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SOCIAL NORMS, SANCTIONS AND PERSONALITY Ramazanova U.Kh.¹, Rakhmatova M.O.² Email: Ramazanova699@scientifictext.ru

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Abstract: a social norm is a category in a person's life that represents requirements for actions developed by society in relation to the behavior of its members and recognized by the majority. For example, for Uzbeks, regardless of who enters the room, "Assalom alaikum" is the norm; the need for students to complete tasks given by the teacher is the norm; unloading a seat on a bus or other public transport for minors, adults with disabilities is the norm, and so on. These standards are not developed by individuals, they are not developed on a single day, in a single situation.

Kevwords: pedagogy, education, technology, method, innovation, learning process.

СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ НОРМЫ, САНКЦИИ И ЛИЧНОСТЬ Рамазанова У.Х.¹, Рахматова М.О.²

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Аннотация: социальная норма - это такая категория в жизни человека, которая представляет собой требования к действиям, выработанным обществом в отношении поведения его членов и признанным большинством. Например, для узбеков, независимо от того, кто входит в комнату, «Ассалом алайкум» – норма; необходимость выполнения учащимся заданий, данных учителем, - норма; уступить место в автобусе или другом общественном транспорте несовершеннолетним взрослым, инвалидам – норма и т.д. Эти нормы не разрабатываются отдельными людьми, они не разрабатываются не в один день, не в одной ситуации.

Ключевые слова: педагогика, образования, технология, метод, инновация, процессе обучения.

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The extent to which social norms are fulfilled or enforced by one or another person representing this category during this or that period is controlled by social sanctions. Social sanctions are penalties and incentives that control the manifestation of norms in the behavior of a person, thanks to their presence, we try not to violate the norms of social behavior in each individual situation, become an object of negative public opinion. For example, in the above example, if a large furry person in a public place looks with the eyes of the blame of the majority on a teenager who does not accept the dismissal as the norm, or gives a verbal rebuke, then in very rare cases, holding himself in the hands of an innocent teenager, teaching him what to do, opening his.

Each individual person manifests in his behavior the social norms and sanctions developed and adopted by society during the performance of those or those social roles. Role-such a concept in relation to a person means a set of actions that consists of his actions and duties in concrete life situations. For example, if we take the role of a student, then fulfill it - this or that includes a number of duties, such as receiving a tax return at a higher educational institution, using its material base, becoming a member of the library, taking a scholarship and applying for social protection of the administration, unconditional subordination to the norms of internal discipline of that This role differs from the "childish" role (before the father and mother, close relatives), which he performs when he goes to his house. That is, the uniqueness and irrevocability of a concrete person arises from the character of the various social roles that he performs. Accordingly, when it is said that someone is "disciplined, undeniable, virtuous moral and decent", someone – cynical, unselfish, changeable, hypocritical (that is, very capable in one situation, on the other Earth - chaos), remains in a vital position.

Both because of the abundance of social roles that a person performs in life, and because of its status in different situations, it remains different. If a role is of extreme importance to a person in the system of his social imagination (for example, the role of a student), then he may not appreciate other roles at all and, consequently, occupy a different, unfavorable and non-destructive position in that situation. It remains to say that the abundance, sometimes the conflict of roles, can also come up – the person can also experience internal difficulties of authorization. For example, a student who receives an in-depth payment will come to his / her enterprise during the session with a commission and will suffer a mental torment knowing that they are investigating his / her activity: on the one hand, the student and his / her requirements, on the other hand – to go to the workhouse on a daily basis, so as not to.

The fact that a person knows the world, understands, understands the human relations between himself and the surrounding world and the repeated individuality in himself in the process of interaction allows us to analyze some features of these processes of attachment to age and gender, to return to the conclusion that a person in general is a social being living in society. That is, from the moment he was born, he will be surrounded by people like him, and his entire spiritual potential will be namayon in this mukhit. Because, if we pay attention to the history of the untogenetic development of a person, without further ado, the child of a person falls into a circle of similar beings, and then becomes an active object and subject of all manifestations of social communication. From this point of view, the role of each of us in society, when and under what conditions it originated, the psychological background of our joining and living in society is one of the main tasks of science. This process is referred to as socialization or socialization in psychology.

Shaping such a character as being in one respect of physical and mental labor is one of the most important tasks in the education of the growing younger generation [1-19].

In one Kez, where the conditions of the market economy are formed in Ruspollikamizda, students get married and form a new attitude to cocktails, dignity-is one of the goals of cocktail training. Bunda, of course, should determine the main forms of development, especially new factors of economic relations, the types of services familiar to them. Attention should also be paid to the formation of their creative proportions in the process of

arousing enthusiasm for skill and professionalism in children. It is desirable to hire students to vocational colleges, akdemik lyceums or vocational colleges.

The teaching of students to market conditions enrich their practical knowledge of how to make a profit due to their honest and selfless work. It is necessary to educate children on the possibility of increasing the number of products and types of services as a result of a joint cocktail, it is necessary to work in construction sites, auxiliary harvesting camps, to participate in Master schools, to support the work in preschool educational institutions in the regulation of patient care and in the regulation of barns and They must be able to, from all these works, to improve their skills in making a profit.

It is necessary to understand that market relations are suddenly a means of stimulating material stability and economic activity of people, recognized in the world today. In order to achieve high performance in this relationship, strict discipline, technical and economic knowledge, qualification specialists are based on the development of the work. The reader should also be able to find market sentiments and ways to overcome them.

Today, perfect economic education cannot be done without perfection. Therefore, it is necessary to teach the head of the teacher class, the employees of the educational institution from the school to give knowledge of nafakat, but also to create skills of economic activity in students, to think independently in the conditions of market relations.

It is explained to him that the projection of a creative approach can generate highyielding benefits due to resourcefulness, ingenuity, business, activity and initiative, students will be successful in economic activity.

The school prepares students for independent life, supports each other in them, forms the qualities of subtleties, subtleties. In the labor education of children, it is very important to be armed with systematic economic knowledge, to be educated so that they can use the laws and regulations wisely. In the sixth grade, the goals and tasks of music lessons are determined based on the psychological and physiological characteristics of students and the level of knowledge and skills acquired in previous classes in music education. The goals that must be achieved in this class, the main criterion for music education - which is part of the spiritual wealth of the students, will focus on the formation of a musical culture.

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