

significantly influences their developing sense of self. In the infant and toddler years, teachers who are called to deal with children 0-3 know and understand that their job is to establish for the children a kind of the second womb; this second womb is produced in a carefully planned environment. The infant can safely transition from the unconscious absorbent mind to the consciousness of the second stage of development on the first plane in this sacred and safe place. To establish the kinds of surroundings suited for the best growth of the child in the spiritual embryo, teachers still have work to do in integrating this crucial practice into daily interactions with kids and families. To attain this, there is a need to raise cultural consciousness, which is the process of cultivating self-awareness of culture, which can lead to a deeper understanding of other people's cultures and their settings (Carruyo & Uniit, 2021).

Along with biological and environmental elements, culture is a dynamic component that affects health. Cultural family customs and children's health are closely intertwined (Chiao, 2018). Children's social and emotional development as well as the development of their motor and cognitive skills, are significantly influenced by their cultural background. The distinct cultural influences infants experience from birth, such as food, language, art, and religion, impact how they develop emotionally, socially, physically, and linguistically. The social culture has an impact on our development from the time of birth and continues to do so as we mature. A child's development of values, language, belief systems, and a sense of who they are as people and as members of society, for instance, can be influenced by their culture. These cultural influences can be transmitted to children in various ways, including through their parents, their surroundings, and the media. Influencing parental beliefs, which influence parenting behaviors, is another way culture is preserved and transmitted.