



**FORMATION OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN OF  
PRESCHOOL AGE IN THE FAMILY**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article discusses the role of the family institution in the socialization of the child. The article also analyzes the methods of raising children in the family. Proposals and recommendations regarding the mutual cooperation of the educational institution and the family in the social development of the child were considered.

**KEYWORDS**

family, upbringing,  
socialization, development,  
cooperation, individualization,  
education, integration.

**Introduction**

Currently, the urgent task before us is to educate the healthy generation of New Uzbekistan in the national spirit and to form a well-rounded generation. The education of this healthy generation starts from the holy place called "family". All-round development and success of our country depends to a large extent on the level of formation of the family.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Family is the basis of society in all periods of human history. Family is a high value for Uzbeks, and it has been honored for hundreds of centuries.

The family is the place where the child gets basic ideas about social norms, rules of behavior and values. It is the only source of acquiring skills and knowledge for a child up to a certain age.

Moral education of children helps to develop life qualities such as truthfulness, honesty, sympathy, sensitivity, willingness to help each other, discipline, politeness, self-control and humility. In addition, it develops in the child a sense of intolerance towards negative aspects of character, which makes the child a full-fledged member of society, teaches him to live according to its rules and to understand universally recognized values.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

There are several stages of child socialization in the family [1]:

- Default (or adaptation). As a rule, it lasts from the first months of life until adolescence. At this time, the child learns all the information and experiences without critical evaluation. It adapts and imitates the happenings.

- Individualization stage. The child has a desire to stand out as an individual in the general background. A critical attitude to established social norms is formed. The individuality of the person develops, but during this period the worldview will not be strengthened yet.

- Integration stage. There is a desire to be a part of society, and at the same time, if the characteristics of the individual do not contradict the generally accepted norms of society, such integration occurs without problems.

The social development of a child cannot be imagined without the full cooperation of the educational institution and the family. The main task is to increase the educational potential of the family.

It consists of several components [2]:

- Biological (mental state formed under the influence of genetic factors).
- Economic (level of income of parents, ownership of real estate, car, etc.).
- Psychological (form of relations in the family, what functions parents perform, whether they have pedagogical skills, etc.).
- Social (social status of parents, their belonging to a certain ethnic group, level of education and profession, level of cultural development).

Accordingly, the family's educational potential is determined by a list of certain factors that determine what kind of family it is. All these factors to one degree or another affect the upbringing and complex development of the child's personality in the family.

There are two general groups of families [3]:

1. A family with a high potential for education. In such families, parents accept the child as a complete person, they understand how important his development is. Accordingly, the child himself, in a comfortable environment, observes positive patterns of behavior and therefore perceives the family as something positive and correct.

2. A family with low capacity for education. In such families, parenthood is not considered a primary value. Improperly built relationships between parents and children, incorrect methods of upbringing - all this leads to delinquent behavior in the child, a tendency to commit crimes, a misunderstanding of his place in society as a person. will bring.

Family is the whole world for a child where he exists, works, makes some discoveries, learns to feel different emotions, including empathy. Here he feels safe, and as a result, this feeling allows him to communicate with the world around him without fear.

Favorable conditions for the child's socialization in the family affect the success of the individual's interactions in society. Only by feeling the care of his parents (first of all, his mother) will he have the opportunity to develop, as a result of which he will become a part of society. Of course, other institutions of socialization play an important role (school, peers, media), but the necessary foundation is laid by the family.

The most important and influential factor of socialization was and remains the family. The influence of the family is felt by the child first of all, in the period when he is most receptive. The living conditions of the family, including the social status, profession, material level and educational level of the parents largely determine the child's life path. In addition to the upbringing that parents give him, the whole family environment affects the child. In addition to the level of education of parents, the fate of teenagers is strongly influenced by the structure of the family and the nature of relations between its members. Practice shows that teenagers who have problems in their family also have problems at school or in relationships with people around them [4].

Today, we are faced with different styles of family upbringing, which largely depend on national traditions and individual characteristics. Yet our attitudes toward children are more authoritarian than we think.

Why is this happening? First, it is a tradition. Adults repeat what their parents did, even if they remember what they experienced. Secondly, the nature of family upbringing is closely related to the style of social relations in general: family authoritarianism reflects and reinforces the command-administrative style rooted in production and social life. Thirdly, people unconsciously take out their anger at work, in queues, in crowded traffic, etc., on children. Fourth, low pedagogical culture, belief that the best way to solve any conflict situations is force.

But when young children reluctantly accept authoritarianism, teenagers inevitably create conflict in response. By the upper grades, the style of relations with parents is already established, and it becomes almost impossible to correct the mistakes made earlier. It is better if these errors are not serious or there are not many of them. To understand the essence of the relationship between a teenager and parents, it is important to remember that for a child, a mother and father can act like this [5]:

- as a source of emotional warmth and support, without which the child feels defenseless and helpless;
- as a manager of authority, power, privileges, punishments and rewards;
- as an example, example, symbol of wisdom and the best human qualities;
- as a great friend and adviser who can be entrusted with everything.

## CONCLUSION

In short, the family is an integral part of society. No nation, no society can live without family. Therefore, its development, strengthening, stabilization belongs not only to the state and society, but also, first of all, to the parents themselves. After all, the personality of a future member of society begins to form in the family. A living example of parents is very important in the development of a child.

The development of a person in relationships and under the influence of the environment can be defined as the result of his socialization, that is, the acquisition and reproduction of cultural values and social norms, as well as the self-development of the society in which he lives and self awareness.

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