

Volume 2, Issue 8, August, 2024

https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/1

ISSN (E): 2942-1896

Open Access| Peer Reviewed

© 08 This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

PECULIARITIES OF IDEAS ABOUT LOVE AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF ONTOGENESIS

Abduvakhabova Dinora Abdusoat Qizi

Renaissance Educational University

Abstract: In this article, we have studied the characteristics of ideas about love at different stages of ontogenesis, as well as the value orientations of modern youth, their life goals and a certain direction of their actions. Improving their professional skills, forming a strategy for achieving goals, and observing social norms will depend on the development of value orientations of young students.

Key words: gender, student-youth, values, conformity, safety, social norm, independence, creativity.

Аннотация: В данной статье мы изучили особенности представлений о любви на разных этапах онтогенеза, а также ценностные ориентации современной молодежи, ее жизненные цели и определенную направленность действий. От развития ценностных студенческой молодежи будет зависеть совершенствование ориентаций профессиональных навыков, формирование стратегии достижения целей, соблюдение социальных норм.

Ключевые слова: гендер, студенческая молодежь, ценности, конформность, безопасность, социальная норма, независимость, креативность.

Annotatsiya: Biz ushbu maqolada ontogenezning turli bosqichlarida sevgi haqidagi gʻoyalarning oʻziga xos xususiyatlari hamda, zamonaviy yoshlarning qadriyat yoʻnalishlari ularning hayotiy maqsadlarini va harakatlarining ma'lum yo'nalishini o'rgandik. Ularning kasbiy mahoratini oshirish, maqsadlarga erishish strategiyasini shakllantirish, ijtimoiy normalarga rioya qilish talaba yoshlarning qadriyat yoʻnalishlarini rivojlantirishga bogʻliq boʻladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: gender, talaba-yoshlar, qadriyatlar, konformlilik, xavfsizlik, ijtimoiy norma, mustaqillik, kreativlik.

INTRODUCTION

Ontogeny is the individual development of an organism, a set of successive changes that occur from the beginning of its formation to the end of life. The term "ontogeny" was introduced into science by the German scientist E. Haeckel (1866). Ontogenesis begins with a fertilized egg cell, that is, a zygote. In organisms that reproduce asexually, a new organism arises from the division of the mother cell (in unicellular), budding, or from nodules, rhizomes, and other vegetative organs (in vegetative reproduction). Ontogeny includes all morphological, physiological and functional processes that occur during the individual development of an organism and is carried out through quantitative and qualitative changes that are interconnected. Ontogeny consists of successive stages of development. In sexually reproducing organisms, these stages include embryonic (embryonic), postembryonic, and puberty. During ontogenesis, individual parts of the developing organism grow, specialize and adapt to each other. In the 18th century, two concepts struggled to explain ontogenesis. One of them, preformism, explains Ontogeny as individual growth, while the other, epigenesis, explains it as the process of development of a new product starting from a structureless bud. According to modern concepts, the program for the further development of the organism is located in the genetic information code in the cell where Ontogenesis begins. During ontogeny,



Volume 2, Issue 8, August, 2024

https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/1

ISSN (E): 2942-1896

Open Access| Peer Reviewed

© 08 This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

this program is implemented in each cell of the organism, between its various cells and cell complexes, during the interaction of the nucleus and cytoplasm. The genetic apparatus determines the general direction of morphogenetic processes by coding the synthesis of special protein molecules. The implementation of these processes is more or less (within the limits of the hereditarily determined reaction norm) connected with the influence of the external environment.¹

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

It is necessary to rely on the laws of ontogenesis psychology to increase its efficiency in all stages of education and social work. The formation of warm interpersonal relations in the children's group, family environment, work groups is considered a product of taking into account the characteristics of the age period. Even a person's long life and ability to work, living with a perspective plan and noble purpose is the fruit of communication taking into account age characteristics. In general, the use of psychology of ontogenesis in all aspects of social life in the family, educational institutions, production enterprises and public organizations is a guarantee of education and training, positive interpersonal relations, and increase in production efficiency. The knowledge gained in this course is very important for future teachers, as well as for all citizens. It is known that teachers and individuals must use the information of psychology of ontogenesis to successfully fulfill their various tasks and roles in social life. The subject matter of the psychology of ontogenesis is the study of the process of mental development of people of different ages (children, students, adults, men, women) (in ontogenesis) from birth to the end of their lives, and the laws of their interaction during the formation of a person. Ontogeny psychology describes the specific characteristics of the development of various mental processes (intuition, perception, memory, thinking, imagination, etc.), scientifically researches the composition of the human personality. Ontogeny psychology is a science about the laws and features of the development of the human psyche and the stages of this development. The main task of the psychology of ontogenesis is to determine the laws of the development of a person and the characteristics of the interaction of mental activity, state and conditions that arise in people at different ages. Ontogeny psychology realizes a practical goal by solving this task: it helps to improve educational work, to increase the efficiency of the production of material goods, to improve inter-ethnic relations, to correctly direct interpersonal communication, in the community it serves to create a positive psychological environment, reveal the secrets of longevity, strengthen family relationships, and prevent divorce. As long as this is the case, the above task cannot be solved without taking into account the age and sexual characteristics of a person.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the early teens, the sense of coming of age gradually develops and turns into a sense of defining one's self and expressing one's spiritual world. This is reflected in his desire to be recognized as a special person, his unique character. And this is clearly evidenced by showing interest in materials, complex visual arts, music, professions, and nature. It should be noted that teenage girls are more easily influenced by older men. Adolescents are more influenced by their peers than adults. Therefore, the formation of the personality of a student of a special educational institution is strongly influenced by the school environment, especially the class

¹ Захарова Э.И., Бурменская Г.В. и др. Возрастно-психологический подход в консультировании детей и подростков. – M.: 2002.S.262-287.



Volume 2, Issue 8, August, 2024

https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/1

ISSN (E): 2942-1896

Open Access| Peer Reviewed

© 08 This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

team, formal and informal peer groups. The class, the course team creates opportunities to define a common goal, develop relationships between team members, and develop personal and public relations. Under the influence of class and school communities, virtues such as perseverance, courage, patience, humility, discipline, honesty, sympathy are improved and vices such as selfishness, indifference, hypocrisy, complacency, laziness, cowardice, and ingratitude disappear. find faster. Harmony, unity, striving for a single goal among team members, a warm psychological environment serves to eliminate existing negative behavior. It is good to show girls how delicate love relationships are and how to understand the happiness of the future family. Sex education is important in eliminating some conflicts in the spiritual world of a boy and a girl, in teaching them not to treat the fate of the family superficially in the future, and in preparing them to start a family. . For this, the teacher should give specific examples of the Uzbek national lifestyle. For example, it is necessary to bring to the attention of young people the situation of inequality in the right to look down on women, and to make them aware of the sad situation of the woman who set herself on fire, drank vinegar, and hanged herself. Parents, doctors, class leaders, and teachers are important to explain the relationship between men and women to young boys and girls. Physical, physiological and mental changes in early adolescents in the education system; the formation of mutual relations between a boy and a girl; it is necessary to give special knowledge about love, family life, its purpose and social, hygienic, issues. It is necessary to pay serious attention to activities such as educational hours, a conversation with a doctor, and advice from family members. Parents and teachers should explain to young boys and girls that there are two types of love - unstable love that arises on the ground of sexual feelings and true love that arises on the basis of true friendship and human relations. In girls, buds of real love wake up earlier than in boys, they dream of being loved by someone who will be their companion and always take care of them for life. Sometimes girls can also have unstable feelings. Good relations, kindness, and care of parents help to form the relationships of children in the family. A mother should educate her daughter in virtues such as gentleness, sweetness, modesty, modesty, modesty, and chastity, as well as teach her household chores. Otherwise, it is necessary to explain what will happen by giving an example of the pitiable fate of some women who are spiritually impoverished, used to a light-hearted life and drowned in the swamp of the bottom. The cooperation of the school and the family is the key to success in preparing a teenager for marriage. It is a very difficult task to prevent possible mental and physical problems. A team of teachers alone cannot do this. Therefore, it is necessary to rely on parents and the public.²

CONCLUSION

To sum up, in order to give young people an understanding of starting a family, it is necessary to warn them about the difficulties that may arise in family life, along with the need to live happily, peacefully, trust and loyalty to each other. It is necessary to teach them the wisdom of thinking about the end of family quarrels. One of the most important aspects of marriage preparation is to understand the duties of the bridegroom and the bridegroom towards each other's father-in-law, mother-in-law, relatives, and close family members. It is not easy for him to get used to an untested family, its economic and financial system, unfamiliar values,

² Qodirov U. Yoshlarni destruktiv ta'sirlardan himoyalashning psixologik jihatlari.— Toshkent, —Fan va texnologiyalarl, 2013, 246b.



Volume 2, Issue 8, August, 2024

https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/1

ISSN (E): 2942-1896

Open Access| Peer Reviewed

This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

traditions, rituals, and rituals. All this requires physical, moral, spiritual and spiritual preparation of the young bride.

REFERENCES

- 1. Umarov B. O quv qo llanma. Toshkent, 2019, 171-172 b.
- 2. Qodirov U. Yoshlarni destruktiv ta'sirlardan himoyalashning psixologik jihatlari.-Toshkent, —Fan va texnologiyalarl, 2013, 246b.
- 3. Суицидология: Прошлое и настоящее: Проблема самоубийства в трудах философов, социологов, психологов, психотерапевтов и в художественных текстах. – М.: «Когнито -Центр», 2001. -569b.
- 4. Захарова Э.И., Бурменская Г.В. и др. Возрастно-психологический подход в консультировании детей и подростков. – М.: 2002.S.262-287.