



The Concept of Socialization, Activity and Social Activity in the Context of Pedagogical and Psychological Research

Nurmatova Nargiza Ulugbekovna

Basic doctoral student Research Institute "Family and Women"

100008, Tashkent, st. Mustakillik , 14 , Uzbekistan,

nurmatova_nargiza@gmail.com

Annotation: This article discusses the concept of socialization, activity and social activity in the context of pedagogical and psychological research. Socialization, activity and social activity are important concepts that are used to explain how people learn, develop and interact with the environment. Understanding these concepts is critical for educators, psychologists, and sociologists who seek to understand human behavior and promote individual and social well-being. Pedagogical-psychological research on socialization, activity, and social activity has contributed to our understanding of how these concepts affect human development and behavior, and allowed us to understand how they can be used to achieve positive results in educational and social contexts.

Keywords: socialization, activity, research, teachers, psychologists and sociologists.

Socialization, activity, and social activity are three interrelated concepts that are often used in psychology and sociology to explain how people learn, develop, and interact with their environment.

Socialization is the process by which people internalize and internalize the norms, values, beliefs, and customs of their society or culture. This process takes place throughout a person's life and depends on factors such as family, education, religion and the media. Socialization is an important concept because it helps explain how people acquire the skills and knowledge they need to function as members of their society.

Activity refers to any behavior or task that a person engages in, whether physical or mental. Activities can be solitary or social and can range from simple tasks like reading a book to complex tasks like playing a musical instrument. Activity is an important concept because it helps explain how people learn and develop new skills and abilities.

Social activity refers specifically to activities that involve social interaction with others, such as participating in team sports, participating in group projects, or attending community events. Social activity is important because it helps people develop social skills, learn to work with others, and form social bonds that are critical to overall well-being.

Socialization refers to the process by which people learn and internalize the norms, values, beliefs, and practices of their society or culture. This process begins in childhood and continues throughout life. In the context of pedagogical and psychological research, socialization is a key concept because it helps us understand how people socialize and how socialization affects their behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.

Activity refers to engaging people in a specific task or behavior. In the context of pedagogical and psychological research, activity can refer to both physical and mental activities, such as playing



sports, reading a book, or solving a problem. Activity is an important concept because it helps us understand how people learn and develop their skills and abilities.

Social activity refers to activities that involve social interaction, such as interacting with other people, participating in group activities, or participating in team sports. In the context of pedagogical and psychological research, social activity is an important concept because it helps us understand how socialization occurs through social interaction and how social activity can influence individual development and behavior.

The concepts of socialization, activity, and social engagement are important in both pedagogical and psychological research because they help us understand how people learn, develop, and interact with others in their social and cultural environment.

Pedagogical -psychological research on socialization, activity, and social activity has focused on understanding how these concepts affect human development and behavior, and how they can be used to achieve positive outcomes in educational and social contexts. Here are some examples of research on these topics:

Socialization research has examined how various factors such as parenting styles, peer relationships, and cultural norms influence the socialization and development of children. For example, research has shown that authoritarian parenting, which includes high levels of warmth and support, combined with reasonable limits and expectations, is associated with positive outcomes in children's socialization, such as increased self-esteem, academic achievement, and social competence.

Activity research has explored the role of various activities such as exercise, arts education, and extracurricular activities in promoting positive outcomes in cognitive, social, and emotional development. For example, research has shown that exercise can improve cognitive function and academic achievement, while art education can promote creativity, self-expression, and empathy.

Social engagement research has explored the benefits of social interaction and collaboration for human development and well-being. For example, research has shown that social support and connection are important predictors of mental health and resilience, while social isolation and loneliness can have negative consequences for health and well-being.

In general, pedagogical -psychological studies of socialization, activity and social activity have contributed to our understanding of how these concepts affect human development and behavior, and allowed us to understand how they can be used to achieve positive results in educational and social contexts.

Researchers in the field of pedagogy and psychology who study activities can investigate how various activities, such as physical exercise or cognitive training, affect human development and learning. They can study how different activities affect cognitive, social, and emotional development. Researchers can also investigate how the timing, duration, and intensity of activities affect development.

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