Unique Characteristics of Youth Socialization

Jumakulov Zokhidjon Patidinovich
Andijon state university

Abstract: The article analyzes the characteristics of youth socialization, its role, and significance in society. The scientific approaches of scholars such as Giddings, Mead, and Parsons to the study of the socialization process are examined. It is also emphasized that socialization is the fundamental process of personality formation. The connections of youth socialization with cultural and social environments, as well as its interactions with various social institutions, are extensively covered.

Keywords: youth socialization, social relations, cultural environment, education and upbringing, social institutions, social activity, national culture.

INTRODUCTION

The term "socialization" emerged in scientific literature in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It began to be used to explain the process of human adaptation to social life in society.

One of the authors who laid the foundation for this term was the American sociologist Franklin Henry Giddings, who defined socialization as a process of interaction and coordination between individuals in society. Giddings viewed socialization as the adaptation of individuals to societal norms and values.

Additionally, the American philosophical anthropologist and sociologist George Herbert Mead played a significant role in developing the concept of "socialization." In his work *Mind, Self, and Society*, he described the socialization process as the formation of personality through the distinction between "Me" and "Not-Me."[1]

According to Mead, socialization is the process of "self-awareness" in society and "assimilation of social roles." He particularly emphasized the role of language, signs, and symbols in this process.

Socialization refers to the process of an individual's formation as a personality in society and their integration into social relationships. Through this process, a person acquires values, norms, knowledge, and skills that align with their social environment. Socialization plays a crucial role in helping an individual find their place in the social system and actively participate in community life.

Different scholars have provided various definitions of socialization. For example, P. A. Sorokin describes socialization as the process that shapes an individual's personality and ensures their role in social life. According to him, socialization enables the transformation of a human being from a biological existence into a social one.

Materials and Methods

Socialization is a concept that refers to an event, a person, or an action acquiring social significance, becoming relevant to a larger group, and evolving into a concentrated form of social relations. The process of socialization and its unique characteristics are studied in various fields such as philosophy, sociology, social psychology, pedagogy, history, and ethnography.

---

[1] https://books.google.ru/books/about/Mind_Self_and_Society.html?id=q08YAAAAIAAJ&redir_esc=y (Мурожаат санаси: 20.01.2025)

The philosophical interpretation of socialization was laid by the founder of social psychology, G. Tarde. Additionally, the issues of socialization were explored in Z. Freud's classical psychoanalysis, interactionism, the works of Marxist scholars L. Vygotsky and A. Leontiev, as well as in T. Parsons' structural-functional analysis. Currently, the distinctive characteristics of the socialization process are being studied by representatives of the Chicago and Iowa schools of symbolic interactionism, as well as proponents of the "psychodrama" approach.

Socialization can also be interpreted as the process of assimilating human cultural traditions, particularly national cultural heritage. As a process of adaptation to the cultural environment, socialization continues throughout a person's lifetime, but it begins between the ages of 2 and 6. If a child is disconnected from the process of learning cultural values during this period, the process of socialization may be disrupted.[2]

Thus, the term "socialization" spread widely in the 20th century and became one of the key concepts in social philosophy, sociology, and psychology.

The term "youth socialization" began to be used in scientific literature in the mid-20th century. This concept refers to the process of youth integration into society, as well as their adoption of social norms, values, and roles. The term "youth socialization" became popular in the 20th century, and its founders are considered American and European sociologists who studied the process of socialization as a specific phenomenon for youth.

Talcott Parsons, in the mid-20th century, analyzed the socialization process as an important stage for youth within the framework of social systems theory. According to him, the socialization of youth primarily takes place through family, educational institutions, and other social institutions. Parsons emphasizes that the socialization of youth plays a significant role in the structure of social systems and is crucial for ensuring the stability of society.

George Herbert Mead viewed the process of socialization as the process of youth adopting social roles and "self-awareness." Mead's research served as an important theoretical foundation for understanding the personal development of youth and their adaptation to society. In his work, special attention is given to the process of forming social relations through mutual influence and symbols.

Mead explained the process of socialization through the relationship of "I" and "Not-I," emphasizing that the internal and external aspects of a personality interact with each other. In his view, a person's identity is shaped by social relationships, and in turn, the individual also influences society.

Kingsley Davis researched the concept of socialization from the perspective of youth and placed great importance on the process of youth adopting their social position in society. In his view, the adoption of social positions and social norms by youth is essential for societal cohesion and social order.

In the 1950s-1960s, socialization theory began to be applied to youth issues. During this period, studying the role of education, family, and the cultural development of youth became one of the main focuses. The research of this period helped in understanding more deeply the role and significance of youth in the process of socialization.

---

[2] https://oyina.uz/kiril/teahause/1641 (мурожаат этилган сана: 07.01.2025)

In the 1960s-1970s, extensive research was conducted on youth subcultures and the socialization process. These studies paid special attention to youth attitudes toward social norms, their adaptation to a changing society, and their role in social and cultural changes. All of these contributed to the widespread use of the term "youth socialization" and strengthened its position in the social sciences.

The process of socialization occurs in two main directions: firstly, an individual adopts the values and norms present in society; secondly, the individual influences society through their individual traits. In this process, important roles are played by the social environment, family, educational institutions, community, and mass media.

When discussing the significance of socialization, it is necessary to note that it lays the foundation for an individual's active participation in social life. Through this process, an individual understands their role in society, recognizes their rights and responsibilities, and coordinates their relationships within the community. Jean-Jacques Rousseau in his theory of the social contract emphasizes that an individual can only achieve the common good in society by adhering to rules and norms.

At the same time, the process of socialization plays a key role in strengthening social solidarity. Émile Durkheim notes that socialization is the main factor in ensuring the stability and cohesion of society. In his view, socialization ensures the adaptation of individuals to social relationships and unites them in society.

Socialization plays a central role in ensuring an individual's active participation in social life, defining their role in society, and strengthening their adaptation to the community. This process creates the foundation for understanding social relations and effectively participating in them.

Socialization is an integral part of society, representing the process of forming a person's personality and adopting social norms and values. In society, the socialization of an individual is carried out through various processes and mechanisms. These processes are crucial for ensuring the stability of society and determining the social role of an individual.

The main processes of socialization change at different stages of a person's life. Primarily, an individual is socialized during childhood within the family. The family is the first social institution for a person, where initial moral concepts and cultural values are formed. Analyzing the process of socialization within the family, Talcott Parsons emphasizes that the family, as the primary functional system of society, plays a vital role in integrating the individual into society.[3]

The next process of socialization occurs through educational institutions. Schools and higher education institutions, in addition to providing knowledge and skills, also create an opportunity to adopt societal rules and norms. As George Herbert Mead emphasized, educational institutions prepare individuals to adopt various social roles and play a crucial role in determining their position in society.[4]

In the process of socializing an individual, various mechanisms play an important role.[5] The feedback mechanism is an example of this. When an individual acts in accordance with the norms

---

[3] Parsons, T. (1951). *The Social System*. Glencoe: The Free Press. – P. 575.

[4] Mead, G. H. (1934). *Mind, Self, and Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. – P. 242.

[5] шахснинг ижтимоий нормалар ва қоидаларга мувофиқ ҳаракатлари жамият томонидан баҳоланади ва белгиланган стандартларга мос равишда ижобий ёки салбий жавоб олади.

of society, they receive positive reinforcement or support. John Locke referred to this process as "development through experience and education" and emphasized the importance of encouragement in human activity.[6]

At the same time, social norms and rules in society play an important role in the socialization of an individual. As Jean-Jacques Rousseau emphasized, rules in society serve as the main tool for organizing interpersonal relationships and ensuring their interests.[7]

In the process of socialization, social institutions also play an important role. Institutions such as family, education, religion, and mass media hold a significant place in the socialization of an individual. As Émile Durkheim emphasized, social institutions are the primary means for integrating individuals into society.[8]

Socialization is the main process of interaction between the individual and society, and it plays an important role in ensuring the stability of society. The processes and mechanisms of socialization in society serve to shape the individual, help them adopt their social role within society, and understand the common values.

Socialization is an essential process of individual formation, with the socialization of youth having its own unique characteristics that distinguish it from other social strata. This process manifests through the unique social position of youth, their psychological state, and forms of interaction with various social institutions.

One of the main distinguishing aspects of youth socialization is linked to the specific characteristics of adolescence. As Émile Durkheim emphasized, the process of youth adopting social norms and values is an important stage in adapting to society. In this process, youth are particularly sensitive to various social influences, and their personal experience emerges as the main factor directing the process of socialization.[9]

Talcott Parsons studied youth socialization in connection with the main institutions of society, particularly the family, education, and youth subcultures. He emphasized that the process of socializing youth is their primary task of internalizing social roles. According to him, the main difference in youth socialization is that this process is aimed at preparing young people for social norms and roles in society.[10]

Psychological factors also play a significant role in the process of youth socialization. According to George Herbert Mead's concept of "self-awareness," youth demonstrate their personal development in the process of internalizing social roles in society. Therefore, the period of youth is of great importance as it is the time when an individual's ability to think independently and make decisions is formed.[11]

Furthermore, in the socialization of youth, their needs and interests differ from other social groups. In this process, friendly relationships, subcultures, and motivating factors hold special

[6] Locke, J. (1690). *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. London: Penguin Classics. – P. 496.

[7] Rousseau, J. J. (1762). *The Social Contract*. New York: Penguin Books. – P. 132.

[8] Giddens, A. (1990). *The Consequences of Modernity*. Stanford University Press, p. 210.

[9] Дюркгейм, Э. (1893). *О разделении общественного труда*. Москва: Наука, с. 256.

[10] Parsons, T. (1951). *The Social System*. Glencoe, IL: The Free Press, p. 575.

[11] Mead, G. H. (1934). *Mind, Self, and Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, p. 242.

importance. Jean-Jacques Rousseau focused on the unique role of education in the socialization of youth and emphasized that youth is the most influential period in human life.[12]

Results

The relationship between youth and social institutions plays a significant role in their socialization. For example, sports serve as a key means of developing teamwork, patience, and leadership skills in youth socialization. Additionally, mass media influences youth's attitudes towards social norms and affects their participation in the globalization process. As Anthony Giddens points out, modern technologies and global trends are creating new opportunities and challenges in youth socialization.[13]

Youth Socialization stands out with its unique aspects compared to other social strata in society. The distinct characteristics of youth, psychological factors, and their relationships with social institutions form the main elements of this process. A deeper study of youth socialization is crucial for the stable development of society and the social activity of youth.

The process of youth socialization occurs under the influence of the social and cultural environment in society. This environment plays a decisive role in an individual's social status, personal development, and adaptation to society. The social environment influences the internalization of rules and norms, while the cultural environment shapes their moral and aesthetic values.

Discussion

The social environment encompasses interpersonal relationships, social institutions in society, as well as economic and political systems. Talcott Parsons considers the social environment as a decisive factor in the process of individuals internalizing their social roles. According to him, various institutions in society, particularly the family and educational institutions, play a crucial role in shaping youth as individuals.[14]

The family, as the first social environment for youth, lays the foundation for the development of personal virtues. Social scientists, such as George Herbert Mead, emphasize that the family plays a crucial role in adjusting children to social rules and norms. According to his concept of "self-awareness," an individual's interactions in the social environment influence their personal development.[15] Moreover, George Herbert Mead specifically emphasized the importance of the family in an individual's personal development and the process of adopting social roles. According to to him, the relationships within the family play a crucial role in a child's understanding of themselves as a "social self".[16]

The family is the first social environment for an individual and plays a decisive role in the internalization of moral values and social norms. Talcott Parsons emphasizes the role of the family in the socialization process, considering it as the primary center for the social upbringing of young

---

[12] Rousseau, J. J. (1762). *Emile, or On Education*. London: Penguin Books, p. 132.

[13] Giddens, A. (1990). *The Consequences of Modernity*. Stanford University Press, p. 210.

[14] Parsons, T. (1951). *The Social System*. Glencoe, IL: The Free Press. P. 575.

[15] Mead, G. H. (1934). *Mind, Self, and Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. P. 242.

[16] Mead, G. H. (1934). *Mind, Self, and Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. P. 242.

people.[17] In the family, children are taught the rules and norms accepted in society, which influences their personal worldview and future social activity.

Educational institutions are considered the second main institution of socialization. Schools and universities are important spaces for young people to receive education and internalize social norms. As Émile Durkheim emphasized, educational institutions are one of the key social institutions of society and play an important role in ensuring its stability.[18]

In the educational process, young people are taught moral principles, forms of social activity, and a sense of personal responsibility. Anthony Giddens emphasizes the importance of educational institutions in integrating individuals into society, viewing them as one of the key institutions that help individuals accept social norms.[19]

At the same time, educational institutions and the collaborative environment ensure that young people adopt social roles. As Anthony Giddens points out, through the impact of the educational environment, young people learn various social roles and their worldview expands.[20]

Cultural environment includes a system of values and norms that influence a person's moral, aesthetic, and spiritual development. Émile Durkheim defines the cultural environment as one of the main factors ensuring the stability and solidarity of society. According to him, the cultural environment plays a crucial role in individuals' adoption of social norms and their adaptation to the overall cultural rules of society.[21]

Culture plays an important role in the socialization of young people. For example, cultural elements such as sports, art, and literature are crucial factors in the personal development of young people and the formation of social relationships. As Jean-Jacques Rousseau emphasized, the cultural environment helps in the moral development and ethical education of individuals.[22]

The social and cultural environment has a significant impact on the formation of young people as individuals, their adoption of social roles, and their adaptation to society. In this process, family, educational institutions, and cultural organizations play a crucial role. A deeper study of the development of young people in relation to their social and cultural environment is important for the stable development of society.

Conclusion

Socialization is the process of adapting an individual to society, and it plays a crucial role in the formation of their personality. In this process, the family, educational institutions, and other societal organizations play a key role. These institutions are vital factors in ensuring the social, moral, and ethical development of young people.

Youth socialization is critical in shaping an individual's role in society and their social activity. The analysis presented in the article emphasizes the need for a deeper study of youth socialization.

[17] Parsons, T. (1951). *The Social System*. Glencoe, IL: The Free Press. P. 575.

[18] Durkheim, E. (1893). *The Division of Labor in Society*. New York: The Free Press. P. 352.

[19] Giddens, A. (1984). *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration*. Berkeley: University of California Press. P. 402.

[20] Giddens, A. (1984). *The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration*. Berkeley: University of California Press. P. 402.

[21] Дюркгейм, Э. (1893). *О разделении общественного труда*. Москва: Наука. С. 256.

[22] Rousseau, J. J. (1762). *Emile, or On Education*. London: Penguin Books. P. 132.

To enhance the effectiveness of this process, collaboration with the cultural environment, educational institutions, and public organizations is of paramount importance.

References:

1. https://books.google.ru/books/about/Mind_Self_and_Society.html?id=q08YAAAAIAAJ&redir_esc=y
2. https://oyina.uz/kiril/teahause/1641
3. Parsons, T. (1951). The Social System. Glencoe: The Free Press. – P. 575.
4. Mead, G. H. (1934). Mind, Self, and Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. – P. 242.
5. Шахснинг ижтимоий нормалар ва қоидаларга мувофиқ ҳаракатлари жамият томонидан баҳоланади ва белгиланган стандартларга мос равишда ижобий ёки салбий жавоб олади.
6. Locke, J. (1690). An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. London: Penguin Classics. – P. 496.
7. Rousseau, J. J. (1762). The Social Contract. New York: Penguin Books. – P. 132.
8. Giddens, A. (1990). The Consequences of Modernity. Stanford University Press, p. 210.
9. Дюркгейм, Э. (1893). О разделении общественного труда. Москва: Наука, с. 256.
10. Parsons, T. (1951). The Social System. Glencoe, IL: The Free Press, p. 575.
11. Mead, G. H. (1934). Mind, Self, and Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, p. 242.
12. Rousseau, J. J. (1762). Emile, or On Education. London: Penguin Books, p. 132.
13. Giddens, A. (1990). The Consequences of Modernity. Stanford University Press, p. 210.
14. Parsons, T. (1951). The Social System. Glencoe, IL: The Free Press. P. 575.
15. Mead, G. H. (1934). Mind, Self, and Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. P. 242.
16. Mead, G. H. (1934). Mind, Self, and Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. P. 242.
17. Parsons, T. (1951). The Social System. Glencoe, IL: The Free Press. P. 575.
18. Durkheim, E. (1893). The Division of Labor in Society. New York: The Free Press. P. 352.
19. Giddens, A. (1984). The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration. Berkeley: University of California Press. P. 402.
20. Giddens, A. (1984). The Constitution of Society: Outline of the Theory of Structuration. Berkeley: University of California Press. P. 402.