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## FACTORS AFFECTING THE SOCIALIZATION OF A PERSON

**Abstract.** This article provides an understanding of the formation of the personality, the factors influencing the socialization of the personality, its upbringing. It highlights the need for a person to acquire knowledge, skills and values in order to become an active member of society. It describes the methods by which a person learns to adapt to the social environment and master cultural norms. These listed characteristics are studied through the factors of the socialization of the personality.

**Keywords:** Socialization of the personality, factors, socialization, personality development, social psychology, upbringing, self-awareness.

Education has always been a source of social development in any society. The bright future of Uzbekistan depends on the upbringing of the younger generation, its proper use of our spiritual heritage and drawing conclusions for itself, its morality, worldview, and factors influencing its socialization. It is not for nothing that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized: "We will continue with determination the great work we have begun to educate our youth in the spirit of love and devotion to our Motherland, the ideals of independence, to realize their talents and abilities, and noble aspirations."

The foundation of any state, its strength, stability, and future directly depend on the comprehensive spiritual and moral development of the young generation growing up in this country. The conditions for this development occur primarily in the family, social environment, in the educational process, and under the influence of the use of the Internet social network, which has become the most urgent issue today. The topic of factors affecting the socialization of a person, which we will touch upon today, plays an important role in making him a well-rounded person, as we touched upon above.

Because in social psychology, the environment in which a person is directly involved, as well as groups, influence his activity in its formation. A.V. Petrovsky and Ya. L. Kolominsky put forward the idea that the group in which a person participates "infects" the person with its own image. V.S. Merlin also wrote that interpersonal relationships in each group cultivate certain qualities in the members of this group that are characteristic only of this group. Therefore, today, in order to understand the person, it is necessary to study real groups, identify and analyze the dominant types of communication there. Another Western scientist is W. Ptern, who says that "a newborn child is not a human being, but a mammal." From the moment a child is born, he is like an animal. He develops and enriches himself through his heredity, that is, through the characteristics passed down from his parents, and over time he matures into a person. He says that a child inherits not only abilities from his parents, but also moral norms through heredity.

Today, research on the formation of a person and his socialization is carried out in connection with educational problems, and its various aspects are studied and the scope of discussion is deepening and expanding. An important role in the socialization of a person is played by the satisfaction of his communication needs. Thanks to communication, a person is formed, small groups appear, and conditions are created for the formation of large groups.

Social environment - the social, material and spiritual conditions surrounding a person for his life and work. The environment in a broad sense (macroenvironment) includes the socio-economic system - productive forces, social relations and a set of rules, social consciousness and culture of

society. In a narrow sense, the social environment (microenvironment) consists of the family, labor and educational groups that directly surround a person. The social environment has a decisive influence on the formation and development of the individual. At the same time, the social environment changes under the influence of a person's social activity and activity, and in the process of these changes, people themselves also change. The social environment was considered a decisive factor in the formation of a child, and family conditions were actually considered a small social environment, but in this case the child is not fully formed.

When a child goes to school, he enters a real social environment, his relationship with those around him changes radically, and he learns social communication. He loses the affection he had for his parents in the family and begins to form as a person. In the social environment, a culture of communication is also formed, he learns how to relate to whom and when. When a child is born, he is born with animalistic traits, just like an animal, the social environment develops the child and shapes him as a person. He moves away from animalistic traits and forms himself as a person. Since the social environment is important for the development of a child, many scientists study the influence of the social environment on the development of a child. The founders of behaviorism are N. Miller and D. Dollard. They highly appreciate the role of the social environment in a child's life and consider it the main part that shapes the child.

Scientists highly appreciate the role of parents in the socialization of a child and say that they have special tasks. In the socialization of a child, the task of parents is to feed the child, eliminate problems related to the manifestation of aggression in the child, his sexual identification and other characteristics of normative behavior. Since the socialization of a child is a complex process, parental support is necessary. When a child enters the social environment, his upbringing, behavior, attitude towards people, and even his relationship with his family changes. The study of the conditions for the predisposition to aggression is one of the main topics of the theory of socialization. The process of socialization is an extremely broad and multifaceted process.

Family conditions are also very important for the socialization process to be easy. If the child has good behavior, socialization will also be easier, and it will be easier for children to freely enter different circles and interact with different people. In such a process, behavior is certainly important. Parents should be very attentive to the child's social environment. If the child's friends around him have a bad influence on him, the child's life will also change in a negative direction. The following universal mechanisms can be included in the following, which are manifested precisely on the basis of communication and people's relationships with each other: Imitation - following a certain behavior model or lifestyle; Persuasion - achieving the almost unconscious and uncritical adherence of others to a certain behavior model or idea; Influence - the process of transferring the emotional state of one person to another; Belief - influencing the mind and faith of a person; Identification is the process of one person becoming like another, almost merging with another.

It is these mechanisms that form the basis of a person's social behavior and its assimilation, and are manifested in his socialization in society, finding his place, and influencing others. The subject and object of both the communication process and group processes is actually an individual, a concrete person. That is why in social psychology we have also studied the problem of an individual, examining him from the perspective of a participant and active implementer of various social processes, looking at the problem of the individual as an object of socio-psychological relations. The specificity of the socio-psychological approach to the problem of the individual is that it is viewed as a consequence of various forms of interaction with various groups. That is, social psychology primarily studies how the behavior of a person who is a member of a group is subject to laws and regulations, and how the influences received by a person in the communication system are reflected in his consciousness.

If the way in which the group influences the psychology of the individual is inextricably linked to the problem of socialization in social psychology, then how these influences are directly manifested in the actions and behavior of the individual is related to the problem of social orientations. Based on these, one of the main tasks of social psychology is to determine the qualities that are formed in the individual and their manifestation in different types of individuals, and to develop mechanisms for managing and controlling the behavior of the individual. Speaking about the socialization of the individual, it is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that it is often used in science as a synonym for the concepts of "personal development" or "education". Socialization is the process of an individual's integration into the social environment, assimilation of social influences, and active entry into the communication system.

In conclusion, the socio-psychological approach to the individual is to understand him as a concrete person who is a member of certain groups, interacting with similar individuals in specific conditions. When talking about the socialization of the individual, it is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that in science it is often used as a synonym for the concepts of "personal development" or "education". It is also worth noting that through the socialization of the individual, they form each other's personality, identity. Their beliefs, actions affect their relationships.

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