

THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND ITS PLACE IN SOCIETY

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Annotation:

Socialization is an interactive communication process that involves both individual development and personal influences, namely the personal reception and interpretation of all social messages, but also the dynamics and content of social influences. Thus, socialization is a complex process that is based on the theory of social learning, learning which is a fundamental mechanism of assimilation of social experience. Although retaining a certain autonomy, man and society form an indissoluble unity, and society is generated by the relationship between its members. The socialization term is expressed in the literature by social learning, culture, etc.

Keywords: Socialization, integration, education, social skills, social learning, skill, the process of development, social influences,

An individual is a member of a particular society. A person is a person who enters into social relations, has a high level of consciousness, and participates in social development. The most basic sign of a person is that he is the owner of conscious activity. It is well known that human consciousness is formed only in society, in the interaction with others, in the acquisition of social experience through language. Consequently, an individual can also become an individual only in society.

In order for a person to be called a social being, he needs socio-economic life and upbringing. That is why the science of pedagogy is a child's development as an individual must determine the laws of its all-round development, the objective and subjective factors that affect it, the periods associated with the process of development. In the development of man into a perfect human being, his goal-based behaviour is some of the results of the perfection of the qualities of the will we need to know that it can overcome its shortcomings, overcome its difficulties.

This means that human beings change, form and develop throughout their life activities. Development during childhood, adolescence and adolescence is extremely strong. The influence of social and biological factors on a person's development and behaviour is not always the same.

Because it also affects his behaviour, attitudes, relationships, age, knowledge, habits, experience and situation reaches.

For example, different children react differently to the same effects, which also depends on what the child needs. The person actively analyzes, assimilates, transforms the social experience for himself - during this process he is formed as a person. As a person is formed, external influences, including social influences, affect his inner world, psychology affect different people differently depending on. For example, the same assessment is different affects students differently.

A person develops according to the rules of the society in which he lives. It enjoys the material and spiritual wealth of society. Participates in the creation of material and spiritual wealth. If this the higher the material and spiritual wealth of a society, the greater its impact on the individual, and vice versa.

On the other hand, in the process of creating one's own material and spiritual wealth through labour, a person improves his consciousness, life, and living conditions. A person goes through a complex developmental process throughout life, as a result of which he becomes a person. Therefore, we must understand the individual as a product of a particular social system.

The process of development of a person does not go smoothly, the influence of factors influencing development is different, that is, a person matures as a result of positive and negative influences. Of course, social factors are human personality has an effective effect on the formation of all-round.

In particular, educators need to be aware that all of the factors that determine a child's characteristics, character, and behaviour during a particular developmental period are affected together.

The concept of a person refers to a person and serves to express a specific person, that is, a member of a particular society. In order to be a person, a person must developmentally, feel like a whole person, and be different from others with his or her characteristics and qualities.

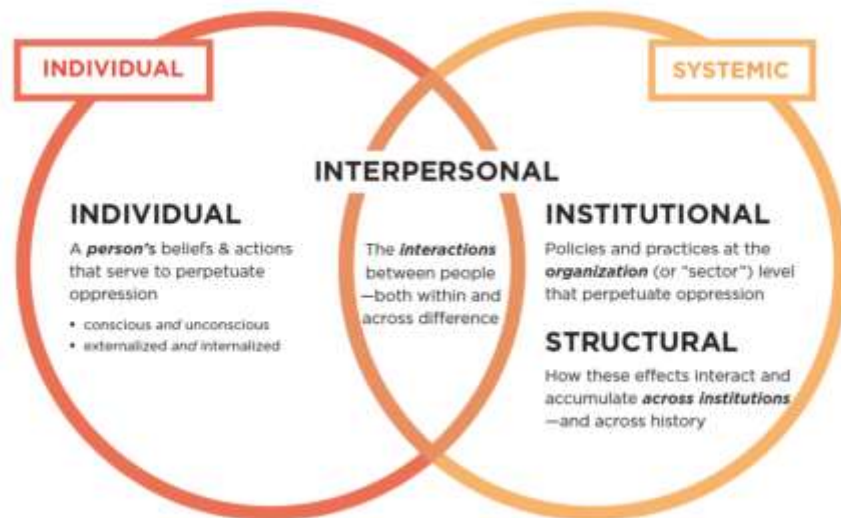


Fig 1. The socialization of the younger generation into society is diversity

Conscious mastery of the knowledge system promotes the development of logical thinking, memory, attention, perception, mental ability, inclination and ability.

The tasks of mental education are:

- ✚ mastering a certain amount of scientific knowledge;
- ✚ formation of scientific outlook;
- ✚ development of mental strength, abilities and talents;
- ✚ development of interest in learning;
- ✚ increase cognitive activity;
- ✚ development of the need to regularly replenish their knowledge, increase the level of general secondary education and special vocational training.

Individuality is the deep knowledge and consideration of the child's personal characteristics and living conditions in the implementation of the educational process. An individual approach is important in demonstrating students' intellectual abilities, curiosity, and talent. The child's actions are formed as a result of his participation in the process of conscious, social relations.

A person is a member of a certain society, he is psychologically developed, he differs from others by his characteristics and behaviour. The national model of training also defines the person as the main subject and object of the system of training, the consumer of educational services and their implementer.

The state policy in the field of training is aimed at educating a person intellectually and spiritually, to achieve his full development. The implementation of this social requirement guarantees the right of every citizen to education, creativity, intellectual development and work in a particular profession. In order for a person to become a person as a social being, he needs social conditions and upbringing. It is through these that a person develops as a person and becomes a person. Development is a complex process of movement, from simple to complex, from bottom to top, from old qualities to new ones, renewal, the emergence of new, the disappearance of old, the transition from quantitative to qualitative change. The source of its development is the struggle between opposites.

The development of the child's personality is based on the philosophical doctrine that man is a social being. At the same time, man is a living, biological being. Hence, the laws of nature's development are also important in its development. Also, when an individual is valued as a whole, his development is influenced by biological and social laws, which are inseparable. This is because a person's activities, lifestyle, age, education, life experience, as well as other tragic situations and illnesses affect him. People change throughout their lives. He develops both socially and mentally, and if the upbringing of the child is appropriate, he will develop as a member of society and take his rightful place in a complex system of social relations. Because development is influenced by upbringing. In order to see and evaluate a person's qualities correctly, it is necessary to observe them in different relationships. This means that in order to properly solve the task of personal development, it is necessary to know well the factors that affect his behaviour, as well as personality traits. It is important to know and take into account the laws of growth and development in order for upbringing to have an effective effect on the child. Thus, there is a two-way link between development and upbringing. Factors influencing personal development. In science, there has long been a debate about how to determine the relationship between the influence of biological and social factors on human development as a person.

Representatives of the reformist movement that emerged in the philosophy of the 16th century, on the other hand, overestimated the role of the offspring in the development of the individual and denied the role of the social environment and upbringing.

Another trend in foreign psychology is behaviourism, which originated in the early twentieth century, and its representatives are said to have been passed down from generation to generation and given to man by nature. This doctrine is represented by the American scientist E. Thorndike.

The current of pragmatism and its representatives D.D.Yul and A.Combe also base the development of the individual from a biological point of view. They see development as a quantitative change. By absolutizing the role of the offspring, they see it as crucial to human destiny.

This means that a group of foreign scientists link development to biological (hereditary) factors. The development of representatives of the philosophical current against the biological current is determined by the social factor. Representatives of this trend show that the physical and mental development of a child's personality depends on the environment in which he lives.

The environment is all the external influences on the human environment. From this point of view, it is concluded that upbringing can help a child to adapt to the social conditions in which he lives. They see the role of the social environment as a decisive factor. This means that the development of a human being as a person, the development of a person as a person, the generation (biological factor), the social environment (living conditions of the child), as well as the purposeful upbringing are equally important. The influence of these factors is determined by the teachings of advanced pedagogical scientists, psychologists and philosophers.

In philosophy, the individual is seen as a complex reality in social life associated with the society. They believe that an individual's spiritual wealth depends on his relationships. Indeed, a person develops and matures on the basis of labour activity. Man creates conditions, and conditions create man. This, in turn, reflects human activity. Because a person is a product of a certain social system. Society can realize or destroy certain possibilities of personal development.

Philosophers consider the individual to be a part of nature. These are the buds of ability in a person and represent the idea that education is necessary for his development.

The development of society creates ample opportunities for the development of the individual. This means that there is an integral relationship between the individual and society.

Thus, the development of the human personality in society takes place under the influence of nature, the environment, the complex relationship between man, a man actively influences them, and in this way changes his life and his nature.

The influence of the social environment on the individual is also important. This is done through an educational system.

First, education acquires knowledge and information that cannot be provided by the environment and develops skills and competencies related to labour and technical activities.

Second, because of upbringing, birth defects are changed and the person matures.

Third, with the help of education, the negative effects of the environment can be eliminated.

Fourth, education sets goals for the future.

At different stages of the development of society, pedagogy has interpreted their importance and proportion in the formation of man in different ideological and political influences. Inheritance of innate abilities is also important, for example, in science and pedagogy.

For example, children in some alcoholic families may have some inherited mental illness. Children of healthy people have a high level and quality of the mental activity. All the spiritual qualities of a person are enslaved as a result of his life activities, such as the labour of man as a result of his interaction with the environment.

Humans are not innately endowed with any social or non-social program of behaviour. The process of formation of personality traits for each person starts from scratch in practice. The social environment is in many ways directly related to social conditions.

The social image of a person is a product of the socio-economic relations established in this society, in the country, which determines his class affiliation to the social and state system, the specifics of social-industrial relations, citizenship of this or that state.

Changes in living conditions in urban and rural areas of human development, population growth in the country, increase in births, increase or decrease in life expectancy, changes in the age of marriage, distribution of labour, in a market economy, ie classes are entrepreneurs, the emergence of business, trader, banker, management depends in many ways.

Given that the effects of the environment are often spontaneous, education is a purposeful influence, carried out in a planned manner and it also has a direct and positive effect on the situation in the environment. Because in education, the things that cannot be given an environment are studied, the acquisition of knowledge, information, skills and competencies related to labour and technical activities are acquired.

✚ Congenital defects due to education, either altered or congenital ability can develop talent and develop a person delivered;

✚ Elimination and loss of education under the influence of the environment possible;

✚ Education and upbringing always have a goal for the future.

The family plays a major role in the formation of the individual as the basic unit of society. The positive qualities of a person are formed in the family. Preschool education is enriched with new collective qualities in institutions. In schools, lyceums, gymnasiums, along with the formation of knowledge, talents and skills in the age of maturity, positive human qualities are further refined.

Under the influence of out-of-school cultural and educational institutions and radio and television media, personal qualities are adapted to society and the environment.

The active nature of the human mind is especially evident in the process of physical training and sports. Man makes his body the object of his conscious will, deliberately setting himself a program of certain actions and factors of action, improving the functioning of his organism, increasing his motor skills and general vitality. Through such action, it affects external nature and, while changing it, also changes its own nature.

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