a well-known fact that proper upbringing is one of the main factors in a child's socialization.

Upbringing, which is an integral part of the influence of social factors on a person, has its own characteristics.

In particular, the impact of parenting on a child's development changes over time. In other words, the younger the child, the greater the influence of upbringing. Over time, that is likely to change.

But there is another process, the process of self-discipline. The child's awareness of independent activities for self-improvement and self-development will increase. It is well known that the need for self-discipline is the highest form of personal development.

The natural process of a child's integration into society occurs as a result of the positive influence of

upbringing, self-education and other social factors (cultural, religious, historical traditions, school community, friends, kindergarten, etc.).

There are macro (Greek macros "big"), meso (mesos "medium") and micro (micros "small") factors of a person's socialization.

Microcosm - the country, society, state and secular planetary processes inhabited by man - ecological, demographic, economic, socio-political and so on.

Mesoamyls - the formation of ethnic guidelines, the individual's perception of a particular state of national life and interethnic relations, people's views and opinions about the history of their epic (people) and modern life; the impact of regional conditions in which the child lives and develops; type of residence (city, district center, village); mass media and b.

Microfilms are families, educational institutions, peer groups, etc. that make up the immediate space and social environment. This immediate environment, the environment in which the child grows, is called the social or microsocial.

Human development is based on the interaction of many factors: hereditary transmission from generation to generation, environment, upbringing, personal practical activities of man, and so on. The main factors that underlie the deviant behavior of minors can be identified.

1. Biological factor. The child's body has uncomfortable physiological or anatomical features that make it difficult for him to adapt socially. These include: - genetic, hereditary traits. These include mental retardation, hearing and vision impairments, and nervous system disorders. Such children are still malnourished in the womb, the mother is addicted to alcohol and smoking.infusion, maternal illness (physical and mental injuries, chronic infectious diseases); are affected by hereditary diseases, especially heredity, alcoholism;

- Causes severe psycho-physiological concerns, conflicts, chemical composition of the environment, new types of energy, somatic, allergic diseases that affect the human body.

- Physiological, speech defects, physical defects, constitutional and somatic defects cause negative situations in relationships with others, and in interpersonal relationships, the child is pushed to the margins of his peers, the community.

2. Mental factor. In child psychopathology or accentuation (excessive stress) is characterized by a special feature of the character. This deviation is caused by the fact that the child suffers from neuropsychiatric disorders, psychopathy, neurosthenia. Children with an accentuated character

are very sensitive to various psychological influences, are the most extreme type of mental norm, need medical and social rehabilitation, and require educational measures.

3. Socio-pedagogical factors. It is manifested in the shortcomings of the family, school and social upbringing. This factor leads to the child's deviation from early socialization, loss of communication with the school (pedagogical gap) due to lack of mastery in school in childhood. It is motivated by a lack of conscious interest in school in children. Such children are ill-prepared for school, have a negative attitude towards homework, are indifferent to school grades, and suffer from academic desadaptation.

The adult preschool period is a favorable period for the formation of behavioral culture in preschool children. Through cultural behavior, we understand the ability to make friends, the habit of playing and working together, and the ability to obey adult requirements and established behavioral norms.

Fiction is an important way of shaping a culture of behavior. To use it properly in the pedagogical process, older preschoolers need to know the characteristics of the perception of works of art.

Fostering a culture of behavior among preschool children is one of the continuations and directions of the work of cultivating a humane attitude towards people, which is manifested in collective relations.

Work on the formation of a culture of behavior should be carried out on a regular basis. The teacher distributes the content flexibly throughout the entire process. It is recommended to hold specially organized classes in the afternoon. As for the unregulated activities of children, such types of work can be done both in the morning and in the afternoon. However, all of this does not preclude the teacher from working with children outside the classroom, as spontaneous situations and difficulties cannot be predicted and additional explanations, answers to questions, games from the teacher organization of the situation and the participation of appropriate fiction may be required.

Teachers need to identify positive things in the child and, relying on goodness, develop other, underdeveloped, or negatively oriented qualities, bringing them to the desired level and in the appropriate combination. Contradictions in the learning process, the educator's struggle with the student, the comparison of forces and positions are unacceptable. The teacher's patience and active participation in the student's destiny will yield positive results. Experienced teachers do not believe in compliments, they promote positive change in the future. They develop good behavior, inspire

confidence in achieving high results, instill confidence in students, and motivate them in the event of failure.

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