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## SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE FORMATION OF A HEALTHY WORLDVIEW IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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**Abstract.** This article deals with the formation of ideological immunity in young people, especially adolescents, to foreign ideas, institutions contrary to the norms of social behavior, the correct perception of the most advanced and mobilizing ideas, the sacred role of the family in society and its concept of homeland. The issues of upbringing in the spirit of interdependence are essentially a socio-psychological and pedagogical problem

**Keywords.** healthy worldview, education, social behavior, socio-psychological and pedagogical problem, pedagogy, educational institution, problems of families, young people.

### I. Introduction.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to increasing the interest and responsibility of the public for the cooperation of family and educational institutions. This, in turn, creates the need to increase the educational function of parents, educators and teachers, to improve the forms and methods of cooperation between the family and the educational institution, as well as parents and teachers. Because this issue is a constant, continuous process that depends on the requirements of today's society, the environment in the family and educational institutions. At the initiative of President Sh.M.Mirziyoev, a unique system has been created in our country for them to work together, jointly identify the problems of families and take measures to solve them. Finding scientific and practical solutions to the problems of increasing the effectiveness of cooperation between families and educational institutions is one of the most pressing issues of our time.

The family is a sacred place where all human qualities, good intentions, values and

healthy beliefs are formed in a person's mind from the earliest childhood. This is an issue of national importance for Uzbekistan.

After all, the preparation of young people for family life through the formation of belief in our national values, including family traditions, unique customs, education of family skills are effective tools to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work.

It should be noted that a clear understanding of the socio-psychological factors and conditions that ensure the inculcation of healthy beliefs and worldviews in the minds of young people through family traditions, customs and traditions is a very important and important task.

The child needs to know the meaning of the world, its secrets, family and marriage, family and human relations, not only to know, but also to believe in them. But it is during this period of development that heresies and misconceptions, harmful habits and skills can be formed that confuse his mind. In this regard, the health of the family environment, the conformity of its ancient values to the principles of national and universal

spirituality, serves as a basis for the development of a healthy outlook and family qualities in every boy and girl. The socio-psychological conditions and means in the family that serve this process have not been studied independently and specifically, and existing theoretical views are not based on empirical materials. Indeed, in the spirit of the formation of ideological immunity in young people, especially adolescents, against alien ideas, institutions contrary to the norms of social behavior, the correct perception of the most advanced and mobilizing ideas, the sacred role of the family in society and its connection with the motherland. Upbringing is essentially a socio-psychological and pedagogical problem.

After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan has created favorable conditions for the restoration of our centuries-old cultural and spiritual heritage, national values, the realization in the minds of every citizen of a great future, infinite love for the Motherland, devotion and interest in their work. conditions begin to emerge. The creative work carried out in the country, the radical reforms, confidence in the great future of our country, understanding the essence of the sacred concepts of peace and prosperity of the country, the role of the family in instilling them in the minds of citizens, especially the younger generation. The task of studying the conditions that nurture faith in adolescents remains on the agenda as a pressing issue.

As in any society, in our society there are advanced ideas that protect the interests of each individual and the whole nation, unite them, ensure peace and prosperity of the country, the level of understanding of which determines the principles of development of this society.

In this sense, a person's morality and conviction can be recognized as a socio-psychological factor and condition that provides such a healthy outlook, deep thinking, the essence of which is from an early age in the family environment, within its

values, parental prestige, knowledge, role model Under the influence they have a psychological significance to absorb into the consciousness. Because the family is a unique place that has preserved and demonstrated folk traditions, national customs and traditions for centuries. Therefore, the President of the Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoev paid great attention to the family and its traditions, national values, emphasizing that the strength of the family, the proper upbringing of the younger generation, first of all, plays an important role in forming independent thinking, healthy beliefs and deep worldview. Describe the system of views that constitutes the basis of the ideology of the nation.

Nowadays, the problem of moral education of young people under the influence of the family and the age-old values preserved in it is the subject of many theoretical and empirical research. Indeed, such an approach is in line with the philosophical and ideological views of past scholars, the teachings of the family and family upbringing. According to dozens of great thinkers of the East, such as Ahmad al-Farghani, Mahmud-az-Zamahshari, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Al-Abbas Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sino, the family and father are the most important social factors in the upbringing of children. - Mothers' worldviews, methods of upbringing, and the principle of conformity of socially recognized norms to family values. It should be noted that in recent years, a number of pamphlets and books, scientific and popular articles in the field of history and culture, spirituality and ethics, literature and religion, philosophy and pedagogy, cover various aspects of this issue. However, the study of the socio-psychological conditions that allow a person's faith in the above-mentioned family traditions to be transformed into the needs of every member of society awaits a solution.

The educator must be able to clearly explain complex problems, keep children interested in the lessons, regularly monitor and analyze their daily activities, apply the

knowledge of psychology and pedagogy, taking into account their style of work. At the same time, the educator must be able to feel the changes in the mood of students. If the educator does not control the relationship between the pupils in a timely manner, the sense of community in the group disappears.

Understanding the difference between professionalism, skill and innovation in pedagogy and psychology is of particular importance, and in the process of higher pedagogical education it is necessary to expand the scope of work in this area to develop the professional skills of future professionals. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to expanding the scope of pedagogical and psychological knowledge at each stage of acquiring pedagogical skills. Developed pedagogical consciousness allows the future educator to form his own style of work. A highly qualified educator achieves a high level of professionalism by radically transforming the pedagogical entity. She aims to develop a creative approach to lessons in children. This allows you to fully realize the creative potential of each educator. A highly qualified educator has the ability to apply pedagogical strategies that can create a constantly evolving feedback system and the development of a community of students.

Based on the above, it can be said that the work of a teacher is a high expression of the professional activity of education in the field of mastering person-centered pedagogical ideas. Achieving the goal required by the state and society in the process of preschool education requires the professional and moral formation of teachers, while achieving the development of self and pedagogical skills and competencies.

The radical changes taking place in society, the strong impact of various information flows on the spiritual and social life of the Republic, the need to eliminate the onslaught of destructive ideas place serious demands on the teacher responsible for educating the younger generation.

Accordingly, educators must have not only professional qualifications, but also high spiritual and moral qualities, rich worldview, intellectual potential, independent thinking. These qualities directly reflect the professional maturity of the educator. The professional qualities of educators are more evident in the training process.

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