

**PEDAGOGICAL BASIS OF FORMING THE ADAPTATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN TO THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.**

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Preschool and  
Primary Education Pedagogy, (PhD)

**A.I. Bakhrova**

**D.A. Norsaidova,**

master's student of the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

**Abstract:** This article describes the role of upbringing in the formation of social characteristics of preschool children in the family, the successful fulfillment of its functions by the family not only affects its internal state, but also the social well-being of society, ideas about establishing family relations, solving not only internal problems of the family, but also general social problems.

**Keywords:** preschool children, family relations, social characteristics, attitude towards parents, spiritual values, issues of upbringing.

**INTRODUCTION**

Every parent dreams of their child being educated, happy, prosperous, and with a bright future, and they spend their whole life and everything they have to achieve this goal. This is especially a virtue that has been deeply rooted in the hearts of our child-loving people. One of the Eastern thinkers, Abul Lays Samarkandi, in his work "Bo'stan-ul-Arifin", emphasizes the importance of good upbringing: "O son, educate yourself before educating your children, in a well-educated family a well-mannered, virtuous, and educated person grows up." He gave valuable insights into the rights and duties of parents, generosity, happiness, noble qualities of a person, dignity, loyalty and sincerity, and health. The role of parents in raising children is also found in the valuable wisdom of many peoples. The following proverb can be cited about the role of parents in raising children: If you have a garden, plant it, if you have a son, build a mullah. If you want to get fruit from a tree, grow it from Nijoli.

Grow crops with water, with education - man. In the hadith, which is our cultural and spiritual heritage, it is said that the rights of parents and children are on a par with education, morality, friendship, kinship, kindness, justice and honesty. The role and authority of parents in society is very important in raising children. This is not determined by career. The best reputation is honest work. The reputation of honest work in society has a positive effect on the upbringing of children in the family. The child also strives to be like his parents. Children raised in a hospitable family are also hospitable. Pedagogical knowledge, of course, ensures that parents have a clear idea of what kind of people they raise their children and what qualities they form in them. In order to properly raise a child, it is necessary to know and understand him well, and this requires pedagogical and psychological knowledge. They help parents analyze the child's behavior and choose the right path for his upbringing. Parents are obliged to adhere to the rules of pedagogical and psychological ethics when raising children. In society, raising a child is not the personal business of parents, but their social duty. Parents are socially responsible for the upbringing of their children.

The value of a person is measured by the benefits he brings to society. Parents are the main educators of their children. Therefore, they should raise their children as noble virtues, knowledge and culture in the spirit of the best traditions of their people and family traditions. The moral formation of a child in a family begins with the birth of a child. It is formed under the influence of many factors. These factors include the nature of family relationships, the example of parents, their level of education, level of culture and their aesthetic culture, and ultimately the organization of the family. These factors constitute the content of moral education in the family and include a number of features: In some families, the upbringing of children is the sole

responsibility of the mother, while the father refrains from doing this. In the current environment, spiritual and moral relations based on universal and national values, reflecting oriental moral features, are being established in families, and legal, moral and spiritual foundations in families are being improved.

If a healthy moral environment, a culture of interaction, and moral principles do not take deep roots in the home, it is inevitable that a void and negative situations will arise in the family. In fact, each family, as a social system and structure, performs certain functions in front of society. When talking about the social functions of the family, it is necessary to take into account, on the one hand, the influence of society on the family, and on the other hand, the place of the family in the general social system, the social (public) functions that the family solves. It should be noted here that the family performs the following main functions:

- economic;
- reproductive;
- educational;
- recreational;
- communicative;
- regulatory.

The above does not constitute a single classification of the main functions of the modern family. Because, in some sources, such functions as: continuation of the lineage, educational, economic and mutual assistance are indicated as important functions of the modern family. The preschool educational organization defines as its main task the creation of a positive psychological microclimate and conditions in the organization in order to ensure the maximum development of the personality of each child and his readiness for the next stage of development. It is very important for preschool children to understand their "I" in the family. Educators and psychologists have studied the problems of the family, its traditions and customs, the influence of the family on the formation of the child's personality in many studies. The child is not only the product of the educational influence of parents. He understands and accepts his family in his own way. He determines his place in the family in interaction and realizes himself as a person in the family. Children assess the events taking place in the family differently than adults.

Only when we learn to see the world around us through the eyes of a child can we understand them correctly, help them with their worries and sorrows. Today's preschool pedagogy studies issues such as the perception of a child as a person in the family and the impact on the development of his social characteristics, the formation of ideas about social roles within the framework of family relationships, the formation of communication skills and competencies through imitation of adults. In short, if a healthy environment, harmony, mutual understanding, mutual respect, kindness reign in every family, and if fathers and mothers fulfill their rights and duties in the formation of social characteristics in raising children in the family, then prosperity, social environment, spiritual values will be formed in the family, and family life and child upbringing will be stable. Through this, we can bring the future generation to maturity, as our ancestors dreamed.

A child is the joy of the family, the support of parents, the lifeblood of society. He is the successor of our life and lineage, the fruit of our dreams, family pride, our bright future, our laughing happiness. However, upbringing is a difficult task, and parents do not always achieve the desired results in raising a child. The family is a part of society, in which a new person is born; it is the primary school of life for this small social group. Parents, as the first teachers and educators of the child, must first of all be mentally prepared.

## REFERENCES

1. Djumaniyazovna, M. A. (2021). The Importance of Innovation Clusters In The Construction Of The Third Renaissance Foundation. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(06), 194-197.

2. Abdullaeva, M. D. (2021). The importance of familiarizing preschool and primary school children with the social norms of speech. *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(1), 920-925.
3. Abdullaeva, M. D. (2021). Social norms related to the activities of primary school children. *Academicia: an international multidisciplinary research journal*, 11(2), 226-231.
4. Abdullaeva, M. D. (2021). Education of preschool children. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(2), 1262-1270.
5. Abdullayeva, M. D., Dehkanaliyeva, M. R. (2023). Issue of Intellectual Development of Students (in the Example of Primary Class). *Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal (MRJ)*, 2(10), 98-101.
6. Abdullayeva, M. D. (2023). Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilariga ijtimoiy me'yorlar asosida nutqiy savodxonlikni o'rgatish. *International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 11(11), 506-508.
7. Djumaniyazovna, A. M. (2022). Ways to improve social skills in primary school students based on socio-legal norms. *Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities*, 4, 17-20.
8. Djumaniyazovna, M. A. (2022). Introduction of preschool and primary school age children to social and legal norms. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(3), 176-178.