

### Social Adaptation As A Factor In The Professional Socialization of Future Primary School Teachers

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#### Article Information

**Received:** March 13, 2023

**Accepted:** April 22, 2023

**Published:** May 06, 2023

**Keywords:** *adaptation, socialization of the individual, subject of education, professional socialization.*

**Abstract.** Professional socialization plays an important role in the training of highly qualified specialists in higher education. From a broad social point of view, professional socialization reflects on the one hand the process of professional formation and development of the individual, on the other hand the process of mastering social experience, values, norms of behavior that have the necessary importance in the social formation of the individual, in the future pedagogical activity. It is these Masas that are given in the focus of the article.

From the essence of the modern requirements for the profession of pedagogy, it can be understood that an important indicator of the future teacher's ability to carry out timely activities in his field of profession is his level of socialization. M. in connection with the personal and professional socialization of future teachers in our republic in recent years. Quranov, N. Muslimov, D. X. Nasriddinova, SH. N. Majitova, F. R. Yuzlikaev, N. M. Egamberdieva, Sh. Olimov, M. T. Mirsolieva, N. G. Ismatova, Z. T. Salieva a number of scientific research works have been carried out by scientists such as. From the analysis of the research work carried out, it is known that in ensuring the socialization of students of the pedagogical higher educational institution, it is important to determine the pedagogical conditions for the interaction of socialization and adaptation, ensuring the appropriate social adaptation of future teachers.

In turn, the issue of social adaptation has also been interpreted in scientific literature in different ways: to determine the essence of the phenomenon of social adaptation; to interpret different aspects of social adaptation.

The concept of adaptation (adaptation) (Latin adaptation-adaptation) was first introduced into scientific circulation by the German physiologist H. It was applied by Aubert in the second half of the 19th century (1865) to describe the adaptation of members to changes in the external environment. When widely used in Physiology adaptation remains as a private scientific concept,

it has also been used in other areas of biology. It was not until the middle of the 20th century that the term adaptation came into use in medicine, cybernetics, psychology and other sciences and now has a general description. There are many definitions of the adaptive phenomenon:

Adaptation (adaptation) is an adaptation process that occurs in the relationship of living systems with the external environment – a known result of adaptogenesis (philosophy: a comprehensive dictionary) [212; P.9].

Adaptation is a specific process that takes place in the life of nature or society, in the spiritual and spiritual world of a person, and refers to adaptation to some environment or condition, to novelty (spirituality: An Explanatory Dictionary of basic concepts) [184; P.15.].

Adaptation is the ability of an organism to respond appropriately to existing conditions. There are biological, physiological and socio-psychological types of adaptation. Biological adaptation refers to the morphophysiological adaptation of animal and plant species to precisely existing conditions of the external environment. Physiological adaptation, on the other hand, is understood as the sum of physiological reactions on the basis of which the body is able to adapt to environmental changes. Socio-psychological adaptation is the ability of an individual to find his place in the social environment (pedagogical encyclopedic dictionary) [193; Pp. 11-12.].

Adaptation is to ensure that the subject is optimally compatible with the requirements of the environment (the object of adaptation). In stability disorders (migration of the subject to another environment, change of the subject itself), interaction among the object and subjects in the system arises from a trace. This leads to functional impairment, loss of integrity. The result is a situation of adaptation in which the system or some of its elements seek to restore the lost balance. Such a situation is characteristic of all types of human adaptation (N.), which is characterized as an active, goal-oriented process of resolving conflicts that arise as a result of individual interaction with a new natural or social environment. YU.Pavlenko) [96; pp. 19-21.].

Under the concept of adaptation, the process of interaction of a person and an environment is understood, as a result of which behavioral models and strategies are formed in a person that change adequately in relation to the conditions of this environment (Petropavlovskaya S.M.) [99; P.22.].

Adaptation is the feature of the formation of adequate connections of an organism with the external environment. Adaptation is also the ability to change the functioning of this organism according to the needs of the external environment (N.M.Egamberdieva) [214; P.232].

Adaptation is a socio-psychological process in which, in contrast to internal and external conflicts, a person is able to carry out his activities competently, to be satisfied with the results of his activities (D.V.Ryazanova) [110].

Adaptation is the sum of reactions capable of actively mastering the environment and its changes and creating the necessary conditions for sustainable activities (E.G.Tshukina) [145].

Adaptation is a holistic, systematic process that characterizes the joint action of a person with the natural and social environment (N.Ismatova) [54; 39 P.].

This is how one can conclude from the content of approaches to the definition of the concept of adaptation. Adaptation process:

1) individual on the one hand and, on the other hand, the process of complete satisfaction of the needs of the environment. This is a state of harmony between individual and nature or the social environment;

2) a process that serves as a means for the emergence of harmony between individual and nature or the social environment.

Based on the given definitions above and in relation to the object of our research, we consider it appropriate to give the following definition to the concept of "adaptation:

"Adaptation is the ability of an individual to competently master new conditions in order to be able to manifest himself in a changing educational environment, to acquire a status corresponding to the existing conditions."

Since pedagogy is about justifying the fact that social adaptation of students of a higher educational institution is an important problem, in this case it is important to reveal the pedagogical interpretation of the concept of "social adaptation". Because in most studies, special attention is paid to "socio-psychological adaptation" as a specific type of adaptation, limited only to highlighting its psychological aspects. It seems to us that socialization is the process by which a person realizes himself as a person in society, it occurs in the process of upbringing, education, self-education, when a person is able to independently determine his goals and determine ways to achieve them, when he realizes his self-esteem, when he is confident in his place in society. Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, professor N.M.Egamberdieva noted that the socialization of the individual is the improvement of human psychological functions under the influence of education, the assimilation of socio – moral values, norms and rules of behavior, the process and result of enrichment of the worldview. In conclusion, it is desirable to look at adaptation, including social adaptation, as the result of pedagogical influence on a specific goal [147; P.124].

Also, while some scholars try to interpret the concept of "socialization" and "social adaptation" individually, some judge them as one concept.

According to the proponents of the first group theory, socialization is a complex process aimed at transmitting social norms, principles of behavior and values and its human occupation, which gives an individual the opportunity to manifest himself as a citizen of a particular society. Social adaptation, on the other hand, expresses in itself the process of realizing these opportunities given to an individual by society. In the process of social adaptation, It is ensured that the norms and values of behavior of an individual are consistent with the values of the social group to which he belongs.

The second group of scientists believes that the adaptation or separation (individualization) of a person into the conditions of a specific society constitutes the content of the socialization process. Adaptation is the process and result of the active convergence of the subject and the social environment. Individualization is a person's desire for a certain degree of isolation in society in connection with objective needs, which arises in his actions to self-expression from an early age.

It seems to us that it is not appropriate to approach the concepts of "socialization" and "social adaptation" in this way. Because it is social adaptation that shows its obvious influence on the acceleration or deceleration of the socialization process. The non-conflict alignment of an individual in joining a new community allows him to accelerate his or her appropriate socialization.

M.S.As yanitsky noted, an integrated object that provides a strong connection between the process of "socialization" and "social adaptation" is the person of the educational institution (a student of the pedagogical higher educational institution – taqid ours). According to the scientist, social adaptation occurs as a complex mechanism for the formation of the social behavior of an individual and manifests itself as a qualitative description of socialization [150].

In our study, the adaptation process is perceived in the form of an object of discussion as

a component of the socialization of a student of a pedagogical higher educational institution into a new educational environment. Social adaptation is researched as one of the mechanisms of socialization, and overcoming the difficulties and problem situations that arise as a mechanism for mastering a new social experience – the status of a future teacher.

The need for adaptation arises in a person in a state of interaction under the conditions of disagreement with a particular system, which in turn requires changes. These changes can be related to the personality itself or to the system, in addition to the description of the interaction between them. That is, being the starting point of the social adaptation of the individual, as a result of the fact that with the change of the external environment, the previous behavior becomes ineffective or less effective, it is the emerging necessity that serves in relation to overcoming the difficulties associated with the news.

Social adaptation is characterized by the fact that, in accordance with the status of a future teacher, educators receive the requirements imposed and expected by the social environment, as well as effectively respond to them. In other words, flexible behavior is related to the ability to make decisions in a timely manner, to take initiative and to have clear visions related to its future. Based on this basis, the following can be included in the signs of effective socialization: 1) adaptation in the field of social activity, in this case, the individual achieves universal and Universal competence through the acquisition of knowledge, skills and qualifications; 2) adaptation in the field of interpersonal relations, processes of establishing deep emotional ties with other people, the sum of the necessary human

It is advisable to separately outline the following aspects of social adaptation of future teachers:

- 1) the course of the process of social adaptation in students has a complex dynamism, requiring the mutual harmonization of valuable visions of social and personal significance;
- 2) the first and, in some cases, the second year of study for students is accompanied by complex situations;
- 3) in the process of studying in a higher educational institution, students develop a sense of self-awareness, the development of a system of valuable relationships to the environment and being continues;
- 4) basic training workshops are formed in students;
- 5) student years have an organizational, methodological, psychological description and are the most important stage of personal and professional socialization of an individual.

And the factors affecting the social adaptation of future teachers can be divided into three groups: social, psychological, pedagogical.

Social factors include the age of the student, his social background, the type of educational institution that he completed at an earlier stage of Education. Psychological factors include both individual-psychological and socio - psychological factors: intelligence, orientation (orientation), personal potential, ownership of their place in the group. Pedagogical factors affecting social adaptation can include the level of pedagogical skill of professors and teachers of a higher educational institution, the organization of a positive-emotional environment at a university and faculty, informational-methodological support.

For successful social adaptation, It is required by both a professor and a student to establish an optimal direction of activity, that is, joint effective activities. The student must be able to look for and choose ways to achieve this or that educational goal for himself, while the faculty member is required to perform the fasilator (supporting) task in this case.

The results of the study show that the highest level of social adaptation of students is provided at one time by strategies aimed at changing both the environment and the self. As a normative result of social adaptation, the adaptation of an educational subject to a higher educational institution, which does not require internal changes in the individual, as well as one of the alternative models of behavior (leaving the environment or accepting new personal changes) arise. A low level of social adaptation with clearly expressed negative efficiency is manifested in the refusal of the subject to enter into interaction with the external environment and drowning in his own inner world. In other words, the student's behavior is manifested in the form of social disadaptation.

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