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6381 907 438



ijirset@gmail.com



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Factors of Formation of Socio-Moral Qualities of Children

Ortikova Zulfiya Nurmakhamatovna

Teacher of the Department of Primary Education Methodology of Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

ANNOTATION: Human development is a very complex process. It occurs under the influence of external influences as well as internal forces. External influences basically imply the social environment that surrounds a person and its direct influence on the consciousness and psyche of the child. This article discusses the factors that influence the child's mental well-being in the development of morality.

KEYWORDS: development , cognitive development , social , environment, heredity.

Human development is a very complex process. It occurs under the influence of external influences as well as internal forces. External factors include the natural and social environment that surrounds a person, as well as purposeful activity on the formation of certain qualities in children. Internal factors include biological, hereditary factors.

The development of the child personality is based on the philosophical teaching that man is a social being. At this time, man is also a living, biological being. Therefore, in its development, the legalities of the development of nature are also important. Also, when a person is evaluated as a whole being, biological and social legalities jointly affect his development, it is impossible to separate them from each other. Because, along with age, knowledge, life experience, other tragic circumstances, diseases are also affected by the activity of the individual, lifestyle.

Man changes all his life. He reaches perfection both socially and psychologically, when the upbringing given to the child in bunda is purposeful, he, as a member of society, acquires a worthy place in the system of complex social relations. Because development goes under the influence of upbringing.

In order to correctly see and evaluate the qualities of a person, it is necessary to observe them in the process of various relationships.

Therefore, in order to correctly solve the task of developing an individual, it is necessary to know the factors affecting his behavior, as well as the characteristics of an individual.

It is desirable to know and take into account the laws of growth and development, so that upbringing can effectively affect the child. Thus, there is a bilateral relationship between development and upbringing. Factors affecting personality education. In science, the debate on determining the relationship between the influence of biological and social factors on the development of a person as an individual has been going on for a long time.

Does the development of a person as a person is influenced by social events, natural factors or upbringing? What are the interactions of these three factors?

Aristotle, whose representatives occupy one of the leading places of view, called the biological direction in science, puts the top of the natural-biological of platoons. They say that innate opportunities, fate, have determined everyone's place in life.

And the manifestations of the current of preformism, which arose in the philosophy of the XVI century, greatly assess the role of heredity in the development of personality, deny the role of the social environment and upbringing.

Another current in foreign psychology is bixorism, which occurred at the beginning of the XX century, when its manifestations, consciousness and mental abilities passed from generation to generation, it is called that it was given to man by nature. The representative of this doctrine is the American scientist E. It's all right.

In the process of development, the child is involved in various types of activities (play, labor, training, sports, etc.) and enters into communication (parents, peers, strangers, etc.). with) shows activity in which it is inherent. This will help to master a certain social experience.

For each period of Child Development, one of the types of activities will be the main one, the leader. One type is replaced by another, but each new type of activity occurs inside the previous one.

Communication is important for the normal development of the child from birth. Only in the process of communication the child can master human speech. This, in turn, performs the leading role in the functioning of the child and the assimilation of the environment.

Personality development is the driving force and is the dependence that arises between the need of the child and the possibility of his satisfaction.

Biological and social factors in humans – these are not two parallel lines that are not interconnected. In each individual, they are so closely intertwined that their differences are so diverse, that researchers divide the heredity and environment into two extremely important factors 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 totality that makes a person, as well as the difference that makes people different both externally and internally. When we say heredity, it is understood that certain traits and characteristics included in the genetic program of children are different similarities from parents to children, the transition of characteristics. By inheritance, the child passes from his parents the organs of the human body, nervous system, brain and senses, as well as the slender structure, the color of the hair skin. These are external factors that distinguish a person from other people. It can also pass nerve properties that develop nerve activity according to heredity. Heredity presupposes the formation of certain abilities of a child in the field of one activity on the basis of its natural features. According to psychological data, talent can not be a natural feature of a person. The manifestation of the child's abilities depends on his life, educational processes.

At present, the development of the child is also adversely affected by external factors, such as the environmental environment, violation of the atmosphere. As a result of this, the number of children born with physical defects increases. Such children's access to circulation and functioning will be extremely difficult. Therefore, new methods of teaching are being introduced to them, and these methods will help them achieve intellectual development. With children with physical defects, special educators are engaged. These children face serious problems when they enter into circulation with their peers. This makes it difficult for them to integrate into society. Therefore, the main goal of carrying out social pedagogical work with such children is to open channels of communication with the child with the external scientist.

When talking about the role of heredity in the development of the child, it is worth paying attention to the presence of a number of diseases and pathologies that have a hereditary nature.

For example, mental disorders (schizophrenia), blood disease (hemophilia), endocrine disorders (paganism). Parents alcoholism drug abuse has a negative effect on the offspring. Violation of the atmosphere, water pollution, ecology, which are external factors, also negatively affects the development of the child. Children with physical disabilities (blindness, deafening, violation of the musculoskeletal apparatus, and b) have an increased birth rate. For such children, communication is much more difficult to “enter” into society. With these, specially prepared educators are engaged.

Social factors



To grow up as a person is not enough only the biological heredity itself. A person becomes a person only in the process of socialization, that is, communication, interaction with other people. Outside human society, spiritual, social, psychological development can not occur. This opinion is further strengthened by known cases to all, that is, when a human child grows up among animals.

Socialization is a multifaceted process that takes place throughout a person's entire life. He experiences extreme intensity, especially in childhood and youth. Because, exactly in childhood, the main social norms are mastered.

In the socialization of the child, socialization is important. This social environment is gradually absorbed by the child. If the child develops mainly in the family after birth, then its further development will take place in New and new environments-pre-school educational institutions, schools, extracurricular educational institutions, various entertainment venues. As a young adult, the social environment becomes "territory". The more environments the child absorbs, the more he tries to occupy the territory of such a large circle. The child always tries to look for an environment in which he is comfortable, understands him well, treats him with respect. Therefore, it moves from one environment to another. The environment is important for the process of socialization in the formation of the child, his accumulation of social experience.

The environment is not a pitcher, a house and other things that a person should know enough about his location in order to enter, feel comfortable. Rather, the environment is also human communities that by this particular system of interactions and rules. Therefore, man introduces innovations into the environment, affects to a certain extent and changes, and the environment in its place puts its demands on man. He can accept or deny a person, his behavior. The attitude of the environment to a person becomes clear depending on how much a person is walking, how much he meets his requirements. The behavior of a person is determined by his role in society.

The assimilation of the child's behavior provides him with a successful adaptation to social relations. social adaptation is understood as the ability of a person to adapt to the conditions of the social environment.

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