



THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY IN THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL

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Annotation

This article discusses the views of local and foreign psychologists on the problems of socialization of the individual, as well as theoretical and methodological aspects of modern methodological approaches to the socialization of the individual.

Keywords: belief, personality phenomenon, versatility, individual, personality, individuality, socialization, consciousness, constructive, personality, value, status, character, temperament

Anotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada mahalliy va xorijiy psixologlarning shaxsning ijtimoiylashuv muammolari xususidagi qarashlari hamda shaxsning ijtimoiylashuvining zamonaviy metodologik yondashuvlarining nazariy va uslubiy tomonlari muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zi: e'tiqod, shaxs fenomen, ko'pqirralilik, individ, shaxs, individuallik, sotsializatsiya, ong, konstruktiv, shaxslilik, qadriyat, status, xarakter, temperament

Relevance of the topic

A person's normal functioning is directly related to his or her participation in society. It has been proven that when interacting with people, a person feels complete, important, necessary, and does not suffer from loneliness and the inability to express his abilities and feelings. The process of socialization of the individual involves the integration of a person into the social system through the acquisition of skills and knowledge about the norms and rules of behavior and relationships in society. Through this, a person develops, a certain way of thinking is formed. One of the peculiarities of human nature is its relation to the life of society, which requires the study of the problem of the individual. The



study of human existence from different angles has a long history. This is what defines a person's personality in terms of multidimensionality, versatility and diversity. They are characterized by the following aspects:

- relationship of the phenomenon of the person with the views, beliefs, ways of thinking on the basis of understanding.
- The interdisciplinary status of the concept of person.
- that the possibilities of characterization are wide and rich.
- The similarity and interdependence of the concepts of individual, individuality, subject of activity and personality.
- Diversity of the etymology of the concept of person.

In the science of psychology, the question of the identity of the human race is reflected in the concepts of individual (Latin individual means inseparable, separate being), person, individuality (loneliness). Individuals are said to be mentally healthy adults, infants, speechless, and mentally retarded individuals who are unable to learn basic skills. However, it has become a tradition to call only the first of them a person, because only he can be a social being, a product of social relations, an active participant in social development. A person who is born as an individual is later transformed into a person under the influence of the social environment, so this process has a socio-historical character. From an early age, an individual is drawn into a certain system of social relations, such an interpersonal relationship is historically formed, and from an early age he becomes acquainted with this ready (ancestral) system of social relations, behavior, communication. Social environment (family members, neighborhood, community, production team), within a social group (in people's arms, in their hearts) the further development of a person creates a set of different characteristics that shape him as a person, independent of the characteristics of his mind and will brings

The same living conditions have the ability to create different forms of personal activity and to create different life situations. It is not uncommon for reprimands in life to arouse the feelings of one person and not spread to others. Thus, all external stimuli that affect a person are enriched by social conditions, the sum of the internal educational components of the activity (aspects, aspects, fronts, components), which gives rise to the notion of the individual. One of the most important characteristics of a person is his individuality, that is, his loneliness. Individuality is a unique combination of personal psychological characteristics of a person. Individuality includes character, temperament, mental processes,



situations, events, a set of dominant traits, will, motives for action, human purpose, worldview, ability, various forms of reactions, abilities, and so on. There is no human being who can accurately reflect the combination of mental characteristics. For example, the grief of losing a loved one, as well as the irreversible and repetitive qualities of life, can be explained by the fact that a complex reality leads to eternity. An individual is a supreme being, with his or her own merits and demerits, active in social life, with his or her strengths and weaknesses created through education and upbringing.

Modern psychologists from far abroad (USA, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, etc.), who represent the theory that the composition of the individual depends on a number of factors, as a result of which the structure of the individual depends on these two main factors: biological and social factors. are interested in the existence of the structure.

There are certain criteria that characterize the achievements and happiness of each person in life, and the study of it requires a special field of science. This is characterized by the concept of a person who provides social activism. A person is an active subject, which is formed and developed at all stages of life.

Whether a person is a good family member or a parent, his or her health also affects his or her career.

An individual may limit or expand his or her opportunities and choices in life. It prevents an individual from sharing certain experiences with other people or from serving others more.

There is a group of people in life who are pleasant and polite enough to attract others. They want to be friends with such people, to be friends, neighbors or colleagues.

If you were a manager, you would have chosen him as an employee. If you try to make a life decision, you will behave according to your perception of the person with whom you are establishing a relationship. There are so many celebrities you know that it's hard to get along with them. Such people are hostile, aggressive, ignorant, unpleasant, or difficult to deal with. You are avoiding them when dealing with them, when choosing them as employees.

In such a situation, others will no doubt come to the same conclusions for you as you did for the person. Such reciprocal feedback is often encountered in social situations where it is necessary to meet new people. This leads to the identification of personality traits, such as whether an acquaintance is enterprising or shy. Being able to analyze these factors is enough to get a general



idea of the person. The study of the process of socialization in science is one of the most pressing problems that not only psychologists but also sociologists, historians, and politicians address. This is because our existing society has changed radically due to the drastic change in the human social situation and continues to change is not yet sustainable. Therefore, we need to talk about the phenomenon of socialization not only when studying children, but also in the study of practically all groups of the population. Its features are the phenomenon of socialization, as well as the stability of habitat for many geographically related groups, which completely changes the socio-psychological coordinates, values and attitudes that are simultaneously accepted in society.

The mindset that exacerbates the situation in the community is, in fact, the generally accepted standards, the identifier of actions that will help to overcome the violations, and find yourself in a new situation. The problem of socialization and individualization was first discussed in Russian psychology in the mid-19th century by K.D. Kavelin in his "Sketch of the legal life of ancient Russia" (1847) analyzed the ethnographic and ethnopsychological characteristics of the individual, noting that the development of consciousness, in particular, legal human consciousness depends primarily on environmental characteristics, historical and social conditions of life. admits. Kavelin's analysis of ethnographic and historical material classifies the essence of socialization as a concept in the mental and moral development of the individual as a social individual development, not a collective one.

If Kavelin analyzes the methodological significance of the problem of socialization and individualization, he also takes into account the scientific-theoretical analysis of the processes associated with the development of personality and moral norms.

N.O. Lossky argues that the socialization of the individual and individuality, the relationship between these processes should be linked to the problem of free will, and the process of socialization of the individual is the subject of research in various fields of humanities: educational sociology, youth sociology, personality sociology, social psychology, social philosophy, clinical sociology and others take into account the diversity of disciplinary approaches. The following aspects of the problem of sociological analysis of the socialization of the individual can be distinguished (P. Berger, FG Giddings, J. Kohlberg, R. Linton, T. Luckman, R. Merton, I. McNeill, T. Parsons, R. Vinch, E. Erickson; IB Kotova, EN Shiyanov, VG

Kharchev and others); dysfunction of the socialization process (V.K., Dmitriev, E. Durkheim, G.M. Gernet, Yu.A. Kleiberg, N.M. Mikhailovsky, R. Merton, etc.); - social integration of the individual (I.B. Kotova, E.N. Shiyanov, V. Kharchev, etc.), personality potential necessary for constructive social integration (M.V. Kroz, U. Pfingeten,.

Freud's work is one of the starting points for methodological issues in the psychology of the individual. Freud, a physician from Vienna, laid the foundations for psychoanalysis. This formed the basis of his scientific approach by studying people who suffered from emotional disorders in his medical practice. He presented his creative interpretations of life based on his long sessions. His approach differed markedly from that of the experimental study. Freud's psychoanalytic approach led to the development of unique views on human nature.

Thanks to G. Alport's services, personal psychology at Harvard University was integrated into American psychology by the 1930s. This has led to the publication of research papers, training courses and scientific journals.

Methods of personal assessment. As a result of the theoretical study of the individual, methods of assessing him were formed. These methods are characterized by their objectivity, reliability and accuracy. The methods, in turn, are consistent with theories of personal study.

Today, the main approaches in the assessment of personality are based on the following research methods:

Self-report or assessment through objective materials;

- projective methods;
- clinical interview;
- Behavioral assessment tools;

In conclusion, it should be noted that the essence of methodological theory in modern psychology serves to reveal the specific qualities of the individual in the process of socialization.

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