

# TO DEVELOP THE QUALITIES OF RESPONSIBILITY AND INITIATIVE IN CHILDHOOD IS THE PERIOD OF ACQUIRING THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN SOCIAL LIFE

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## Abstract

Childhood is one of the most important stages of human life, and in this period, the child develops his personality and social life. When entering social life, children follow a number of norms: they must build friendships. It includes many aspects, such as understanding the rules and developing relationships. In this article, the processes of the formation of a child as a person and finding a place in social life are analyzed in this article.

**Keywords:** Special social structure, ethnocultural values, Kindness, compassion, mechanism of socialization, Kinship relations, mass consciousness, concept, norm.

## Introduction

In any society, regardless of the stage of development - whether it is a prosperous, economically developed country or a developing society, there are people who require special attention. These are people with any deviations in physical, mental or social development. Such people stood out in the community, society and state. However, in different periods, depending on specific cultural and historical conditions, the attitude towards this category of people was very different: in some societies, such as Ancient Sparta, they were characterized by extreme brutality to the point of physical destruction. In others he was merciful.

In the modern United States of America and Western European countries, the concept of integrating people with certain deviations into society is being implemented in practice, according to which these people are considered its normal, equal members, only have certain problems or limited capabilities. The concept of a person with a problem is widely used in the United States, and the concept of disabled people is more common in European countries.

Today, the problem of treating people with disabilities, first of all, their health, is becoming more and more urgent, because their number has a steady growth trend both in the world and in Uzbekistan, which, according to UNESCO forecasts, cannot be changed by the world community in the near future. Therefore, the increase in the number of children with disabilities, first of all, should be considered as a constantly moving factor that requires not individual, personal, but systemic social decisions.

But even in the context of integration, when various problems or the nature of limiting people's opportunities are distinguished, they believe that the external conditions that already exist or



their health do not correspond to some standards accepted here. society. The circle of normality always has its limits in the minds of people, and everything outside them is defined as "abnormal", "pathological". In practice, consciously or unconsciously, individuals are judged on the basis of whether or not they conform to the norm that defines these boundaries.

The concept of norm is widely used in medicine, psychology, pedagogy, sociology and other sciences. An attempt to give a clear and specific definition of this concept will probably fail. For example, only in medicine, scientists count up to 200 of its definitions.

The difficulty in defining the concept of "norm" is not only terminological, but also substantive. For example, moral standards cannot be established once and for all in all messages, without exception, because, firstly, they have national characteristics, and moreover, they change and change over time. So, in the US after World War II, for twenty or thirty years, smoking was a normal, "normal" phenomenon, and society was committed to it. Nowadays, smoking is considered as a sign of bad taste, while the society joins the fight against this habit, which is harmful to human health.

In addition, the more democratic a society is, the more tolerant it is of non-standard forms of individual expression, while totalitarian regimes tend to strictly regulate human behavior if there is no deviation from the established norms. It is severely punished.

At the same time, it should not be forgotten that the norm is a kind of ideal formation, a conditional determination of objective reality, a certain average statistical indicator that describes reality, but does not exist in it. The use of the concept of norm in social sciences can be compared with the use of the concept of "ideal gas" in physics. There is no such gas in nature, but thanks to this concept, physicists were able to make many discoveries.

There are indicators, parameters, characteristics of the norm in medicine, psychology, sociology. What does not conform to the norm is indicated by another word - "turn".

In social pedagogy, the concepts of "norm" and "deviation" make it possible to distinguish a certain starting point, in relation to which to determine the reasons for naming certain deviations, how they affect the child's development process can be determined. socialization and building practical socio-pedagogical activities on this basis.

Deviations from the norm can be conditionally divided into four groups: social pedagogical technologies.

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