

# Appearance Of Socialization And Psychological Characteristics During Adolescence

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**Abstract:** This article presents a review of information on the topic of forming the spiritual and psychological image of young people today and the social psychological factors affecting youth education based on scientific theoretical sources, Greek and foreign scientists, Eastern scholars. and also in the scientific and practical aspects, the factors of socialization of students during adolescence, the duties and responsibilities of the teacher and parents in educational and communicative activities are highlighted.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Today, in the focus of the research conducted around the world, the need to educate the young generation to be spiritually mature, mentally and physically healthy, patriotic, selfless people, to raise the new generation to adulthood, one of the main stages of the continuous education system is the adolescent age studying in general secondary educational institutions. It creates a need for studies devoted to the study of social-psychological features of the socialization of students and the development of social behavior.

The phenomenon of globalization is the spread of scientific achievements in the formation of the social, political, and cultural environment, as well as the harmonization of various values on a universal basis, it is the state of deviation as a means of ideological influence, the emergence of moral threats that cause various criminal acts, the security of humanity, the national interests of states. , it can be recognized that it has become a serious threat to ensure a stable future for future generations. In this regard, the need to research psychological features of socialization and

development of social behavior in adolescent students is increasing.

The negative consequences of the processes of globalization, with their scope, influence, and increasingly mass nature, are attacking the national spirituality of the peoples of the less developed and now developing countries, eroding their soil and preparing the ground for their destruction in the future under the influence of mass spirituality. This aggression is being carried out not only through mass media - television, internet or mobile phones, but also through economic deprivation, which is necessary for people's life and livelihood.

## 2 Materials and Methods

"Although two opposite poles have disappeared in the world, the conflict of ideologies expressing different goals and interests has not stopped. It must be said openly that the purpose of these disputes is to capture the hearts of people, especially young people, to influence the minds and feelings of a nation or people in a certain country or region, to make them subordinate to their worldview, to make them morally weak and submissive. Thought addiction and thought

slavery are more terrible than any economic or political addiction" [5] From this point of view, it is important to inculcate a healthy lifestyle in adolescent students, to find effective mechanisms in this area.

Today, the upbringing of the behavior of the growing youth is evaluated at the level of the demand of the time. After all, "the new model of education leads to the formation of a free person who thinks independently in society. He has the opportunity to educate people who realize their value, have a strong will, full faith, and have a clear goal in life". In fact, only then will conscious marriage become the main criterion of community life. A person's behavior, manners, worldview and faith are important for a person to find his place in society, to have his position, to be able to quickly, effectively and at a high level enter into interpersonal relations. [7].

The Roman philosopher Seneca, thinking about good qualities, gave importance to the spiritual quality of a person: "The mind is the divine spirit given to the human body. If the perfection of spirit lies in the heart of people, this is true peace and humanity. "The perfection of the soul cannot be borrowed or bought, it must be cultivated." After all, the highest goal of development is to form a good-natured and wide-ranging worldview, that is, ideological immunity in every person," he admits. [6] H.Shaykhova writes in her book "Intellectual potential - the criterion of development": "spiritual renewal of society, development based on new content and essence is the self-thinking of the generation of the 21st century, deepening the intelligence, directing it to the realization of the goals of independence, historically formed spiritual and moral values. as a result of their development and improvement based on the principles of independence, it creates the need to form an idea and ideology" [6].

Therefore, the manners and worldview of the growing young generation, the problem of the perfect human being, are among the issues of deep interest. Because human social qualities and his perfection are the support and strength of society. It is necessary to emphasize that one of the most important principles of independence - formation of a mature generation of the 21st century, education of society members as owners of social, political, legal and moral potential -

are the main tasks of our national spiritual and moral values, especially the national idea and national ideology.

Uzbek pedagogic scientist O. Musurmonova emphasizes the need to take a responsible look at the upbringing of young people and their social behavior and: "... education is a product of consciousness, but at the same time it is also a factor that determines the level of consciousness and its development. Educating people who realize their value, have a strong will, full faith, and have a clear goal in life is one of the issues that cannot be postponed today. Therefore, it is inevitable that the education of young people who strive for goodness, maturity, and perfection will serve a higher purpose.

Sh.A.Abdullaeva's doctoral dissertation on the topic "Pedagogical bases of diagnosing the level of education of adolescents and correcting their behavior": "The realization of national identity in the social policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the creation of harmony between the individual and the society through the assimilation of national and universal values, the satisfaction of the growth of needs from private to general it requires research and development of pupils' and students' abilities, talents, internal capabilities, unique individual-psychological characteristics in every respect"[8]. Consequently, it is impossible to increase the effectiveness of education and training in educational processes without determining the level of formation, mental development and education of the young generation as a person and subject. [1].

As for the interpretation of the concept of "value" in psychological research, it is emphasized that the subject's attitude to social norms and traditions, his personal focus on highlighting necessary and important things for him, and the study of personal values are the subject of psychological research. In the Education encyclopedia it is defined as "Value is a concept used to show the general, socio-ethical, cultural and spiritual significance of certain events in reality."

O.Musurmonova noted: "From a pedagogical point of view, values are a cultural and educational tool that influences the development of consciousness and activity of the individual, his formation as an integral personality."

Continuing his opinion, the scientist describes the important pedagogical aspects in the education of students of adolescent and adolescent age. It focuses on the social education of general secondary school students to observe the moral norms established by the society and on behavior and social education, which is a product of consciousness to obey these norms. In his dissertation, the scientist said: "Adolescence (11-14 years) occupies a special place in the development of the human personality. It is an important stage of human development. In the period of adolescence, mental changes of great importance take place, stable, lasting positive feelings are manifested under the influence of education and upbringing, which are necessary for further development of a teenager in certain social life conditions. The psychological changes that are gradually occurring, the qualities that are being formed and the growth of the personality depend primarily on the nature of the activities of boys and girls of this age (studying, social work, games, sports, etc.). There are characteristics of a teenager that are different from other age periods, which are expressed in emotional and volitional qualities," he says. [7]

## 2.1 METHODS OF MODELING SOLAR BATTERY

G'.B. Shoumarov stated "... a person of adolescent age needs the help and support of sponsors who are stronger and more knowledgeable than him. In order for young people to imitate and follow, it is enough for a person to demonstrate the effect and effect of his behavior in an unexpected situation, in stressful situations. In youth, the motivation to deny universally accepted norms of behavior for the formation of the image of "I" is strongly manifested. Determining a person's place in life, clarifying his "I" is carried out as a result of comparing himself with different people with different fates. It is on the basis of this aspect that manipulators offer roles that fundamentally contradict the norms accepted in society to an individual who is not yet fully formed. The social requirements for personal maturity and maturity are explained and conveyed to him in the form of formal, boring, outdated, backward, unpromising demands" [9].

Uncertainty of social position, marginal social position, psychophysiological changes associated with physical development make adolescents vulnerable to the effects of various forms of ideological threats.

According to E.Goziyev, "instability of dreams, uncertainty of goals, intolerance of other opinions, haste are among the characteristics that are more common in youth. Such qualities strengthen the desire of teenagers to find people who are similar to them, not to consult and think with their parents and older people. According to their social affiliation and age, young people begin to unite in groups that can satisfy their needs in the process of recreation and communication. [7].

Dj. Dewey's "Person and His Place in Society", J.J. Piaget's Role of Environment in Child Development, D.B. Elkonin's "Importance of play in personality development", "Pedagogical psychology", V.V. Davidov's "Developmental educational theory", G. In Gardner's works such as "Factors affecting personality development", opinions are expressed about the description of personality, the influence of mental processes on the stages of its development, and the characteristics of social behavior in the management of activities. [10].

If we explain the issue from a psychological point of view, entering into a relationship with the components of nature and members of the society in different forms, with various characteristics, creates a periodical "temporary" change in the manners of dealing with them. Due to this change, success and failure, luck and bad luck, optimism and pessimism, romance and reality, sympathy and antipathy, progress and regression, enthusiasm and depression, activity and lethargy, stress resistance, lack of will, the first - positive and the second - negative mental phenomenon. originates. Violation of the stability of the emotional state, which ensures the smooth transition of activity, behavior, volitional qualities throughout life, casts doubt on the scientific data about the primary factor of success compared to it, and its assessment with the help of leading, general and private objective and subjective, important and insignificant criteria, symptoms, dimensions makes it necessary to rationally interpret the essence of this psychological issue. If this is the case, the problem of

analyzing the causes and driving forces of their nature based on specific evidence will arise" [7].

So, in human activity, the realization of his behavior and thinking process based on certain laws depends on both objective and subjective conditions. Objective conditions that cause natural factors, that is, the micro and macro environment, material existence, the availability of auxiliary means, their ability to meet high requirements, cause the disturbance of external stimuli. In addition to natural conditions, the occurrence of certain deficiencies and breakdowns causes defects, as a result of which mental experiences, mainly the activity of thinking, discipline, and goal orientation are disturbed.

Human nature can sometimes feel weak or powerless when faced with life's accidents. In the process of solving such problems, direct thinking serves. Therefore, in order to correctly analyze situations, solve problems, and act wisely, a person must have a sound mind. Since man is a conscious being, he has the ability to create, renew, improve, and change. But the components of nature, instincts, unconditioned reflexes show the effect.

"The will is manifested in the practical activity of a person, whether it is physical or mental, it serves for the correctness of thoughts and true expression of discussions."

According to the data of the science of world psychology, no one is protected from failure. It is known that physical, moral and mental perfection allows to think about a perfect person in the fundamental sense. As long as the level of perfection does not become the spiritual world of the subject, coincidences and emergency situations are not calmly accepted by the individual as normal events. [6].

French psychologist P. Jane (1857-1947) dealt with the problem of biological and social relations of mental development of a person.

According to A. Bandura, a representative of the social-cognitive direction in personality formation, "the analysis of human nature and reality is best understood from the point of view of the constant interaction of behavioral, cognitive and environmental factors" [11]. "This means that behavior, individual aspects and social perception are mutually determining decisive forces for understanding reality, that is, the environment

influences behavior, but it is the active sex in creating the social environment and environmental conditions that arise in people's daily problems. "[12]. "Indeed, the first phenomenon of pure learning can be directly observed in human behavior and the results of conversation." Although most of the behavioral and environmental influences on Bandura's determination process model are partly the product of human activity. The most striking aspect of Bandura's behavior is that the acquisition of a new behavior pattern is formed by sampling, when there is no internal step-by-step process.

J. Rotter is a psychologist who emphasizes the importance of social and cognitive variables in understanding personality. He also believes that a person is an active participant in the events that force him into his life. A special feature of Rotter's book is the concept of locus of control. "The controlling and basic structure of behavior can be learned in social situations, and this structure of behavior is inextricably linked with the needs of human relationships" [13]. To predict the potential of behavior in a specific reality, Rotter proposes the following formula. Behavioral potential = expectancy + reinforcement value.

In humanistic psychology, from the point of view of A. Maslow, the essence of a person is aimed at personal growth, creativity and self-realization in his constant development. For Maslow, reality represents an inextricable unity and community [11].

## 2.2 METHODS OF VAC

According to his theory, the healthy development of the human psyche depends on social relations, and the formation of a system of various relations between society and nature determines the growth of a person. He understands behavior as communication. This is, of course, nothing more than a person's personal attitude to the environment. According to P. Jane, the most valuable, significant, social action is expressed in cooperative activity; interpersonal external relations are the principle of development. P. Jane in her research four levels of psyche:

- a) increase in movement response;
- b) increase in perceptual activity;
- c) growth of personal-social movement (adapting one's own movement to other people);

g) justified the fact that there is growth of simple mental behavior (development of speech and thinking).

Swiss psychologist J. Piaget (1896-1980) recommends to study the maturation of human thinking in several periods:

1. Child - external environment - data processing.
2. Thinking: a) before the social era; b) social period.
3. Intellect (mind):

- ✓ sensorimotor - up to 2 years;
- ✓ before the operational period - 2-7(8);
- ✓ period of obvious operation - up to 7(8)-11(12) years;
- ✓ officially (formal) operation period - up to 11 (12) - 15 years old. [6].

According to the teachings of J. Piaget, the 3rd period of personality development, officially the operational period (11-15 years old), is the stage of transition to the formation of socialization characteristics of the adolescent student towards perfection and independence. In the formation of perfection, the issue of developing social behavior features is raised. Perfection consists of a set of knowledge and skills to protect the student's health and to direct his activities towards the development of society and goodness, as well as human protection from various medical, environmental, social, and economic threats that exist in modern life. [10].

Determining the learning indicators and the number of students in the experimental group and the number of students in the control group using the Yjnj, respectively, we get the following statistically grouped variation series, as well as the increase in moral categories and general cultural competence, the effectiveness of preventive measures with 4 points, legal literacy and the average effectiveness of legal culture was determined with 3 points, satisfactory educational activities with 2 points and unsatisfactory educational activities with 1 point.

From the table, it is possible to include the following designations on the indicators of the effectiveness of preventive measures and the indicators of the increase in legal literacy and legal culture among students.

The effectiveness of the dynamics of the development of behavior in the process of socialization in adolescents:

Indicators in the experimental group:

$$\begin{cases} X_i & 4; & 3; & 2; & 1; \\ n_i & 501; & 754; & 334; & 83; \end{cases}$$

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^4 n_i = 1672$$

Indicators in the control group:

$$\begin{cases} Y_j & 4; & 3; & 2; & 1; \\ m_j & 171; & 343; & 859; & 345; \end{cases}$$

$$m = \sum_{j=1}^4 m_j = 1718$$

**Figure 1**

according to the level of formation of behavior in the process of socialization in young people:

Indicators in the experimental group:

$$\begin{cases} X_i & 4; & 3; & 2; & 1; \\ n_i & 411; & 812; & 361; & 88; \end{cases}$$

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^4 n_i = 1672$$

Indicators in the control group:

$$\begin{cases} Y_j & 4; & 3; & 2; & 1; \\ m_j & 201; & 246; & 1031; & 240; \end{cases}$$

$$m = \sum_{j=1}^4 m_j = 1718$$

**Figure 2**

On the competence of socially active citizenship: Mastery indicators in the experimental group:

$$\begin{cases} X_i & 4; & 3; & 2; & 1; \\ n_i & 378; & 698; & 503; & 93; \end{cases}$$

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^4 n_i = 1672$$

Mastery rates in the control group:

$$\begin{cases} Y_j & 4; & 3; & 2; & 1; \\ m_j & 144; & 307; & 1122; & 145; \end{cases}$$

$$m = \sum_{j=1}^4 m_j = 1718$$

Figure 3

In order to facilitate statistical analysis, appropriate statistical probability formulas for  $n_i$  and  $m_j$  repetitions (frequency) from the above variational series

$$P_i = \frac{n}{n_i} \quad q_j = \frac{m}{m_j} \quad (1) \text{ We calculate based on}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 q_j = 1$$

Indicators in the experimental group:

$$\begin{cases} X_i & 4; & 3; & 2; & 1; \\ n_i & 0,25; & 0,43; & 0,28; & 0,04 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 P_i = 1$$

Indicators in the control group:

$$\begin{cases} Y_j & 4; & 3; & 2; & 1; \\ m_j & 0,12; & 0,18; & 0,56; & 0,14 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 q_j = 1$$

Based on the obtained results, the level of effectiveness of behavior development in adolescent students was analyzed mathematically and statistically, and the mean square deviation from the results found at the end of the experiment, sample variance, variation indicators, Student's selection criterion, degree of freedom based on this criterion, Pearson's compatibility criterion and reliable deviations were found.

In our republic, human rights and freedoms are declared as the highest value of children in our society without any defects, race, body color, gender, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national-ethnic or social origin, health and birth of the child, his parents. , guarantees that the rights will be ensured regardless of whether or not there is a legal guardian or any other circumstances. State and private institutions, courts, administrative or legislative bodies dealing with social issues in the society are responsible for ensuring the rights and interests of the child. After all, in the family, which is the main link of the society, children should be happy, grow up and have prosperity, mature in a healthy and harmonious manner. Each member of the family should have their dignity, rights and freedoms, equality and solidarity based on feelings of care, happiness and love. Formation of teenagers as individuals and subjects, intellectual development, growth of the level of upbringing, compliance with the norms of manners and behavior set by the society creates the basis for their functioning as equal citizens of the society in the future. For this purpose, it is important and necessary to improve the mechanisms of development of socialization qualities among students in adolescence in our country, and it is necessary to solve the problems of inculcating our country's policy, healthy lifestyle, and sanogenic thinking to the youth of our country.

## CONCLUSIONS.

Today, it is necessary to use two different technological approaches in the correction of behavioral defects of young people: preventive; rehabilitation.

In conclusion, educating young people in our society to be rich in meaning, freethinking, strong knowledge holders is in line with the age-old dreams and hopes of our ancestors, and the implementation of these tasks in the general secondary education system is a socio-psychological problem.

It is necessary to carry out educational activities in cooperation with educational institutions, family, community, and the general public. For this, it is necessary to expand the scope of spiritual and educational views of young people, to abandon polished methods and to develop a new, systematic methodology and pedagogical trainings that meet the requirements of the time. Social movement "Youth Union", "Women's Committees", "Neighborhood Activists", authorities on religious enlightenment, spirituality and moral education in the neighborhoods

should take an active part in the educational activities carried out on the basis of a systematic plan.

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- Explain in detail to the child that sitting for hours in front of the computer and phone is harmful to his mental and physiological health;
- Inculcate the rules of communication by using polite words such as thank you, please, excuse me, using the way of making a request or suggestion instead of giving an order to the child to do something;
- Explain to the child that the consequences of negative vices are bad with the help of detailed real-life examples, teach him to hate such vices as deceit, lies, greed, haste, arrogance, theft;
- Teach the child to love such beautiful qualities as loyalty, justice, generosity, honesty, gentleness, patience, gratitude, and be a personal example.

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