Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) **= 4.971** ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829**GIF** (Australia) = 0.564= 1.500 SIS (USA) = 0.912**РИНЦ** (Russia) = **0.126** ESJI (KZ) **= 8.716 SJIF** (Morocco) = **5.667** ICV (Poland) =6.630PIF (India) = 1.940IBI (India)

=4.260= 0.350OAJI (USA)

QR - Article

SOI: <u>1.1/TAS</u> DOI: <u>10.15863/TAS</u> International Scientific Journal

Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) **e-ISSN:** 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 02 Volume: 82

Published: 29.02.2020 http://T-Science.org



OR – Issue



Zulfiya Ortikova

Fergana State University Teacher of the department of primary education

MECHANISMS OF PREPARING ADOLESCENTS FOR SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Abstract: Adolescence is a period when a person has been developing by personality asks various questions for which "Who am I?", "Why me?" and "Who am I?". During adolescence, a person attains a qualitatively new social position, when he or she develops a conscious attitude towards himself as a member of society. Therefore, much depends on how social orientation develops during this period in shaping the social relationship of the individual. In this article, I will discuss the results of using of internet while preparing adolescents for social relations in the era of

Key words: adolescence, adolescent, parents, social relation, internet, internet addiction.

Language: English

Citation: Ortikova, Z. (2020). Mechanisms of preparing adolescents for social relations in the era of globalization. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 02 (82), 661-664.

Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-02-82-115 Doi: crosses https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.02.82.115

Scopus ASCC: 3300.

Introduction

UDC 101

It is know that each age is characterized by leading activities, which have a significant impact on the formation of a particular hierarchy of motivations and on the development of a goal-setting process. Adolescents are characterized by activities aimed at mastering the norms of peer relationships. This aspect of a person's life is manifested in socially useful work that corresponds to the motivational and demanding adolescent self-determination, determination, self-expression and recognition by adults for his or her activities. During this ontogeny, the most favorable conditions are created for the expression and integration of the human social nature.

Adolescence represents an important period of mental development. Acute mental fractures determine its complexity and incompatibility. Critical periods in age physiology are considered in terms of the likelihood of disrupting the normal course of development, and in psychology, the term refers to the sensitivity of the child to affect. In contrast to stable, critical periods, when critical turns in personality formation occur in a relatively short period of time, critical periods are the turning point in development.

It is well known that the most important psychological neoplasm at a given age is the formation of selfawareness. An important characteristic of a teenager's personality is adolescence. Thus, the teenager puts himself in the real relationship system as an adult. Thus, the psychological characteristics of the age are determined by a number of conditions, first and foremost, the social conditions and lifestyle of the teenager and the nature of his or her practical activities. During this period there is a search for new events. The formation of his personality depends on what activity is leading in the teenager's life.

Materials and methods

It is well known that any activity is aimed at meeting the needs. The basic needs of a modern teenager are wide enough. Along with life (physiological and safety), they also play an important role in addressing social needs (communication, love, recognition) and personality development (knowledge, understanding, self-awareness).

The Internet Development Fund was sponsored by G.V. Soldatova, O.S. Gostimsky, E.Yu. Kropaleva has been able to determine the range of needs of teenagers through the Internet. These include: the need for autonomy and independence (in the process



Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE	E) = 0.829
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564
JIF	= 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
РИНЦ (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

of socialization, this need is primarily a desire for independence from parents); the need for self-awareness and recognition; the need for recognition and recognition; meeting the social need for communication belonging to a love interest group; the need for possession; Cognitive need, as well as gaining new knowledge, helps peer recognition and self-awareness. As a result of the use of the Internet, a sense of full control and ownership of one of the system's human needs - security needs. To better understand why adolescents spend their time in cyberattacks in a strange and unusual place, it is not enough to repeat simple and well-known aspects of growth.

Identity. Teenagers try to figure out their place in the world around them. They ask themselves "global" questions: Who am I? Why am I living? These questions are difficult to answer and some can be found in cyber-attacks.

Proximity and belonging. During adulthood, a person becomes acquainted with various aspects of intimacy, especially the opposite sex. He is looking for companies that can feel connected to friends and companies. All of these relationships are an important part of personal identification. Cyberpace presents it to countless individuals and groups by their interests, values and inclinations.

Separation from parents and family. The search for adolescents' place in life and their relationship with other people are inseparably linked with the desire to leave their parents. The teenager wants to be independent and do what he wants. At the same time, he does not want to be separated from his parents. And here the Internet offers a unique opportunity. Want to meet new people, do interesting things, discover the world? Want to stay home with your parents? The internet allows you to do this at the same time.

It is well known that adolescent psychology is closely related to the problem of "fathers and children". According to the study, R.F. Families of adolescents with pathological dependence on computer gaming are characterized by family peculiarities: mothers exhibit signs of hyper- or hypoprotection; behavioral features. This helped the teenager feel lonely and later led to adaptation problems in the peer community.

Get rid of frustration. Adolescence is a stressful and hopeless period of life, and is pressured by schools, family and friends. What should a teenager do, especially if they are exacerbated by hormonal changes in the body? He needs to get rid of frustration and he can try to do it in an anonymous, irresponsible cyber attack.

Internet addiction contributes to a number of psychological problems: conflict behavior, chronic depression, preference for virtual life, social adaptation difficulties, loss of computer time management, and discomfort when using the Internet. to be. Using the Internet, a teenager prefers to "search"

instead of a desire to think and learn. Many children openly admit that they frequently visit sites that are banned by their parents. They also have the idea of permission and impunity. It is a violation of human rights, and the illusion of impunity can become a trap and have serious consequences in real life - moral dignity.

Internet addiction is almost unanimously recognized as a means of changing one's personality, changing activities (its motivational, target and operational components), and interacting with the Internet.

Consider the specific types of Internet mediation that can lead to global change. There are three main types:

- 1. Cognitive hacking or excessive knowledge of programming and telecommunications;
- 2. Gaming Computer games, and especially games over the Internet, are called passionate or extreme. game addiction;
- 3. Communicative Internet addiction, including cybersecurity as a passion for network communication or as an extraordinary option.

These effects of the use of information technology in the face of global change have become insignificant in fundamental research, and the following analysis has become the solution to the problem.

So what exactly is the Internet from a teenager's point of view?

First, it is a means of entertainment, followed by a source of knowledge and a teaching aid. Frankly, not all second seconds are used at all. Very few adolescents use computers and the Internet for educational purposes.

Many adolescents spend a lot of time in a variety of chat rooms and forums, which, in their opinion, broadens their outlook and outlook. In fact, it's not quite !!! More than that - communication and freedom in general. This in some cases becomes a dependency. But, unfortunately, it is not possible for a teenager to prove himself! He must understand and understand it - and only then can everything be changed!

For many adolescents, the World Wide Web is just another toy to get useful information from an adult's point of view, not from an adult's perspective.

Millions of people are connected to the Internet and they are not just teenagers, but they are mature men and women. The internet is helping many people switch connections in real life, but it's great, many readers immediately object. Sure, it's not very good, but for many people it's really hard to connect. It just so happens that you do not understand, consider yourself uncertain in this community, and find people on the Internet who have the same view as you and make life easier!

But all is not lost. Not everything is horrible at first glance. There are also others who do not have interchangeable internet helpers. And someone, in



	ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)
Impact Factor:	ISI (Dubai, UAE	E) = 0.829	РИНЦ (Russi	(a) = 0.126	PIF (India)
	GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)
	JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Moroco	(a) = 5.667	OAJI (USA)

general, sits in libraries and learns about the "old style". Isn't it so bad? Yes, of course, the Internet makes life easier for us. By clicking the button, we receive information that we can spend "time" on the search. And then everything is at a glance: any encyclopedia, reference book, rare or expensive book you probably never bought.

The Internet is bad because it has no limits! That is, it does not protect adolescents from non-normative information that they do not have to know. From all of the above, the hope is to rely only on the minds of children, their honesty. Be honest with yourself. If anyone thinks about it, it would be good for them, about their behavior and what they did to make the world a better place. It's about how much time you spend on the Internet for your invaluable profession. The adolescence and our youth are the best times to be filled with bright moments and spend it on profits! What would be painful for all these wasted and wasted years?

From the earliest times every generation of adults has seen a tendency to collapse in new technology. As Plato warned (and quite rightly): "Writing and reading eliminates eloquence." The car lost our fancy. The phone rejected the epistolary genre. Speech took over literature. Thinking has been replaced by drama. And by email, the epistolary genre revived.

The Internet is through parents' eyes.

Let's see how parents relate to this. "The Internet is a drug and I want to protect my child. The Internet is a virtual substitute. A lot of information is neglected and unpunished. People do what they want on the Internet. I don't want my child to be deceived. Maybe it's a parody of her. In the past, my kid was sitting

there because he had nothing to do. I tried to rid him of this addiction, but he said, "Basically, the parents believe that. great evil. For many, the Internet is a means of communication - phone conversations (chats and ICQs, etc.) - besides, email works much faster than usual, but you can't manually change letters. It is believed that the Internet breaks down psychology and interferes with learning. As for the psyche, everything in life has a negative impact on it (constant stresses at school, college, work): The Internet has nothing to do with that. "You're in a bad situation at school. Isn't that the internet?" Or so? "Or is it just hard for me? Or is it laziness for me? Or do I not care about what is taught in school?" Parents turn off the Internet at home, there are simple people, there are internet clubs and cafes all over the city, with home blocking making it more difficult for parents and children. He is accused of interfering with the normal development of the Internet (in particular learning) heavily charged with the fact that heavy music had a negative effect on the psyche. .d Continue: Pop (pop music) can be accused of perversion (many texts have very rude content); you can be accused of distracting books from creative work and reading (sometimes there are books, you can't tear yourself from what you read .. literally, you eat and sleep with books, of course. " later "remains.) There are many examples. The problem needs to be addressed differently: ask your children what their performance has slowed down and their style has changed significantly (which is not good) and there is no need to rush. Sharp and hard actions can only be hardened against you, behaving democratically, and trying to understand your children or putting them in their place. But the good thing is that right now, basically, parents have nothing against the Internet.

= 6.630 = 1.940 = 4.260 = 0.350

References:

- 1. (n.d.). Family Psychology. For students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges. Edited by B.Shoumarov (Ed.). –Tashkent: "East".
- 2. Karimova, V. (2007). "Psychology of the family". Tashkent.
- 3. Shoumarov, H. (2008). "Handbook of family psychology". For students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges. Publishing house "Sharq".
- 4. Shahodzhaev, M. A., Begmatov, Je. M., Hamdamov, N. N., & Numonzhonov, Sh. D. U. (2019). Metody jeffektivnogo ispol'zovanija informacionno-kommunikacionnyh tehnologij v obrazovatel'nom processe. *Problemy sovremennoj nauki i obrazovanija*, 10 (143).
- 5. Farhodzhonova, N.F. (2016). Problemy primenenija innovacionnyh tehnologij v obrazovateľnom processe na mezhdunarodnom urovne. Innovacionnye tendencii, sociaľnojekonomicheskie i pravovye problemy vzaimodejstvija v mezhdunarodnom prostranstve. (pp. 58-61).
- Shahodzhaev, M.A., Begmatov, Je. M., Hamdamov, N. N., & Nýmonzhonov, Sh. D. U. (2019). ispol"zovanie innovacionnyh obrazovatel"nyh tehnologij v razvitii tvorcheskih sposobnostej studentov. *Problemy sovremennoj* nauki i obrazovanija, 12-2 (145).
- 7. Xudoyberdiyeva, D. A. (2019). Management of the services sector and its classification. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (10), 656-658.



	ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
Impact Factor:	ISI (Dubai, UAF	E) = 0.829	РИНЦ (Russia	a) = 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
	GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
	JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco	(5) = 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

- 8. Hardy, J. (2011). Mapping commercial intertextuality; HBO's True Blood. Convergence: *The International Journal of Research into New Media Technologies*
- 9. Kristeva, J. (1986). *Word, dialogue and the novel.* In The Kristeva reader. In T.Moi (ed). The
- Kristeva reader. New York: Columbia University Press.
- 10. Farhodjonovna, F. N. (2017). Spiritual education of young in the context of globalization. *Mir nauki i obrazovanija*, № 1 (9).

