



CHANGES SPECIFIC TO ADOLESCENT PERIOD AND SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THEIR ORIGIN

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Annotation: This article analyzes the place of the person in the system of social relations, the period of adolescence, its characteristics and changes during this period, as well as the reasons for their origin. Also, considering the child's personality, intellectual capabilities, existing problems in the system of family relations and the recommendations for solving them are described.

Key words: social relations, person, adolescence, teenager, environment, personal behavior, activity, communication, study, labor activity, moral and ethical standards, family, school, community, sense of size, independent activity, socio-psychological factors.

It is known that each society has its own system of strictly defined social behavior programs and rules of behavior based on the power of public opinion, customs, moral norms, and traditions. In the process of socio-economic reforms implemented in our country, various social changes and updates are taking place in the society. It is observed that the process of these updates has a negative impact on the society's value system and thus on the behavior and behavior of individuals. In the system of these processes, a number of changes occur in the system of human relations. In particular, in such situations, the number of those who want to live a light life is increasing, especially among teenagers aged 14-16 who are going through a period of complex psychological and physiological changes. When we researched the theoretical foundations of this problem and analyzed the aspects of socio-economic changes that can have a negative impact on the behavior of teenagers, we found out that these negative situations are not manifested in all young people, because the behavior of a person is changeable and its diversity is due to its individual characteristics, to itself. we were convinced that it is caused by the existence of special "styles" [1].

Each person is the owner of certain social relations specific to his age and is the object of many economic, political, legal, and moral influences shown to him by society. A person's character, temperament, ability manifests itself in work and life when he experiences mental processes. Therefore, the interrelationship and relationship between mental processes, mental states and mental characteristics constitute the psychological structure of a person. It is also very relevant because the problem of deviant behavior and their inability to adapt socially has the nature of increasing. Failure of such teenagers to recognize generally accepted social and spiritual and moral standards imposes important tasks on the family, school, community and other social institutions engaged in education.

Adolescence is different from other age periods with its complexity. Respecting the personality of teenagers during this period, the attention given to them, will definitely pay off tomorrow. A human child is not born bad, but is formed under the influence of the social environment. The influence of parents in the family is very large in the occurrence of negative qualities and problems in teenage children. Their fault is that parents, by providing materially for their children, fulfill the duties assigned to them. However, materiality alone cannot ensure a bright future for a teenager [2]. Especially during adolescence, they need spiritual nourishment. Because through it, the teenager learns the environment, the circle of good people,

positive qualities, and how to make good wishes. This requires parents to be more involved in reading comprehension. Our children try to repeat what they see more than what they hear. When they familiarize themselves with the book, they feel that they are not alone and begin to understand the ideas of achieving the goal through courage, bravery and hard work characteristic of the heroes of the work. Being unsatisfied with your social life while your four clients are healthy is unseemly. The fact that they are surrounded by their family and friends means that they are truly happy.

Adolescents develop values that are more understandable and closer to their peers than adults. Communication with adults is not a substitute for communication with peers. For a teenager, communication with peers is separated into the environment of his personal relationships, where he acted independently. He thinks that he has the right to this, he defends his rights, and that is exactly why the inappropriate, rude intervention of adults leads to resentment and resentment. On the one hand, the teenager clearly shows the desire to communicate with peers and to engage in cooperative activities. On the other hand, the desire to live a community life, to have close friends, is a strong desire to be accepted, recognized, and respected by friends. This is becoming an important requirement [3].

The most unpleasant situation for a teenager is the displeasure of the team and friends, unwillingness to communicate, and the most severe punishment is open or closed communication, not talking. Respect for honor, equality, loyalty, help to a friend, correctness are important conditions of friendship in teenagers. In the period of adolescence, the main activity is reading, during this period they are knowledgeable and demanding, but interesting and clearly explain the material, able to organize the lesson according to the same standard, creative, engaging, making the lesson as interesting as possible for each student, fair, they like kind-hearted and cultured teachers. In the middle grades, students begin to learn and master the basics of science. By the end of adolescence, they begin to think about their future profession and future. Students of this age gradually begin to feel like adults, but many habits and characteristics remain childish. This feeling is called a sense of grandeur, but one of the conditions that hinders the sense of grandeur is the financial dependence of teenagers on their parents. Because a child going to school asks his parents for money, but his parents treat him like a child and give him little money. This does not satisfy the child. This is precisely the reason for conflicts between adults and teenagers - the preservation of childish attitudes towards them in adults.

Perceptions of a student's level of independence differ between adults and adolescents. Adults should learn to give space to teenagers at this age. Also, objective assessment of their behavior and learning, taking into account their age characteristics, intellectual capabilities, conducting classes at a high level and interestingly, creating a reasonable interpersonal relationship by creating comfortable conditions in the family is a factor in the prevention of negative situations in the life of a teenager. It is necessary to treat each adolescent student individually, to improve and correct the behavior of delinquent children in the community, and to organize special control of the microenvironment by the school's pedagogical team [4]. In addition to the social environment, in the process of researching, studying and re-educating adolescents, turning to pedagogical and psychological laws will greatly help to improve the effectiveness of education, to establish interpersonal relationships and to create a healthy environment in the community.

In some cases, in the system of social relations, we are also witnessing the fact that teenage children are more engaged in work and become the financial supporter of the family. If a teenager works, since when and what kind of work he does, how he reacts to work, the amount of salary, living conditions, interest, how he reacts to labor discipline measures, etc., it is necessary to study thoroughly.

In conclusion, it can be said that every parent and pedagogical team should know the laws of adolescent development, establish the right attitude towards the adolescent, understand his child's behavior as much as possible, treat him as an independent person, understanding that the leading activity in him is communication and his close friends. he should be aware of his circle and should allow him to be more in the circle of his respected and trusted friends, support and strengthen him. This gives a good way to the independent activity of that adolescent's life in the future and creates opportunities to independently solve the problems and difficulties in the path of life, relying on one's own strength and will.

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