

ADOLESCENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MORALITY OF A SELF-DESTRUCTIVE PERSON

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ABSTRACT

in this state, the adolescent period, various social, economic, and spiritual processes that occur among adolescents, problems, hormonal changes, psychological conditions, methods, and solutions, as well as the understanding of self-determined morality. obsujdalis ego rational and irrational relations with mirom.

KEYWORDS: *social, economic, spiritual processes, psychological processes, ethics, nervousness, impressionability, personal characteristics.*

Introduction

As you know, what is happening in our society today, the various social, economic, spiritual processes taking place among the inhabitants, especially among teenage youth, do not leave any of us indifferent. It is no secret that our teenage youth today imitate European culture, do not appreciate our national culture, their psychic state worries members of society.

What is thought of as the reason why the child, who walked unkempt and flushed the night before, shared his heart's experiences, instantly became numb and nervous, did not listen to the talk, answered rudely, sometimes parents. True, adolescents can sometimes cause problems, but let the changes in this period not disappoint you. After all, your child is experiencing adolescence, which is not so easy for some. At this time, hormonal changes occur and are reflected in the child's behavior. He is extremely irritable, nervous, and sometimes seems to have no honesty. Adolescents often suffer from unrequited love, disagreements with parents or peers, fear in the face of the future, and loneliness. True, not all children experience such problems during adolescence, but changes in the body periodically manifest themselves.

Psychological changes in a teenager are sometimes difficult to understand, but parents should always find out what is bothering them by putting themselves in his place. After all, he will also have problems for himself. It is never possible to look at these problems as "just". While it seems to adults like us that they are simple, it seems to adolescents that they are much more difficult. Perhaps your child is obsessed with his best friend or is deeply in love with someone at his school. Teenagers want their parents to know and not criticize that life is not easy for them, not to give dakki, and also not to immediately ask when they come home from the street. But with this, we will not say anything to ask. The fact that you only invite you to an open conversation with a smile on your cheek. Don't ask your child questions whose answer will be the words "yes" or "no". Such questions quickly deliver the

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conversation to nihoya si.

Among some of our adolescents, as a result of their deep sadness in solving their problems, tension, falling into stress situations, they go on a path of light forgetting about problems, that is, there are many cases of getting used to either alcohol, or drugs, or psychotropic drugs. Okay, how the drugs that we have cited above themselves affect a person.

Psychological characteristics of an individual (personal characteristics) are understood as a relatively stable sum of individual qualities, a system of perceptions of oneself, the character of interpersonal relationships and social interactions, which determine simple forms of influence and adaptive mechanisms of morality. In other words, it is the internal component of an individual that represents a relatively stable and unique structure that provides active activity in society.

To understand the spiritually self-destructive morality of a subject, it is necessary to take into account the nature of his rational and irrational relations with the world. A person, while planning and predicting his morality in an existing life, subconsciously hopes for his approximate energy expenditure, which awaits him on the way to the goal. When, in the process of achieving its goal, a person becomes unable to release the amount of energy necessary for the performance of work, then a state of fatigue appears in him, and in addition, the desire to suspend work in order to produce the necessary energy. If a person's plans and predictions turn out to be a mistake and he has spent more energy than required, then a state of excitement arises. A person feels capable of almost anything. This can be equated with the fact that a person unexpectedly has so much money, and he does not know where to spend these money. Therefore, many individuals try to fall into such a state as much as possible. It is achieved with the help of so-called psychologically active substances. A mentally active substance is said to change the mood, physical condition, self - feeling in one take itself, to assimilate the world that surrounds it, morality, or to give other mental and physical effects, and when taken for a long time, to any chemical substance that causes mental and physical subordination.

Mental tobelik is a habituation characterized by the diligent search for a spirit-active substance, permanent or periodic. Physical tobelik, on the other hand, is characterized by the need to take increasing doses of the substance to eliminate an increase in tolerance, that is, the occurrence of cancellation syndrome. Cancellation syndrome (abstinence) is a specific syndrome that occurs as a result of stopping the consumption of mentally active substances and manifests itself in anxiety, panic, affective tension, internal unrest, irritability and mood, decreased heart rate, tremors or, conversely, sweating.

Among the mental-active substances, drugs with a toxic and psychotropic effect stand out. A drug is generally understood to be a substance that meets the following criteria:

- mental processes are influenced by specific-sedative, stimulating, hallucinogenic and so on (medical criterion);
- the consequence of substance is the so-called unbiased consumption (social criterion) of social importance, reaching enormous dimensions;

Psychologically active substances that are not included in the drug group are usually toxic substances. They contain all the psychotropic properties of drugs and have common laws of tobelik formation. On top of that, disruptions in the outcome of tobelik formation can even be extreme. However, the social risks of their abuse are not so great at the moment. Psychologically active agents include enhancers consisting of alcohol, poppy products, cannabis, sedatives and sedatives, cocaine, caffeine, hallucinogens, tobacco, volatile solvents.

Drug addiction is a disease (tobelik) caused by the regular use of substances on the drug list.

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Toxicomania (toxicomania) is a substance that is not included in the official list of narcotics, sometimes manifested in mental, and sometimes physical dependence. Unrelated to them, drug abuse or mental-active poison - containing substance abuse is not considered addictive or toxicomania. It is proposed to refer to such ethics as narcoticism or toxicomania - manic ethics, episodic Abuse, Etc. Psychologists in this case apply the term "addictive morality" - destructive habit, defective predisposition.

Adjectival ethics is one of the forms of formation of deviant (deviant) Ethics in which the desire to avoid reality by changing one's mental state through the means of receiving certain substances or focusing their attention on a certain type of activity aimed at constantly developing intense feelings and maintaining support. This process covers a person so much that he even begins to control his life. A person becomes helpless before his passion. Willpower weakens and does not allow you to resist addiction.

"Indulging in raw fantasies" is a tendency to think, fantasize about the desire to realize something in life, to perform some action, to manifest real activity in the absence of it. Despite the fact that drug use has been used by mankind since ancient times, the social scale of their influence was extremely limited. In the first place, the effect of these drugs on the psyche occurred due to habits or for their usefulness in forms of religious influence. Drugs were used in this case to go beyond reality in a changed state and "establish communication" with theology, to predict the future. Therefore, drugs were included in well-structured activities, serving as a means of achieving certain socio-psychological goals. Such a strictly drawn structure of rituals, the collective nature of which gave the opportunity to fill the place of individual consciousness and the genesis of an underdeveloped personality. It was this that protected drugs from the spread of consumption as a psychologically active tool on a mass scale.

Sources and literature

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