



AS A SPORTS SOCIALIZATION AGENT

Akramov Hassan Furkatovich

Uzbek Language and Literature University named after Alisher Navoi
Faculty of social and humanitarian sciences and information technologies
Senior teacher of the Department of Social and Humanities

khasakramov@gmail.com

Abdurazakova Kamolakhan Yusupovna

Tashkent state named after Alisher Navoi
University of Uzbek Language and Literature
teacher

kamola.abdurazakova@gmail.ru

Article history:

Abstract:

Received: 10th December 2022
Accepted: 10th January 2023
Published: 17th February 2023

This article reveals the process of socialization from a scientific-theoretical point of view, and talks about the conditions of socialization in the field of sports, which is a socio-cultural process. It has been shown that the educational functions of sports are realized with this social flow. The sports field of socialization, which is considered an important social relationship in the implementation of interpersonal communication, is cited as an agent. In it, the role of sport as a socio-ethical and socio-cultural mechanism is fully and scientifically described.

Keywords: socialization, sport, scientific-theoretical analysis, agent, socio-ethical, socio-cultural, mechanism.

ENTER. In sociology, the process of socialization is the process of decision-making and development of a person based on the interaction of a person with the environment, as a result of which the assimilation of the social experience accumulated by mankind in various spheres of life activity, which enables the performance of vital social roles. It is commented that it will happen. Socialization of a person takes place in various situations resulting from the influence of many factors, and the sum of their effects requires a certain behavior and activity in a person. The factors of socialization are as many as the variants of their ratio. People with whom he directly interacts during his life play an important role in the socialization of a person; they are called agents of socialization. In childhood, they are parents, brothers, sisters, relatives, it can be peers, neighbors, teachers. In youth, life partner, work colleagues, etc. are also agents.

Methodology. In this article, the process of socialization is sociologically analyzed and studied based on the experiences of scientists from scientific research in the field of sports. In the sociology of sport, the process of socialization and its factors were systematically analyzed, and scientific and theoretical conclusions were drawn based on the obtained data. In the course of the analysis, scientific and linguistic explanations were also given to some terms in the field of sports and sociology.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS. In sociology, two levels of socialization are distinguished: primary and secondary. Primary socialization takes place in the sphere of interpersonal relations in small groups, and as their agents are those in the immediate environment of the individual: parents, blood and distant relatives, friends, peers, teachers, etc. it can. Secondary socialization takes place in large social groups and institutions, in which agents of socialization are representatives of various organizations and official institutions: general education school, educational institution, administration of scientific and professional associations, as well as the army, state, etc. it can. A.V. Mudrik distinguishes three main groups of factors of socialization:

megafactors - (universe, planet, world, country, society, state), they indirectly affect the socialization of a large group of people living in different countries;

Mesofactors are conditions of socialization of a group of people differing in terms of nationality (ethnicity), place of residence and type, in which they live according to belonging to mass communication media (radio, television, film, Internet, etc.) (region, village, city, village);

microfactors are factors that directly affect the process of socialization of a person, and they are: the place where social education is carried out - family, school class, peer group, microsociety, educational,



professional, includes social and other organizations [1, S.72-79].

Education has a special role in personal socialization, and its structure includes socio-pedagogical mechanisms that help increase the effectiveness of the individual socialization process.

These mechanisms are divided into: 1) traditional (spontaneous); 2) institutional; 3) stylized (within a certain subculture); 4) interpersonal (human interaction with other individuals).

The traditional or spontaneous mechanism of socialization consists in unconscious assimilation of norms, rules, behavior patterns, views, stereotypes characteristic of a person's family and close environment.

The institutional mechanism of socialization operates in the process of interaction of a person with other institutions and various organizations of society (production, social organizations, clubs, mass communication media, etc.). In the process of interpersonal and inter-institutional interaction of a person, the corresponding knowledge, experience and norms of behavior accepted in this society accumulate.

The stylized mechanism of socialization operates within a certain subculture (science, art, education, sports, religion, etc.). This is the way of life and way of thinking of certain people, professional or social groups formed in a subculture. However, the degree of influence of subculture in the process of human socialization depends on how important and prestigious the carriers of this subculture (colleagues, peers, fellow students, sports team members, etc.) are for the individual.

The interpersonal mechanism of socialization operates in the process of interacting with subjectively significant persons (parents, friends, members of organizations and groups, etc., with whom a person interacts) [1, 2, 3].

In connection with the penetration of sports into all spheres of modern society in recent decades, the socialization and education of the individual its value as a factor is increasing. The set of interpersonal relationships of various regions that arise and are manifested in sports activities form the basis of the formative effect of sports on the individual, and the individual absorbs the social experience in the field of sports, and through it, the universal social experience. The method, skills and abilities, personal qualities formed as a result of playing sports are also used in other types of activities that are not directly related to sports.

V.I. Stolyarov calls it "socialization through sports" [4, P.215]. On the basis of this education, goals and tasks that go beyond the scope of sports activities and are related to all socially significant areas of personal development (physical, cognitive, emotional, psychosocial education and improvement) are realized. Currently, sport has become such an effective tool of socialization that such influential social institutions - school, educational institution, political party, management structures at various levels - effectively use sports activities to achieve social and other goals. The process of continuous training, voluntary and psychological preparation, competition experience, ability to self-educate and improve is considered an effective basis and conditions for the formation of professional competence and effective performance of specialist work in other fields of activity.

In the process of sports activities to prepare a person with high survival and social activeness: the ability to rationally organize one's time, internal discipline, collectivity, the ability to quickly assess the situation and make appropriate decisions, perseverance in achieving the set goals, tolerance for failure. It is important for a person to acquire mobilization values such as experiencing calmly and finding a way out of a difficult situation. With the help of sports, the principle of modern life - "trust yourself" is realized. Achieving this success is first of all - respectability, ambition, initiative, discipline, diligence, patience and other personal, individual qualities of an individual, which are formed under the influence of sports activities.

It is necessary to emphasize the high effectiveness of socializing a person to the norms and rules of social life with the help of sports, and also mention the problems that arise in the course of adapting to sports activities. A person who comes to sports first of all changes his lifestyle, and from this moment on, the formation of knowledge, skills, skills is subordinated to the realization of interests and needs related to competitive activities and preparation for it. According to the practice of sports, the effectiveness of acquiring skills for participating in sports depends on the individual's creative activity, his successful integration with social norms, social roles in the field of sports, and the values of sports culture. This direction of sports socialization of a person is called sports socialization. In this case, the spectrum of social roles in sports, like social life, is quite wide and diverse: in addition to the athletes themselves, they are coaches, sports organizers and leaders, doctors, scientists, spectators, etc. it can.



The effectiveness of socialization through sports activities depends on the extent to which sports values match the values of society and the individual.

Especially this is manifested in the example of American society, where, according to sociologists, equality, freedom, freedom, democracy, individualism, patriotism, observance of external decency in one's behavior, humanity, competition, friendship, cooperation, respect for the existing order of sports and value content are closely related.

American sociologists came to the conclusion that sport accumulates the main values of American society. In the process of playing sports or watching sports competitions, social values are internalized by the individual as personal values. American scientist John Betts writes: "Sports and capitalistic mentality have something in common, such as the spirit of initiative, struggle and confrontation", and Professor R. Fors believes that sport is a miniature of life as a laboratory where a positive value system can be created [5, S.150].

Characterizing the positive aspects of the impact of sports on the process of socialization, it is necessary to highlight the negative factors in the development of modern sports, which have a certain negative impact on the socialization of a person. Achieving high results in sports - winning medals and titles of various values, setting world records and receiving multimillion-dollar royalties in connection with this. violence, pressure, etc. caused it to appear. Sociologists dealing with sports problems are increasingly asking the question: "Modern sports are humane, humane, and what should be done to preserve this phenomenon for the noble goals of individual and community development?"

Despite its competitive nature, sport is considered a humanistic social event, as it helps to develop the individual and increase the physiological capabilities of the human body. However, experience shows that the realization of the humanistic potential of sports does not happen by itself, but depends on the purposes for which the society uses sports.

Currently, due to the excessive commercialization and professionalization of international and Olympic sports, sociologists are busy looking for new models of competitive activity. This problem is especially relevant for children and adolescents, youth and mass sports. Positive results in this direction are now available: spartan action, sports physical training, valeological and Olympic training, etc. the model of competitions was created and tested.

Summary. Analyzing the problem of socialization of the individual, physical activity in sports activities is at the same time the basis and inseparable from the system of social relations, in which it both depends on it and shapes it, because sport is its relations, it is considered a micromodel of society with its different levels, specific lifestyles and social phenomena.

Sport, as a sociocultural environment, is a carrier of specific social relations, and as primary and secondary socialization agents in society, there are influence models with specific behavior and social interactions. During the process of engaging in sports activities, a person becomes socialized by communicating with other people, takes a certain place by learning the norms of behavior accepted in the group, and plays a certain role according to his position. plays

Thus, sports activities form specific social relations, they settle in this area and pass through the consciousness of people (individual and collective consciousness), at the same time as an effective educational factor of the individual, known in their value system. takes one place [6, 7, 8, 4, 9]. Thus, sports socialization is a process of socialization of a person under the influence of sports activities, and I think that socialization plays the role of a factor that accelerates this process.

LIST OF REFERENCES:

1. Frolov S.S. Osnovi sotsiologii: Uchebnoe posobie.— M.: Jurist, 1997. - 344 p.
2. Sociology: theory, history, methodology: uchebnik / pod ed. D.V. Ivanova. — SPb.: Izd-vo S.-Peterb. Un-ta, 2019. — 480 p.
3. Kharcheva V. Basic sociology: uchebnik dlya srednih spesialnih uchebnix zadevanii. - M.: Logos, 1997, 304 p.
4. Stolyarov V.I. Sociology physical culture and sport: uchebnik. - M.: Physical culture, 2005, 400 p.
5. Bikhovskaya I.M. Human "physical" and sociocultural space and time: (essay on social and cultural anthropology). - M.: FON, 1997. 209 p.
6. Ilin Ye.P. Motivation i motive. - SPb.: Peter, 2011. 508 p.
7. Ponomarev N.A. Sociology physical culture: ucheb. posobie. - SPb.: SPbGAKF im. P.F. Lesgafta, 1998. 118 p.
8. Sociology and sociology sport: ucheb. posobie / pod obsh. ed. A.A. Peredelskogo. - M.: Physical culture, 2013. 364 p.



9. Kuzin V.V., Stolyarov V.I., Chesnokov N.N. Perspektivi i puti povisheniya humanisticheskoi sennosti sovremennoogo sporta i olympiyskogo dvizheniya. SB / sost. i ed.: - M.: (Sport, duchovnie sennosti, culture. Vip. 4). Humanitarian center "SpArt" RGAFK, 1998. 349 p.