



## **PEDAGOGICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL THINKING IN ADOLESCENTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article describes the psychological characteristics of will formation in adolescents. And each adolescent personality is a unique spiritual breadth, in which the inner "men"ness of the student is manifested. This self, together with its external self, creates opportunities for the individual to realize his identity. As a result, the student deeply understands his surrounding existence, existing things, the history and national culture of society, cultural and spiritual wealth created by mankind through reading and learning. This is reflected in his understanding of his national identity. This article reveals ways to study the volitional qualities of a teenager, taking into account these aspects.*

**INTRODUCTION.** In the world, effective use of one's capabilities, determination to engage in an activity, showing enthusiasm in the implementation of this work despite difficulties and obstacles, showing diligence and initiative remain the guarantee of successful activity. After all, the human factor and his will are the leading reserve in any activity. Therefore, studying the internal, external, social, natural factors affecting this mental reality, identifying and implementing methods of optimizing mental capabilities, a high-level, competent specialist, moral, honest, in the interest of society rather than one's own interest column it is gaining importance in raising a person. In world psychology, the priority of researching will is observed. In particular, the sharp change of the modern human way of life as a result of socio-economic globalization, the emergence of psychological, pedagogical and social problems before the individual require him to have a strong will and fundamental scientific research that improves spiritual and educational resources. The increase in the demand for competitive, qualified specialists in the society and the seriousness of their selection system are precisely those who quickly adapt to today's changing, intense, interactive reality, who can skillfully manage themselves and their activities, who are stable, persistent, trained, hardworking towards their goals, the need for hardworking personnel is increasing a lot. Therefore, in modern psychology, the study of the internal volitional capabilities of a person, the determination of his age and sexual characteristics, the development of laws and mechanisms give high relevance to this scientific-research and scientific-practical problem.



## **Discussion and results**

In the 30s of the 20th century, it is noticeable that the will was studied theoretically and experimentally at a rapid pace in the psychology of European countries and the USA. However, in the later stages of development of social culture, it was observed that interest in the will category decreased somewhat. Until now, most of the experts in the field have studied the psychological characteristics of will formation in teenagers in their scientific research. Psychological features of will formation in teenagers, factors affecting the formation of volitional characteristics in adolescents, ways to develop their volitional qualities, issues of formation of ideas related to strengthening the will of students in the educational process KN from Russian scientists. Kornilov, SL. It was thoroughly studied by Rubinstein, BMTeplov, BGAnanyev, NDLevitov, AVVedenov, VAKrutesky, PARudik, ASPuni, VKKalin, LSVygotsky and others. EG', one of the scientists of our country. Will in teenagers in the research of Goziyev, GQTolaganova, RISunnatova formation the problem is analyzed. If we look at the classic study of adolescence, we can see that it has various theories, hypotheses and fundamental researches. One of the bright psychological concepts characteristic of adolescence is the cultural-historical theory created by LSVygotsky (1930) at the beginning of the 20th century, which provides an interpretation of scientific concepts related to stable and historical variation in adolescent psychology and its phenomena. In his theory of recapitulation, S. Hall (1940) states that adolescence corresponds to the romantic period of human development history and is the stage between childhood and adulthood. Another major researcher of adolescence, the German philosopher and psychologist E. Spranger (1924), explained that the first stage of adolescence corresponds to the age of 14-17, and at this age, childhood recovery occurs. One of E. Spranger's followers, W. Stern, considers adolescence as one of the main stages of personality formation. V. Stern "If you show your friend, I will tell you who you are. Because his personality is formed under the influence of experiences that make up the content of a teenager's life. Thus, at the beginning of the 20th century, adolescence was recognized as the most difficult psychological age. In the current period, there are specific features, laws, opportunities, complex mechanisms of expression and emergence of behavioral motives of educating teenagers. It should be noted that the use of educational activities in the education of teenagers, taking into account their characteristics, does not create misunderstandings in interpersonal relations, creates a warm psychological climate among the class community. Adolescence is the period from 10-11 to 14-15 years old. In most students, the transition to adolescence begins mainly in the 5th grade. «No longer a teenager, but not an adult», - this definition represents the important character of adolescence. At this age, drastic changes begin to occur in the development of a teenager. These changes are physiological and psychological changes. Physiological change is the beginning of puberty and with this bog'it is the perfect development and growth of all organs in the body, the reshaping of cell and organism structures. Changes in the body are directly related to changes in the adolescent endocrine system. During this period, the function of one of the endocrine glands, the pituitary gland, is activated. Its activity enhances the growth of body tissues and the functioning of important endocrine glands (thyroid gland, kidney growth and gonads). As a result, height growth accelerates,



puberty (development of sexual organs, appearance of secondary gonads) takes place. Social factors that affect a teenager can be identified by self-evaluation in any adolescent. Because a person's self-awareness, knowledge, and work on himself require that his attention, mind, and direct attention be paid to himself, his inner capabilities, abilities, and emotional experiences. How adequate, correct, and realistic a teenager's understanding of his own behavior is one of the criteria of his perfection. Therefore, when knowing that a person is educated, it is necessary to study his ideas about himself and his qualities. Therefore, the more clearly and correctly each person knows and imagines himself, his identity, the less likely he is to act contrary to his social norms, that is, the person will be educated. Adolescence corresponds to periods of study in schools and other educational institutions. The leading activity in this period is reading, in which the child undergoes important changes in education, in addition to acquiring skills and abilities, as a person. It is necessary to properly educate aspects related to the all-round mature formation of the adolescent's personality, the socialization of his interests, the system of needs, and labor regulations. It is necessary to study the aspects of the mental state that occur in the form of affective mental excitement, strong passion, lively and relatively short-term emotional experiences that cause fatigue (disadaptation) from school in adolescence. In particular, the study of the structure of this phenomenon, the causes and conditions of its origin determines the effectiveness of preventive and correctional work with adolescents. Psychology of teenage children and the formation of volitional characteristics in them Will and it in world psychology nurturing a number of scientific studies devoted to their problems have been carried out. The research of the category of will has a long history, and from the process of discovering the human mind and essence, due to the accumulation of certain knowledge, a scientific approach to understanding the nature of the individual's will has emerged. As Hobbes and Spinoza pointed out in the 17th century, it cannot be understood that the source of activity is the emergence of an absurd field. Because it should be considered as a process of personal strength in harmony with emotional desire. According to Spinoza, will and reason are exactly the same thing. In it, the birth of this kind of affirmative attitude formed the understanding of will from a scientific point of view, and on the other hand, it is also recognized as an independent substance. According to Wilhelm Wundt, the basis of the will lies in the feeling that internal activity is his by the subject of the act of apperception. This concept entered the science of psychology with the concepts of "emotional" or "affective". According to U. James, volitional actions have a primary nature that cannot be mixed with other mental processes. Since any idea initially has a dynamic tendency, the task of a will act is to ensure the priority of one idea over another with the help of attention. In psychology, a firm opinion has been established that will – is a conscious activity aimed at achieving the set goals of a person. "The essence of the concept of will includes a person's ability to set goals, control his emotions and will to behave. V. Selivanov researched the will and came to the following conclusions: a) will – is a description of the understanding of the individual's own activities and forms of self-management in the external world; b) will – is considered one side of the human whole mind, and it applies to all forms and stages of consciousness; Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social v) will – is the conscious control of the practical



mind, the changing and reconstructable world, the individual; g) will – is a characteristic of a person related to his emotions and intelligence. But it is not considered the motive of any action. Exercises to develop will control. Sit comfortably, try to keep yourself free. (K. Rodgers (1902)) 1. It happens to you and your loved ones due to the weakness of the will bo' imagine the disappointments brighter. Therefore, imagine the disappointments that may occur as a result. Study each of them in detail, try to find out more about what it is made of. Make a list of disappointments that happened after that. Feel the shame, dissatisfaction with yourself that you have shown before, and strive for the desire to change the existing situation and its irreversibility. 2. Imagine more vividly the superiority that develops your will, the goodness and joy that you and your loved ones will receive from it. Analyze these advantages in detail. Try to study each of them clearly and write them down. Completely indulge in the feelings that arouse these thoughts: the joy that opens up opportunities in front of you, the strong desire to implement it, strive to immediately start the necessary action. 3. Try to better imagine that you have a strong and determined will. Imagine that you are stepping firmly and determinedly, how bravely you manage yourself in various situations: you clearly imagine the set goals, you are able to put all your efforts into it. Imagine how determined you are, how well you can control your actions. Nothing can confuse you. Imagine success in what you think. Choose situations close to the above and try to rely on willpower. Imagine how you can express the desired qualities in these situations. As we mentioned earlier, will – is a generalized concept manifested through various psychological elements. Talking about the structural elements of the will, their integrity, number, differences and connections between them are meant. In many cases, qualities such as striving for a goal, determination, endurance, perseverance, independence, courage, self-control and initiative are distinguished. Criticism, performance and self-confidence can be included in the elements of the will. Voluntary characteristics of the person (KKPlatonov) ASPuni says that volitional qualities in each person participate as a single integrated structure, but the structure of the joints of this structure is different for different people. Therefore, in a person taken separately different it changes in activities. Therefore, volitional qualities should be considered as a mobile, dynamic structure with different joints.

**CONCLUSION** Education of will qualities in adolescents remains one of the important issues of modern pedagogical psychology. After all, adolescence is a transitional period, experiencing a youth crisis, feeling like an adult to a certain extent, and in this situation, cases of insufficient recognition of it by adults cause various psychological problems in adolescents. These require the research and study of the qualities of will from a scientific and psychological point of view in the conditions of new thinking. In this graduation qualification work carried out in this regard, the psychological nature of the adolescent personality, volitional qualities, characteristics and characteristics that appear at this age and need to be nurtured, ways and methods of influencing it, correction A research work was conducted on the development of various psychological methods related to it, and the following conclusions were reached. 1. Will can be evaluated as a structure of conscious management of one's behavior and activities by a person, because will makes it possible to overcome external and internal difficulties



in the implementation of goal-oriented behavior and behavior. 2. Social orientation is expressed as a motivational-volitional quality of a person, it arises as a unique way of realizing the motives and goals of the student's voluntary processes, situations, and characteristics.

## References: