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## The Role of Social Influences in Preschool Children

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### Abstract

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

**Keywords:** Child's Socialization, Spiritual and Social Development, Social Environment, Self-Improvement and Self-development.

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### Introduction

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-oriented 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 activities becomes the main, 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 parallel 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 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 and social 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 entertainment venues. 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 types of activities, acquires the necessary forms and means of activity, expands the scope of interaction in the field of behavior, deepens its content, learns the norms of behavior accepted in society. In the realm of consciousness, there is the formation of the image of the "I", the understanding of one's social belonging and social position. 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 more the upbringing affects his or her development. Over time, that is likely to change.

But there is another process, the process of self-discipline. The child's awareness of independent activity 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.).

He was born a human being, but he could not be a human being.

There is a great deal of evidence recorded today in the history of human civilization. Roman founders Romulus and Remus were breastfed by their mother wolf (so to speak, according to legend) and raised in a herd of Mowgli wolves. There are 15 cases of human beings being fed by wolves, 5 cases of bears, 10 cases of monkeys, 1 case of leopard and 1 case of sheep.

In 1920, Dr. Sing found two girls (one 2 years old and the other 7-8 years old) with wolf cubs in a wolf nest in India. The younger was named Amala, the older Kamala.

At first, they behaved like wild animals. They crawled and ran at night, slept during the day, and ate without using their hands. The little girl died quickly, the oldest lived for about 10 years.

During these years, Dr. Sing Kamala kept a detailed observation diary. He read with difficulty. I had to teach him to stand for 2 years. He started walking after 6 years, but crawled and ran as before. Learned 6 words in the first 4 years. After 7 years the vocabulary increased to 45 words and after 3 years to 100 words. At that moment, the language process stopped. By this time, Kamala loved human society, was no longer afraid of the light, and learned to eat by hand and drink from a can. By the age of 17, Kamala was more like a 4-year-old than the level of development.

This shows that man did not reach the level of a human being even when he eventually fell into human society. What makes a person human?

The transformation of a biological individual into a social subject occurs in the process of human socialization, in his "entry" into society, through the assimilation of values, instructions, norms and patterns of social behavior into various social groups and structures.

Socialization is a continuous and multifaceted process. This process is especially rapid in childhood and adolescence. If he imagines this process as the construction of a house, then it is in



childhood that the foundation is laid and the whole building is laid. Then, throughout the life, only the decoration is done. The process of socialization of the child, his formation and development as a person takes place in interaction with the environment.

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.

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