



CONCEPT, PROCESS AND MEANS OF SOCIALIZATION

Sarsenbayeva Raikhon Makhanbetovna

"ISFT" institution Associate Professor of "Preschool Education" Department,
Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences
Email rayhon.sarsenbaeva.64@mail.ru; +99890 9889097

Abstract. This article provides information about the concept of socialization, its processes and tools. In particular, the concepts of social, socialization, social adaptation, social environment and pedagogy, social pedagogy, their objects, subjects, and specific features are described.

Key words: Child, educator, kindergarten, social, socialization, adaptation process, social environment, development, development process, education process, socialization process, concept of socialization, means of socialization, social adaptation, social environment, pedagogy, social pedagogy, object, subject and its own characteristics.

It is known that the great Czech teacher Jan Amos Comenius, with his work *The Great Didactics* (1632), laid the foundation for the formation of pedagogical science as an independent science. Therefore, today pedagogy has more than 100 independent networks. One of them "Social Pedagogy" continues its activity as an independent science.

In fact, the science of "Social Pedagogy", like the science of "Pedagogy", studies the process and phenomena of education and training. However, it should also be noted that the science of "Social Pedagogy" in its own way studies the process and phenomena of education and upbringing. Because the uniqueness of this science is that it is embodied in the concept of "Social". The concept of "social" is based on the processes associated with individuals, various forms of interpersonal relationships.

From this we can conclude that if pedagogy is the science of educating the younger generation, then social pedagogy studies the patterns and phenomena associated with the integration of the child into society in the process of the educational process. It should also be mentioned here that the process of a child's "entry" into society is associated with the acquisition of a certain social experience (knowledge, skills, values, rules of behavior), which is called socialization. If we want to define the essence of social pedagogy by comparing its object and subject, then the following situation arises.

The object of both pedagogy and social pedagogy is the child, but the subjects of study are different. The subject of pedagogy is the laws of the upbringing of the child, and the subject of social pedagogy is the laws of the child's socialization. Therefore, social pedagogy studies

society and social relations and tries to determine how people interact with each other, why they unite in groups and other social problems of society.

“In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, goal 39: Bring the quality of education in the preschool education system to a new level. Implementation of an improved system for improving the professional training and qualifications of kindergarten workers.

Training of more than 160,000 teachers in 2022-2026 Improving the processes of preschool education based on evidence-based approaches¹.

Also, the science of pedagogy studies these problems in accordance with the tasks of social pedagogy. Today, social pedagogy functions as an independent science. At present, the scope of theoretical and practical activities of social pedagogy includes the process of education and re-education in educational institutions, care for the pupils of orphanages, nursing homes, work with offenders, etc. The uniqueness of social pedagogy is directly reflected in its interaction with other disciplines.

The influence of the social environment on the child is also important. This is done through the education system:

- under the influence of education, knowledge and information are acquired that the environment could not give, skills and qualifications associated with labor and technical activities are formed;
- thanks to education, birth defects are also changed, and the child grows up;
- education can eliminate the negative impact of the environment;
- education sets a goal for the future².

It is known that the concept of "social" (from Latin *socialis* - general, public) is associated with the joint life of people and combines various forms of their behavior and influence on each other. It is known that the concept of "social" (from Latin *socialis* - general, public) is associated with the joint life of people and combines various forms of their behavior and influence on each other.

The American sociologist F. G. Keddings, who used the term "socialization theory" (1987) in the book "Theory of Socialization" (1987) in the very last sense, considers the term "socialization" problematic. Its modern meaning is “the development of social character or individual character, the preparation of the child for social life.

In the middle of the XX century, socialization became an independent scientific field that studies the development of the child throughout his life. An analysis of various concepts of socialization allows us to divide it into two main approaches: subjective-objective. In it, the child is considered as a passive consumer of the influence of society (E. Durkheim, T. Parsons); subjective - subjective. This implies the active role of the child in the process of socialization, his ability to influence life situations³.

¹ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan DP No. 60 on the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. January 28, 2022

² Sarsenbayeva R.M. Methods of educational work. Toolkit. - T.: "Finance-economics", 2019. - 388 p.

³ Egamberdieva N. Social pedagogy. Textbook. - T.: Publishing house of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2009. - 234 p.

The second approach is more in line with modern requirements for understanding the processes of society and social adaptation, since in modern science socialization is determined by the development and change of the child in the process of mastering culture.

The socialization of the child occurs in the process of his objective need to master everything. However, at the same time, the child develops another objective need - a sense of expressing his own uniqueness. The child begins to look for different ways and means to express it, as a result of which his individualization occurs. This phenomenon is manifested in the fact that the socially significant feelings of the child are manifested individually, relevant only for this child, his social behavior has unique aspects. Thus, the social development of the child is carried out in two interrelated directions: socialization (acquisition of a culture of sociocultural experience) and individualization (acquisition of independence, relative uniqueness). Thus, the concept of socialization in modern science, the content of the process of socialization, associated with the processes of adaptation (unification) and individualization, is the adaptation of the child to specific social conditions. Adaptation is the process and result of the convergence of the activity of the subject and the social environment.

Social adaptation is the child's reaction to the demands of the social environment. Thus, socialization (adaptation) is the process and result of the individual becoming a social being.

Individuation is the self-control of a child in society, associated with objective needs that appear at an early age. This need:

- a) have their own opinion;
- b) have characteristics;
- c) the solution of issues related to him, manifests itself as a desire to resist life situations that prevent him from determining his level.

In the state requirements for the development of children of primary and preschool age of the Republic of Uzbekistan: “The goals and objectives of preschool education and upbringing are:

taking into account the personal needs of the child, based on state requirements for the development of children of primary and preschool age and in accordance with the state program of preschool education and upbringing, creates favorable conditions for its comprehensive and harmonious development;

organization and implementation of the process of education and upbringing of preschool children;

organization and implementation of mutual cooperation between the family and the local community in matters of early development of children”⁴.

If there is a balance between the processes of socialization and individuation, when a child enters society, the child comes closer to society. At the same time, there is an interaction between the child and the environment.. Thus, successful socialization can only take place if there is a balance between adaptation and individuation. This process takes place in three main areas:

1. Activity - the expansion of species, the acquisition of its forms and means, free assignment.
2. Dealing - expanding the sphere of dealing, deepening its content, mastering the

⁴ State requirements for the development of children of primary and preschool age of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2020.

norms of behavior.

3. Understanding - the formation of the image of the child as an active participant in the activity, understanding of one's social affiliation and place, the formation of self-esteem.

The socialization of a child is carried out with the help of universal means characteristic of a particular social stratum of society, including:

- ways of breastfeeding and caring for a baby, rules of household and hygienic behavior;
- ways of breastfeeding and caring for a baby, rules of household and hygienic behavior;
- ways of punishment and encouragement in the family, numerous relationships in the life of a child - communication, games, spiritual and practical activities, sports.

Every society, state and social group develops measures to prohibit, allow and enforce positive and negative prohibitions. With the help of these measures, the child's behavior is adapted to the normative values accepted in this society. The leading means of a child's socialization are interactions (with parents, peers, etc.) and activities (play, study, creativity, sports). In the course of psychological and pedagogical research, it was found that different types of activities are suitable for different age periods.

One of the most important conditions for the normal development of the child is behavior. For the leading types of treatment and activities, the following age periods are used:

- the infantile period is directly emotional and spiritual;
- post-infancy period - objective activity;
- preschool period - various games;
- primary school period - educational activities;
- school period - professional educational activities;
- adolescence - children's communicative activity.

When a child grows up, the people with whom he is directly related are important in the process of his formation. They are also referred to as agents of socialization in the social pedagogy literature. The composition of funds in different age groups is different. Parents, brothers, sisters, relatives, peers, neighbors can be agents for children. Later, spouses and colleagues can join the ranks of agents. Depending on their place in socialization and how important they are for the child, agents are also distinguished: active and inactive.

Social protection: in a broad sense - a set of legal, economic, social measures that ensure social and material protection of the population of the country and have developed in society; in a narrow sense - the concern of the state and society for citizens who need help and support due to age, health, social status, lack of livelihoods. Its main goal is to ensure a constant improvement in the well-being of the population, to eliminate sharp differences in the level of education, culture, professional qualifications, incomes, and to help society ensure a decent standard of living for the population. child and child development.

The main directions of social protection:

- ensuring free socio-economic activity;
- employment, choice of profession, study and education;

- income guarantee;
- every citizen has income from his economic activity;
- protection of consumer rights, consumer societies; ensuring the quality of goods and services, guaranteeing consumption; provision of medical services to the population;
- the system of social security and the provision of pensions, benefits and various benefits to the poor and low-income strata of the population.

As a conclusion, it can be noted that today pedagogical science cannot be formed alone, it is formed and develops together with its constituent parts, that is, independent branches. The article also provides information about the concept of socialization, its processes and tools. This information is one of the most important factors for the healthy, mature and full development of the child.

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