

## SOCIALIZATION OF YOUTH IN MODERN SOCIETY

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### Abstract:

This article refers the reasoning about personality and its socialization, to focus on the factors that can make this process effective. Meanwhile, socialization presupposes a high degree of inner activity of the individual, the need for its self-realization. In other words, a lot depends on the person, his ability to manage his own activities.

**Key words:** socialization, social norms, living condition, cyber-mobbing.

**Аннотация.** В этой статье рассматриваются рассуждения о личности и ее социализации, чтобы сосредоточиться на факторах, которые могут сделать этот процесс эффективным. Между тем социализация предполагает высокую степень внутренней активности личности, потребность в ее самореализации. Иными словами, очень многое зависит от человека, его способности управлять своей деятельностью.

**Ключевые слова.** социализация, социальные нормы, условия жизни, кибермоббинг.

**Аннотация.** Ushbu maqolada shaxsiyat va uning ijtimoiylashuvi, bu jarayonni samarali qilishi mumkin bo'lgan omillarga e'tibor qaratish haqida fikr yuritiladi. Ayni paytda, sotsializatsiya shaxsning yuqori darajadagi ichki faolligini, uning o'zini anglash zarurligini taxmin qiladi. Boshqacha qilib aytganda, ko'p narsa insonga, uning o'z faoliyatini boshqarish qobiliyatiga bog'liq.

**Калит сўзлар.** ijtimoiylashuv, ijtimoiy me'yorlar, yashash sharoitlari, kiber bezorilik.

Socialization is presented as a process of including the individual in the sphere of social relations as the subject of these relations. The goal of socialization, therefore, is seen in the formation of a socially active personality, whose actions are governed by social norms and public interests.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev noted, one of the most important issues that always worries us concerns the moral image of our youth, their

worldview: "Today, time is rapidly changing. Who is feeling these changes and changes the most? Of course, young people. Of course, let the youth keep pace with the times, meet its requirements. However, at the same time, it must not lose its national identity. The thought of who we are, the descendants of what great ancestors we are, may always echo in her hearts and call on to be committed to national identity. How will we achieve this? Only thanks to upbringing, upbringing and only upbringing. "

In recent decades, fundamentally new channels of socialization have emerged in modern Uzbekistan, which have a strong impact on the processes of youth formation, its adaptation in a radically changing society. The most significant of these channels are: the labor market, the institution of entrepreneurship, informatization of all spheres of social life, the formation of the foundations of a new type of society as its basic characteristics. In these conditions, the labor market turns into one of the most significant social indicators of market relations, which is conditioned by the existing supply and demand, as well as by the availability of free jobs that can be offered to young people who enter this market for the first time and have, firstly, a certain level of knowledge, and secondly, specific wishes regarding their future work. It is the market that tests all the qualities of the younger generations: moral and business, their cultural worlds and professional skills.

Thus, we can conclude that a young person is formed as a person as his social qualities develop, which define him as a member of a concrete historical society. The socialization of the younger generation should be proactive, taking into account possible changes in the future. There are at least three systems of socialization - "growing" of the young into the world of adults. The first is the so-called directed socialization. It is created by the social system. The second is the system of "spontaneous" socialization. Socialization of youth is a complex process of great importance for the whole society as a whole. How he will function in society, what role to play in its further development depends on what norms and values a person learns, how his personality and worldview will be formed.

Thus, legal socialization includes legal education, but is not limited to it, based also on the mechanisms of inadvertent assimilation of the legal culture of society. And on the contrary, the assimilation of legal culture is one of the factors of the social formation of the individual, being an important determinant of the socialization of the individual. A person subject to cyber-mobbing has difficulties in the following areas: 1) Physiological sphere (instability of the nervous system: breakdowns, tantrums, sleep disorders; chronic diseases); 2) Social sphere (violation of the communicative function: narrowing the circle of friends, or isolating oneself

from peers and new acquaintances, unwillingness to open up to the family, limiting social contacts); 3) Cognitive sphere (impaired concentration of attention, decreased mental performance, impaired cognitive function); 4) The mental sphere (the formation of distrust of others, the development of anxiety, susceptibility to a depressive state, in the last stages of the development of mobbing, a tendency to suicidal behavior is possible).

The process of social formation of the individual, including the legal one, begins in the family. It is in childhood and adolescence that the basic ideas about the norms of morality, ethics, law and order are laid. The modern family is going through a period of crisis. In Russian society, there is an increase in dysfunctional families, families at risk, families in which the weakening of the socializing function is latent. Along with delinquent families, incomplete families, distant families, migrant families, etc. fall into the zone of social risk. According to experts, the modern family has significantly weakened its educational impact and does not fully fulfill its socializing function.

The next deviation, closely related to the media environment, is pranking, which is interpreted as leprosy, trick, prank, joke. Initially, pranking was implemented as telephone hooliganism, the purpose of which was to infuriate a person by recording it on video devices and spreading it in the media environment. These "jokes" brought people to emotional stress, in some situations to stress and a nervous breakdown, which required material costs to restore the nervous system. In the future, pranking turned into "social experiments" on people: videos are posted on the Internet space about people's reactions to situations related to protecting the dignity of the individual and showing kindness to various categories of the population (for example, a reaction to the fact that a bag is taken from a grandmother, a girl forcibly pushed into a car, attacked in a crowd on one person). Sometimes pranking looks like theatrical performances or scenes from horror films associated with the appearance of zombies, ghosts, huge spiders, which terrifies and panic even men. Prankers are mainly teenagers and young people. After analyzing the video resources of pranking, it can be divided into the following types: "social" experiment (fixation of human behavior in situations related to the interests of other people and manifestations of positive personality traits), hooliganism (inadequate situations, the purpose of which is to present a person as funny - to humiliate, "troll him", which allows us to attribute this type of pranking to cyber-mobbing), staging (the game of "actors", which makes the situation feel absolutely believable). Often the production is based on horror, mysticism, social drama, which can be dangerous for people with poor health and nervous systems.

The main pedagogical difficulty of moral education is that morality cannot be taught by involving in a certain type of activity. It is only possible to cultivate in the pupils the desire to commit moral actions consistent with universal human morality, and through these actions to influence their own development. In educational psychology, the inclusion of students from an early age in a situation of choice and independent decision-making is practiced.

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