## "THE INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**Zeripboyeva Kumushoy Jamoladdin's daughter**
Ajiniyoz, a 2nd-year student of the Faculty of Pedagogy at the Ellikqal'a State Pedagogical Institute, in the initial education direction."
Phone number: +998 88 474 17 04
zeripbayevakumushoy@gmail.com
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**Summary:** The abstract discusses the factors contributing to the socialization of primary school students, focusing on the influence of biological factors and the socialization processes. It highlights the impact of genetic heritage, external environment, and development on a child.

**Key terms:** socialization trends, individual, biological factors, heritage, development, social environment, and social roles.

Today, in our country, reforms are being carried out in every field, all for the future, for the younger generation. In order to secure our country among international nations, competitive personnel are being trained. Notably, special attention is being given to the initial education and upbringing process, with unique approaches, teaching methods, and interactive techniques are being introduced, utilized in classroom activities, and applied by experienced educators with international experience. This contributes to the development of our New Uzbekistan.

The environmental and biological factors play a crucial role in the socialization processes of a child. As an individual shapes up as a person, they start to express their views on society, family, beliefs, and their perception of the surrounding. This means that a child begins to form their own values, curiosity emerges. The primary developmental period of a child aligns with the time of the primary school. The reason is that they step out of the play environment, they are directed towards knowledge, and start developing an interest in understanding the essence of education and upbringing. There is some significance of heritage in the child's developmental process. However, inheritance plays a role in bringing out their abilities during the child's development. But, in the child's development, the lack of attention to nurturing their abilities can lead to the suppression of their talents. It is possible to shape a child by teaching them their abilities, engaging with them individually, and fostering their development. Assisting them in reaching their peak in life is possible, yielding good results through effective action. If we neglect a child's development and don't pay attention to their upbringing, insisting on their talents and abilities, the child might lose their potential. Movement can lead to success. In the process of educating and developing the child, nurturing their inherited abilities and bringing them to the forefront is possible through continuous effort. If both elements are equal in a child's life, it is considered a successful process. However, every child is born into the world with unique abilities and talents. To be successful, the child needs to be born with a natural inclination and unique abilities. In cases where parents are knowledgeable, the child acquires the ability to quickly absorb knowledge.

Nevertheless, it is crucial to pay special attention to factors influencing the child's socialization, such as biological factors, and to guide the child towards independent thinking. This means not just imposing everything on the child but allowing them to develop their own opinions, encouraging the child to be an independent thinker, considering everything useful and purposeful for them, not just filling their minds with words, but showing them in action. Because a child is curious about what they hear, not just what they are told, and they learn by seeing it in action. This makes the value of words indispensable. How can meaningful words influence a child? It is important to use words that convey the meaning of the conversation, and to show the essence of words through actions until the child understands.

In social life, the role of children is also crucial. According to the views of psychologists D. Mid and T. Shybuta on social roles, it is a widespread and effective method that has developed over a long period, ensuring a person's optimal behavior in specific situations.[1:52] The previously mentioned ideas discuss the roles and optimal actions of healthy children, while D. Morenko suggests considering the views on patients. It provides the opportunity for the patient to perform a role they desire but cannot achieve in reality.[2:53] These perspectives demonstrate that every member of society is worthy of attention.

Social roles require a global perspective, understanding world culture and knowledge about global issues. In this context, it is evident that the socialization processes of children directly and positively influence their optimal levels of behavior, progressing through various stages of development. Therefore, in introductory classroom materials, much information about biological factors, such as mega factors, is presented. Students are introduced to prominent figures, young talents (highlighting the achievements of their peers is important), and information related to famous directors and companies is incorporated, making the learning process engaging and informative.

"Development is a complex process, from simple to intricate, from lower to higher, involving the transition from old qualities to new situations, renewal, the emergence of something new, the decline of the old, and the quantitative change ensuring the qualitative change. The source of development lies in the struggle between contradictions."[3:111] Children's development is a continuous process that involves learning simple things initially, but as they progress through school, their thoughts, perceptions of the world, and worldview change over certain months and years. In other words, their development moves from the simple, such as having difficulty pronouncing the letter "R" to reading, repeating, and paying attention, resulting in a clear pronunciation of the letter "R." Children can open the first door to progress by learning from simple to complex.

The change from old to new characteristics becomes evident in children's daily habits. For instance, a child who used to struggle with the pronunciation of the letter "R" can overcome this difficulty over time. They may develop new habits or interests, like enjoying sweets or watching animated movies. Suppose a child used to come home straight after school. In that case, they might eat the food their mother prepared, as their body craves sweet things, unlike before when they demanded salty food. These changes do not happen overnight; as time passes, old habits in children start to fade away. Now, children begin to interact with society and initiate socialization processes.

Replacing the old characteristics, new habits emerge in children's lives, serving their upbringing and growth. Changes in quantity lead to changes in quality in children's behaviors. Initially, children fulfill given tasks in lessons, but they do not possess a specific character.

Besides, whether girls (e.g., washing dishes without being asked, although their previous actions were not always neat) or boys (e.g., a boy imitating his father, who is a farmer, but refusing to water the crops, leading to conflicts) perform tasks at home or fulfill duties, they might not evaluate whether it is done correctly or not. How will they evaluate it? When teachers check their tasks at home, students understand if they did not receive the expected score or if their parents noticed the work they had done, resulting in understanding. Now, gradual changes in character start to appear in children. Their primary goal becomes achieving excellence in character, receiving high grades, or impressing their parents with the quality of their work. Even if they have an assignment to complete or a task to accomplish at home, their main objective is not to complete the task but to obtain recognition for their character or to draw attention to their accomplished tasks. It is at this point that development in children becomes apparent, and we eagerly await superior results from them."

"Ushinski, in his first books, introduces children to his contemporaries such as Tyutchev, Nekrasov, Ogarev, Turgenev, as well as works by Karamzin, Lermontov, and Krilov. The arrangement of the book is as follows: it starts with introducing the child to familiar and unfamiliar things related to their nature, people, and society, expanding and deepening their knowledge."

The content of the passage indicates that the real life environment that surrounds a child, living with their own views and perceptions, influences the personal development and orientation of the child towards new or familiar things. Indeed, the socialization process broadens the child's understanding of societal values, and the child begins to form new ideas. For example, encountering a situation not experienced in their daily life, children learn new skills by adapting to new conditions. Adults strive to overcome such situations because the child starts to seek a way out of these situations, and children may not be afraid, but rather exhibit a curious exploration in their initial states, i.e., such situations start to emerge in their lives from an early age.

Later, children become familiar with such situations. The child does not fear, and the desire to find a solution to the situation begins to emerge. This reflects the child's interaction with the surrounding environment and socialization processes, contributing to the development of the child's thoughts and acquaintance with unfamiliar things, leading to an introduction to new concepts in their lives, rather than causing fear. Instead, it sparks curiosity and encourages the child to move forward in society.

In summary, socialization is crucial for the child's development. It starts with the child's immediate family, later involving relatives, and subsequently, the community, school, and other environments or surroundings. It instills in the child the importance of respecting individuals, families, and people in their lives, as well as integrating into society, developing their own ideas, and becoming familiar with new and unfamiliar things. This contributes significantly to the child's development, with the ultimate goal being to guide the child towards an independent life, as the youth are the builders, the developers, and the saviors of our future.

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