

# Formation Of Values as Psychological Immunity in Adolescent Children in The Conditions of Information Threat

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**Abstracts:** In the article, in the formation of psychological immunity in adolescent children in the conditions of information threats, based on the requirements of the present time, the uniqueness of the formation of values in adolescent children and the conducted researches are analyzed and the priority values are defined.

**Keywords:** Teenager, Value, Independence, Anxiety, Valuable Consciousness, Valuable Attitude, Valuable Behavior, Valuable Ustanovka, Valuable Direction, National Customs, Traditions.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the reforms carried out in our Republic are characterized by the fact that great changes are being implemented in all aspects of our society. Naturally, this is being done in connection with increasing the creative activity and development of our citizens in solving this huge task. The development of the spiritual life of the society is connected with the scientific, theoretical and practical basis of people's spirituality and ideas about enlightenment, culture and science.

If any nation or country in the world wants to subjugate another country, it first tries to disarm it, that is, to separate it from its greatest wealth, its national spirituality and history. By itself, any threat to spirituality can become one of the serious threats to ensuring the future of a healthy generation and ultimately lead to a crisis in society. It is known that in this world there is no void in the external nature or in the society. If there is a gap somewhere, without a doubt, someone will try to fill it in some way

It follows from the above ideas that in the process of developing young people into enlightened, high-potential, spiritual and well-rounded individuals, instilling in them the psychology of relationships in depth will help them develop psychological immunity and make them have a high level of spirituality and intellectual potential in the future, and Among them, Bahauddin Naqshband, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Musa al-Khorazmi, Imam Bukhari and Mahmud Zamakhshari became the basis for the development of scholars. In order to understand and understand spirituality, one must first understand and understand a person

It is important to educate our youth with value, value mind, value attitude, value behavior, value value, value orientation. Values make it possible to target his activities and behavior only when a person has a valuable mind, valuable attitude and principles. Value orientation as a whole reflects a person's orientation to specific values in activity and behavior, and in each specific situation, a person is guided by value consciousness and value relationships

The new outlook that is being formed in our country implies loyalty to the motherland, respect for national values, traditions, kindness to one's loved ones and loyalty to one's chosen path - profession, profession and faith. It is widely promoted in the scientific literature that the national consciousness, educated and refined on the basis of the ideology and goals that develop new thinking, innovative ideas and innovative technologies, is a worldview and belief.

In the opinion of the great Russian psychologist L.S. Vygotsky, he emphasized that communication is the main weapon and tool in interpersonal relations, and according to the results of his research, he showed that communication is the main tool in interpersonal relations, and then behavior is a tool. passed Because a person retains the function of dealing even when he is alone. The great psychologist and scientist L.S. Vygotsky expresses the following thoughts about the character of behavior in the development and development of the mental world of a child: "The main way of manifestation of the child's personal activity is the interaction with adults.

M.T. Isakova's researches are devoted to the study of the formation of spiritual ideas in early youth, and attention is paid to the influence of social factors and national traditions on them. It is included in the author's lesson process and the system of students' communicative activity. These events became a social factor that helps to change the behavior of students at a young age. Understanding the content of national customs and traditions is an important conclusion, as the spiritual promotion activities carried out in accordance with the purpose will change the spiritual imagination of the individual and the characteristics and system of adaptation. The existing spiritual visions are involved as a factor of students' readiness to act according to these visions.

Ethnic characteristics are inextricably linked with national culture and values. The culture, customs, traditions and rituals, art, and values of any ethnic group or ethnic group, as well as their nationality, create these ethno-psychological features.

Value is a set of material, economic, cultural-spiritual, ideological and political factors that are manifested in natural and social life, valued by people and beneficial, useful, positively significant for them, and serve to satisfy natural individual and social needs

We interpreted the characteristic of value from the point of view of the cultural-historical concept and believed that in order for a certain personality characteristic to be preserved, it should have a certain level of functionality. Changes in the external (both geographic and social) environment, in particular, social pressure, create a number of problems of this nature. As a response to these specific adaptation problems, social sorting occurs, which connects informational-procedural mechanisms with specific laws and regulations. So, if culture is an information field, an individual is an active subject. And culture includes informational categories processed by the brain using different methods. An individual selects informational units, "edits" them, changes them and, most importantly, uses them.

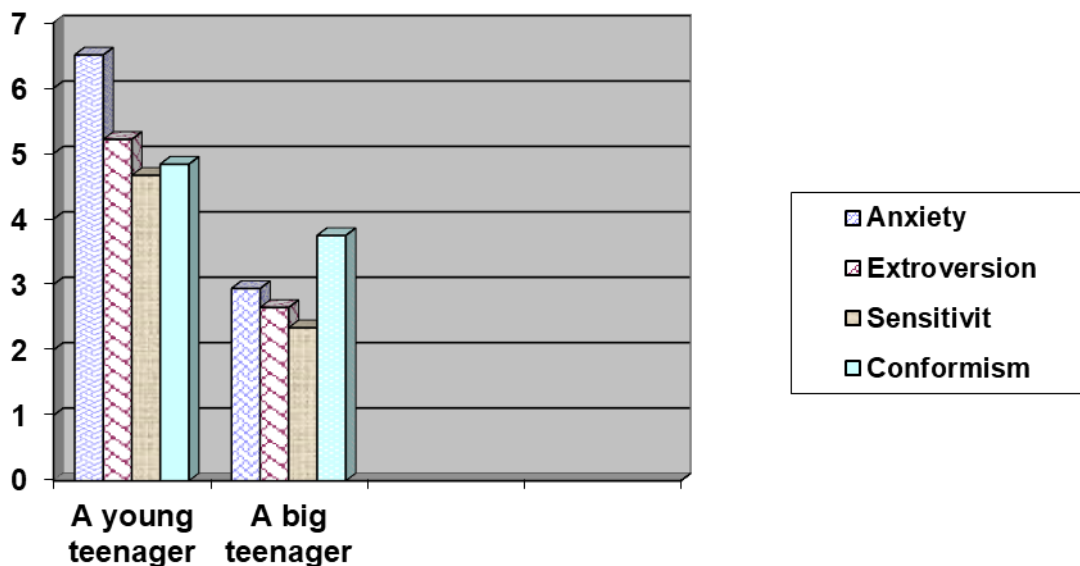
In the results of the research aimed at studying the characteristics of the values of the Uzbek people, we tried to determine the personal characteristics of the Uzbek people by comparing them with the personal characteristics of the Russian people. The characteristics of the priority personality structure of the two nations were studied using R. Kettel's 16-factor questionnaire. According to the results of R. Kettel's methodology, he distinguished about eight secondary factors, four of which are important:

- 1- Factor: adaptability - anxiety
- 2 - Factor: Introversion - Extroversion.
3. Factor: Sensitivity - Emotional stability.
- 4- Factor: Conformity - Independence

From the presented tables, we can determine that young teenagers are adapted to life, extroverted, emotionally stable and relatively independent. The psychological profile of an older teenager is different, it shows a little anxiety, the presence of introversion, sensitivity and conformity.

**Development of personality traits during adolescence**

Scales	A young teenager		A big teenager	
Anxiety	6,5	2,9	5,9	5,1
Extroversion	5,2	2,6	5,8	6,0
Sensitivit	4,6	2,3	4,7	3,2
Conformism	4,8	3,7	4,9	2,3



**Manifestation of personality traits during adolescence**

It can be shown that an older teenager was formed in a different environment and that cultural values acquired a different meaning in such conditions. Such a situation reduced the reproductive opportunities of adolescents with high extroversion. In this culture, categories such as modesty, modesty, and shyness have become the main selection criteria. The reason for the high level of anxiety among teenagers is the many riotous actions and the marches against this country.

We understood the adaptive nature of these identified value characteristics as follows. Sensitivity is related to the ability to perceive warning signals from the environment. In some situations, individuals with high scores on this trait gain a greater reproductive advantage because they are able to avoid threats more effectively. In Central Asia, we can see such achievement in people with high sensitivity.

Extroversion or orientation to the outside world is related to the need for stimulation (tickling) of the cerebral cortex. Extroverts get bored quickly. In addition, they quickly adapt to intense stimuli. Conformity was also of special importance in the natural environment formed by teenagers. However, the factors leading to this are different: social environment, interpersonal relations, education, determined by the high level of feeling of attitude towards the person.

Summarizing the above points, we can give the following conclusions.

1. Adolescents are distinguished by their adaptation to life, extroversion, emotional stability and relative independence
2. The psychological picture of young teenagers is different: they are somewhat anxious, introverted, sensitive and conformist

3. It is only because of human relations and human activity that the true meaning of the concept of value can be explained and taught within the framework of social existence and social consciousness and applied to the field of social activity of people in a suitable manner.

4. Values have social characteristics and are formed and developed in the course of people's practical activities. It is the duty of the current generations to possess and develop the cultural and spiritual wealth and national values of our people

5. The psychological characteristics of each nation are present in the national character, abilities, religion, stable characteristics that are formed in the process of social and historical development. The mental state of the people is reflected in the language of its national culture, that is, in its literature, architecture, song, music, clothing and customs.

Tradition is a behavior that has come into being under the influence of certain conditions and has been absorbed into the lives of people, is encountered in everyday life and is repeated for a certain period of time, and is a rule of behavior accepted by the majority. Traditions are not for specific situations, but are aimed at showing spiritual qualities. Nations, the national identity of peoples and the national individuality of a person - all these are the realities of the present time. They influence the formation of social relations and the maturity of a person living in a certain national environment.

It can be seen from the above thoughts that the reputation of a nation among nations lies in its deep knowledge of its history and nationality. One of the main characteristics of our nationality is the return of our language and religion to our identity.

Therefore, the development of spiritual values in the formation of ideological psychological immunity in young people in the conditions of information threats, national values, traditions, self-awareness forms in our young people a sense of patriotism, love of the country, dedication for the country, its development and peace.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15379/ijmst.v10i5.3354>

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