



THE ROLE OF IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN THE FORMATION OF MORAL PERSONS IN ADOLESCENTS

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Annotation: This article talks about social factors that affect the development of moral qualities and certain aspects of adolescence. Adolescents have a great need for adult trust, and the most favorable conditions for adults to influence and educate adolescents are opportunities such as common work.

Keywords: upbringing, upbringing, good and bad, adolescent crisis, behavior, cognitive needs.

Contradictions appear in the behavior and activities of adolescents that do not depend on them. The main contradiction lies in the contradiction between the physical, spiritual and material needs, which give rise to many desires, and the rapidly growing physical, spiritual and material needs, which are extremely limited and in many ways insufficient to satisfy them. self-confidence not only forces him to emphasize that he has become an adult at all costs, but also creates a situation where he cannot adequately assess this feeling. This, in turn, causes behavioral symptoms such as rudeness and aggressiveness towards adults, as well as disobedience to the advice and demands of parents and teachers. Under the influence of his friends, a teenager can satisfy his needs and desires. If the satisfaction from this gives him great satisfaction, then in such cases his casual interest in some action or deed may first turn into passion, and then into passion or habit. In this way, students develop a passion for, for example, mathematics, physics or chemistry, carpentry, plumbing or some other occupation, but in the same way, students develop a passion for lying, hooliganism and other immoral behavior - they can get used to acting.

Teenagers have a great need for the trust of adults. The most favorable conditions for the influence of adults and the education of adolescents on common work. If younger children are satisfied with their role as helpers, then adolescents, especially older adolescents, will be satisfied that they work on an equal footing with adults and can take their place if necessary. If adults guide teenagers in a friendly, understanding and intelligent way, teenagers will look at it positively, but if this guidance overrides the adult's wishes, then they will completely resist it. This resistance can often lead to negative outcomes, sometimes depression. This situation often occurs in families of adolescents whose parents have authoritarian attitudes. It is somewhat difficult for adolescents brought up in such families to act independently in life, to realize their plans, to take on difficult responsibilities.[4]

Often difficult to overcome intellectual problems. In adolescence, the position of children in personal and labor relations with other people changes. Now teenagers spend less time on games and recreation, they begin to engage in more serious matters, and their cognitive processes begin to develop rapidly. Education plays an important role in the life of teenagers. They like independent forms of learning. Compared with children of other eras, the successful study of subjects by adolescents depends on increasing their interest and the ability of the teacher to explain the educational material. Based on the need to assimilate knowledge, a positive attitude towards academic

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subjects is gradually formed. During this period, new motives for learning appear. These motives are connected with the life plans of a teenager, future profession and ideal.[5]

Already from adolescence, children have a special need to expand their life, scientific and artistic knowledge and try to do this. A well-educated child will be respected among peers. Knowledge brings special joy to teenagers and develops their thinking abilities. During this period, it is difficult for students to remember or learn it by repeating it several times, because the volume of educational material given to students is large. For this, it is important for the student to analyze the content of the educational material, to know its logical structure. During this period, children develop perception, attention and imagination, but this development goes unnoticed by the child himself and those around him. At the same time, during this period, the child also rapidly develops memory, speech, and thought processes. Already from adolescence, children have a special need to expand their life, scientific and artistic knowledge and try to do this. A well-educated child will be respected among peers. Knowledge brings special joy to teenagers and develops their thinking abilities.[6] During this period, it is difficult for students to remember or learn it by repeating it several times, because the volume of educational material given to students is large. For this, it is important for the student to analyze the content of the educational material, to know its logical structure. During this period, children develop perception, attention and imagination, but this development goes unnoticed by the child himself and those around him. At the same time, during this period, the child also rapidly develops memory, speech, and thought processes. These changes will be visible to others. In adolescence, the level of self-awareness expands and the knowledge of other people and the world deepens. Gaming activity gradually decreases and new activities begin to appear. A new stage of mental development begins. In adolescence, self-control begins to develop and the desire for self-control increases. In a word, adolescence is a period of a sharp turning point in mental development.[4] Positive qualities, needs and aspirations are present at any age, including a somewhat misguided teenager. Teenagers want to know everything. Many teenagers do not want to be inferior to others and strive to stand out in their environment and be different from others. All teenagers are energetic and active, but they do not always know where to direct their energy. Therefore, they should be engaged in various useful and interesting activities that will please them with immediate results. Adolescents strive for independence, although they are not always ready for it. But often they do not have the opportunity for independent activit.[4] Therefore, it is necessary to better prepare them for independent work and entrust them with independent work and ensure its successful completion at all costs. It goes without saying that there are enough positive moments in the psyche of adolescents. It is necessary to use these positive aspects and develop them in order to get rid of negative passions, inclinations, actions and behavior patterns.

Older teenagers gradually begin to anticipate the results and consequences of their actions and deeds. They develop self-control, fortitude, their decisions become somewhat firm, a will is formed. In their activities, they will be based more on common sense than on passion and desires. Their inner experiences and emotions are now subject to volitional control. But due to the development of moral and aesthetic feelings, their inner feelings and emotions are strengthened. The appearance of rude behavior towards adults, signs of unpleasant behavior are signs of character that arise in connection with the social conditions in which the adolescent lives, his peers and his position in different



communities, his relationships with adults, his school and family relationships.[3] By changing these social conditions, it is possible to directly influence the behavior, spirituality and worldview of adolescents. The formation of ideological immunity is the most important task of society and is an actual phenomenon directly related to national feelings, goals and aspirations of young people, spiritual and educational and spiritual and ethical level. The difficult ideological situation in the modern world requires the intensification of the education of ideological immunity in our youth. This is the honest opinion of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the need to build confidence in our youth, independent, creative thinking, instill a sense of responsibility for the fate of the Motherland and, of course, form a firm belief in customs and views that are alien to us found expression.[1]

In order to make Uzbekistan one of the most developed countries in the world, it is necessary that our children have a healthy faith and worldview, as well as national unity. It is known that the formation of ideological immunity does not occur suddenly. It is implemented through the formation in adolescents of the idea of the priority of national interests and the acquisition of new, unbiased knowledge. This science, together with other social and humanitarian sciences, shapes the political views of young people and fosters intolerance towards manifestations of alien ideologies. Of particular importance is the use of national values. The ideological immunity of every citizen, boy and girl, circle, resident of the region can be assessed on five levels: A citizen with a high level of ideological immunity has the potential to enlighten others. He understands the interests of the nation as his own interest, and his interests as a condition for achieving the interests of the nation. The dangers that threaten the spirituality of a person, and the skills of conscious protection from them are formed in the process of education, upbringing, vision and knowledge of good and evil.[1] Each nation will have a healthy, reliable and strong immunity only if kindergarten, school, and then social education is established, based on questions of what is good, what is bad and how to respond to a child from the first age. Immunity, in turn, protects a person from being "led down" from the right path, from wandering along different paths and subsequent regret, misfortune, protects the nation from fragmentation, disintegration, class, local and other divisions. So, ideological immunity acts as an ideological shield that protects the spiritual unity and spiritual health of the state and nation.

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