



PERSONAL SOCIALIZATION AND INSTITUTIONS

Umrzakova Gulchehra Abdurasuljon qizi
Alfraganus University, Faculty of Pedagogy,
2nd Year Student, Psychology (Types of Activity)

Abstract

This article examines the assessment of social norms, values, and expectations that influence people's behavior and decisions, and how family strength depends on the relationships, responsibilities, roles, and gender roles formed through these norms. Social norms vary across national cultures and ethnic traditions, and explore how family life is organized, relationships, and conflict resolution methods differ in each society.

Keywords: Norms, personality, social life, values, norms, attitude, identity, affective component, socialization.

Introduction

SHAXS IJTIMOIYLASHUVI VA USTANOVKALAR

Umrzaqova Gulchehra Abdurasuljon qizi
Alfraganus Universiteti, Pedagogika fakulteti, Psixologiya
(faoliyat turlari) yo'nalishi 2-bosqich talabasi

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy ustanovkalar insonlarning xulq-atvori va qarorlariga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan ijtimoiy normalar, qadriyatlar va kutilmalarini baholash hamda oila mustahkamligi ushbu ustanovkalar orqali shakllangan o'zaro munosabatlar, mas'uliyat, rollar va gender rollariga bog'liqligi aks etgan. Ijtimoiy ustanovkalar milliy madaniyat va etnik an'analarga qarab farq qiladi va har bir jamiyatda oila hayotining qanday tashkil etilishi, o'zaro munosabatlar va konfliktlarni hal qilish usullari har xilligini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ustanovklar, shaxs, ijtimoiy hayot, qadriyatlar, normalar, attitud, xima xillik, .affektiv komponent, sotsializatsiya.



Introduction

Today, the changes taking place in the psychology of citizens of our independent country, their lives, their values, their profession, their relationships with their family and loved ones, are increasingly embodying the main content and essence of the ideology of national independence. In this sense, the scope and weight of the tasks facing social psychology, which is an important branch of psychology, are great.

Social institutions are social systems and structures that organize the activities of society, form its norms, values, and standards. They usually govern the behavior, decisions, and interactions of people

The place of each of us in society, when and under what conditions it arose, and our integration into society is called socialization in psychology.

So, socialization is the process of acquiring social experience by a person and actively mastering it in the process of life and activity. Simply put, socialization is the process of each individual joining society, accepting its norms, requirements, expectations and influences, showing them in every action and interaction, and, if necessary, being able to influence others with this social experience.

Socialization primarily implies the process of carrying out various activities in communication and cooperation between people. The influence exerted on a person from the outside is not absorbed in a simple, mechanical way, but is perceived subjectively in different ways from the point of view of the inner psyche of each person, the characteristics of reflecting the world. That is why the same social environment and the same influences cause different actions by people.

For example, let's take students of an academic lyceum consisting of 10-15 students. Their perception of knowledge, science, their parents' expectations of them, the lessons given by teachers and the information, sources and a number of other factors are the same. However, each of these 15 students perceives these influences in their own, unique way, and this is reflected in their achievements, academic performance and abilities. This indicates that the processes of socialization and individualization that we have emphasized above are interrelated and mutually contradictory processes.

We call the conditions under which socialization processes occur social institutions. Such institutions include, starting from the family, the neighborhood, official state



institutions (kindergarten, school, special education centers, universities, labor collectives), as well as informal associations and non-governmental organizations. Among these institutions, the role of the family and the neighborhood is unique in our conditions. The initial social experience and elements of social behavior in a person are formed precisely in the family, in the system of family relations. That is why our people have a proverb that says “a bird does what it sees in a nest.” That is, the initial patterns of personal qualities are obtained in the family, and this pattern is polished and improved under the influence of other groups in society. In our Uzbek conditions, along with the family, the neighborhood also plays an important educational and socializing role. That is probably why sometimes they ask which neighborhood a person is from and then draw a conclusion, that is, there is a difference between neighborhoods, and this difference is reflected in people's psychology. For example, if a good bride comes from one neighborhood, they look for a girl from this neighborhood. That is, the social environment in this neighborhood contributed to the girls growing up to be smart, intelligent, and beautiful. For example, in some neighborhoods, it has become a habit to get up early and sweep the streets and doors, and not all families violate this custom.

A similar system of norms determines the differences, advantages and disadvantages of each street and neighborhood from each other, and the latter have a direct impact on the socialization of young people growing up in this neighborhood.

Another important source of socialization is schools and other educational institutions. It is here that the processes of socialization and upbringing are specially intensified. Our social perceptions are such that we perceive school as a place where we receive education, where the child assimilates the system of knowledge. But in fact, this is a place where socialization takes place in educational tools. Here we are not referring to educational subjects such as "Spiritual Lessons", "Ethics and Psychology", which have been deliberately organized and introduced in recent years. We are talking about the educational role of each lesson, the conditions in the school as a whole, and the general environment. For example, during a lesson, the teacher is completely absorbed in explaining a new lesson. In his eyes, only the lesson, the content of the topic and the goal set for it are the main ones. But in fact, the teacher's behavior during this process, his clothing, his subjective attitude to the topic, and, moreover, his attitude to the students in the



entire class are all determining factors that are important for social experience. From this point of view, a teacher who meets the tastes, expectations and requirements of students is recognized by children, otherwise the teacher's influence will only have a negative resonance. Similarly, the environment created in each class also plays a big role. In some classes, mutual cooperation and camaraderie are well established, and there are favorable conditions for creative discussions and debates in the group. This environment naturally directs the social behavior of its members only in a positive direction.

Another important socialization environment is work teams. The importance and uniqueness of this environment is that a person usually comes here when he is already quite mature, has some experience, and has formed his ideas about life. In addition, the acquired specialty, acquired labor skills and knowledge are also very important and affect the nature of social norms in this environment. But still, the person is influenced by whom and what kind of interaction environment is one of the important criteria for his socialization in adulthood. Therefore, one of the main motives for getting a job is what the team is like, the interaction here, who the leader is and his attitude to the team, and often the issue of salary is studied after these.

Therefore, a good, healthy spiritual environment in work teams, relationships based on justice and sincerity play a big role in the fate of every person.

Speaking about the socialization of the individual, it should be said that socialization is a purely socio-psychological concept, it is the process of an individual's integration into the social environment, assimilation of social influences and active entry into the communication system. This process is two-way, on the one hand, the individual actively accepts social influences, and on the other hand, he manifests them in his behavior and relationships in life. This process occurs naturally in a normal individual, because the individual has the need to be a person and the opportunity and necessity to be a person. Therefore, from the moment a child is born and joins the social environment, it is possible to observe the desire to be a person in him, the process of his formation (for example, the need for direct emotional communication in infants).

Socialization or formation of the individual has its own sphere, stages and institutions.



The formation of a personality is carried out mainly in three areas:

- 1) the sphere of activity, that is, throughout life, a person is directly or indirectly involved in various activities, in this process the spectrum of activities expands and enriches. Each type of activity requires special qualities, skills and abilities, knowledge from the individual, and his activity in satisfying them forms a complex of his own socio-psychological characteristics;
- 2) the sphere of communication, especially the communication systems of preschool age and adolescence, which form a number of socio-psychological qualities in the child, as a result of which he acquires an active life position and manages to imagine his place in society.
- 3) the sphere of self-awareness, that is, the process of changing the image of the "I" from year to year, first realizing that one is different from others, the ability to act independently, think independently, and then developing self-evaluation, understanding, and control - these are also components of the psychology of an active person.

There are these stages of personal socialization. For example, the first stage is the stage before labor activity, which includes the child's preschool age and school years. The importance and uniqueness of socialization during this period is that during this period, mainly the external social environment and social influences are actively absorbed into the mind, an important stage is passed in preparation for independent life. The second stage - the period of labor activity - this period is associated with the years of maturity of a person, and the social influences absorbed in previous periods are directly manifested in active activity, in the system of interpersonal relationships. Having acquired a profession, having chosen a clear life path, All the social qualities that are manifested in a person who marries and raises the next generation are the product of this period.

Finally, the third stage is the period after work, which mainly includes those who are entering old age after active work.

During this period, the socialization of the individual continues, because now the experience gained in previous periods is transferred to others, and accordingly, specific changes occur in the structure of the individual.

When we talk about the conditions in which this process occurs - institutions, we mean the role of the family, children's institutions, schools, other institutions, labor collectives at different times.



Social institutions affect the development and change of society. They are updated over time, new social norms and values are formed, and through this, changes in society occur. This process occurs, for example, through the renewal of social norms or the transformation of old systems. At the same time, social institutions serve the development of important values in society, such as social justice, equality, and human rights.

Conclusion

Social institutions are important components of social systems that form the norms, values, and standards of society. They regulate the activities of society, guide people's behavior, and play an important role in ensuring the stability of society. Social institutions show people how to interact, what behavior to perform, and what values to value.

In short, social institutions, as a force that organizes and governs society, shape its norms, values, and standards, and determine the place of people in social life. Their changes indicate the social, political, and cultural development of society. An in-depth study of the concept of social institutions allows us to better understand the changes and development processes in society.

REFERENCES:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. "Ta'lim va ilm-fan: Kelajakni shakllantiruvchi omil". Toshkent-2020;
2. Ядов В.А. "О диспозиционное регуляции социального поведения // Методологические проблемы социальной психологии" Москва-1975, 5-бет;
3. Узнадзе Д.Н. "Психологические исследования". Москва-1966, 8-бет;
4. Akramova F.A. "Ijtimoiy psixologiya (o'quv qo'llanma)". Toshkent-2007;
5. Karimova, N. Sh. (2021). Psixologik maslahat va o'qitish metodlari. Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya.
6. Axmedov, B. (2020). Mahalla va jamoatchilikning ijtimoiy-psixologik roli. Toshkent: Innovatsiya markazi.