

GENDER IN VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY RESEARCH COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS

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Annotation

This article describes the empirical data of volitional activity obtained using psychodiagnostic methods of personality and gender differences. The study focuses on highlighting the personality and gender differences of volitional qualities based on the essence of the content. Recommendations for the development of power are also cited.

Keywords: willpower, activity, gender, responsibility, initiative, tolerance, perseverance, independence, diligence, zeal, elegance, steadfastness.

Introduction. In the world, the issue of the development of volitional activity in a person is recognized as a factor in ensuring personality maturation. The main task of the Will is the conscious systematic regulation of activities in difficult extramural conditions of life. In this regard, today there is an increasing emphasis on educating young people as strong-willed, responsible, diligent, courageous. Very extensive research has been carried out in the field of psychology on the problem of the manifestation of Will in a person, which has been researched based on various theories, principles, approaches, directions. The notable aspects are that those approaches retain their significance as a historical factor until the present. In fact, the will occupies a leading place in any activity of a person. A thorough and accurate study of personality and gender differences of volitional activity is considered one of the important tasks that stand before us.

Analysis of thematic literature (Literature review). The problem of volitional activity attracts researchers and scientists with its complex and incomplete study. That is why the increase in interest in this topic in recent years can be justified by the increase in scientific research in foreign psychology and in our region.

Research scientist Y.Kul associates volitional management with existing difficulties in the implementation of his personal aspirations. Russian scientist I.P.Pavlov considered will to be the "instinct of freedom", a manifestation of the conscious activity of a living organism when it is faced with obstacles limiting this activity. V.Shtern praises the peculiarities of the will as follows, it is associated not with a real action, but with an action that must be carried out in the future, and the Will is a promising action that encourages a person to move forward. As well as the famous Viennese scientist V.E.Frankl insists that the Will is the most basic of life tasks. [1] French philosopher A. According to the voluntaristic tradition recommended by Bergson, will is a fundamental property of reality that precedes cognition, and is the basis of total explanatory models. [2] V.I.Selivanov understands the essence of management as "the mobilization of a person's psychic and physical capabilities in overcoming the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the implementation of behavior and behavior as envisioned by him." [3] P.V.Simonov interprets will as a reaction to overcoming the barrier before the reflex of freedom. [4].



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Georgian academician D.N. In the doctrine of Uznadze, he associates the formation of Will with the labor process of the individual, when will comes true even without an active need and is directed to the creation of values that do not depend on the needs of the subject. D.N. Uznadze sees the root of the problem of Will in such a way that the Will is the source of activity or behavior is not an impulse of advanced needs, but rather appears in a completely different way, even acquiring a trait opposite to it. [5]

In fact, from the approaches studied by us within the framework of research, there are similarities in all areas of psychology. Therefore, urgent issues of this approach are considered from the important tasks before us to distinguish the problem of choice from volitional fronts and to select rational, correct psychodiagnostic methods for their experimental analysis, and to develop favorable new methodologies, to adapt some of them.

- Research Methodology (Research Methodology). In the study, we used the questionnaire "volitional qualities of personality", developed from the Russian psychologist Mihail Vladislavovich Chumakov Tomin, in order to identify personality and gender differences in volitional activity. Also, mathematical –statistical methods, the Mani-Whitney criterion, were used in the processing of quantitative results of the study, determining the degree of reliability of data, obtaining moderate arithmetic values and analyzing the territorial and sexual differences of the testers. As a result, we were able to comprehensively, carefully diagnose personality and gender differences of volitional activity.

Analysis and Results (Analysis and results). In modern psychology, a number of scientific experiments have been carried out on the study of personality and gender differences in volitional activity. Looking at psychological sources, there are different manifestations of personality activity that differ functionally from each other, but are distinguished by the fact that the will consists of a separate, specific form of human activity. [4]

One of the most important studies on our topic is N.D. Performed by Scriabin. [6] in his research, he attempted to substantiate the periodic changes in the boldness qualities of two gender testers.

There are individual characteristics of volitional activity, which ensure the implementation of the activities of the individual in accordance with a certain purpose. In the activities of the individual, the will consists of a conscious structure directed towards overcoming its internal difficulties, which manifests itself as self-control and is a psychological phenomenon that serves to regulate its own internal experiences and activity. Circumstances that reflect the strength or weakness of the will manifest its individual characteristics. From these Terms, one meditates on strong-willed and weak-willed (weak) people and their positive and negative qualities, qualities, feelings, vices. There is a pathology of weak will, which is represented by the terms Abulia (in Greek abulia means indecision) and apraxia (in Greek apraxia means inaction). Abulia is a human inability to do this in such a way that the desire for the activity that arises on the basis of brain pathology does not exist, it is necessary to act, to make a decision to carry it out. [7]

We have carried out research related to this problem based on the essence of the content of our topic. Our experiments were tested on a total of 315 students studying in higher education institutions located in Surkhandarya and Khorezm regions and Tashkent City. In the organization of the study, young men and girls were distributed relatively evenly in the research group. This is of great importance in the objective study of the sex characteristics of the

individual of our sinners, in the possession of reliable evidence. Below we will cite some of our experimental test results.

Gender differences according to Chumakov's survey “Shaxsning irodaviy sifatlari”. (N=315).

Scale	Gender of subjects	N	Mean Rank	Mani-Uitni	Asymp. Sig.
Responsibility	guys	150	170,35	-2,374	,018*
	girls	165	146,77		
Initiative	guys	150	169,68	-2,193	,028*
	girls	165	147,38		
Perseverance	guys	150	165,06	-1,344	,179
	girls	165	151,58		
Independence	guys	150	172,00	-2,645	,008**
	girls	165	145,27		
Patience	guys	150	176,13	-3,412	,001***
	girls	165	141,52		
Diligence	guys	150	167,34	-1,777	,076
	girls	165	149,51		
Motivation	guys	150	183,80	-4,869	,000***
	girls	165	134,55		
Vigilance	guys	150	172,72	-2,785	,005**
	girls	165	144,62		
Stability	guys	150	158,56	-,108	,914
	girls	165	157,49		

According to the results of the study, significant differences were observed in the manifestation of volitional qualities in representatives of the two sexes.

From the quantitative indicators obtained from the survey “volitional qualities of a person” in the table above, it is known that on the example of the general content of the testers, the results of representatives of the two sexes were compared. According to the results of the study, it was found that on the first scale, guys have a significantly higher level of responsibility for girls. (U=-2,374, R<0.05*).

On the initiative scale, the arithmetic indicators of guys were -2,193. As a result, it turned out that the quality of initiative in men is high compared to girls at the level of confidence R<0.05*. The main reason for this is that the guys formed in Uzbek families can take the lead in Family Management and show that our women are put on the head of the family. At the request of the questionnaire, such individuals live with a high creative ability, striving to change something in life. These people feel good in a changing situation and are ready to make reforms. They have a high ability for creativity and can carry out productive activities with intellectual potential.

On the persistence scale, no significant differences were observed in representatives of the two sexes. But the average arithmetic values of guys and girls are making up a low figure



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on this scale. From this it can be seen that in the testers such qualities as hesitation, skepticism, insecurity stand high.

On the independence scale, a high result was observed in the guys. The Buday result is observed in individuals who seek to make decisions independently, who in many cases do not feel the need for psychological support of others, who can challenge the views of the group if their point of view is contradicted. And in girls, differences were observed in relation to guys on this scale. ($U=-2,645$, $R<,008^{**}$) girls state as a proposal before making an independent decision. This feature was formed in them for centuries in the process of ethnopsychological environment and family upbringing.

A high figure in guys was also observed on the patience scale. These are considered motonate individuals who can regulate their emotions, withstand stressful situations. Also high result observed testers are considered individuals who are able to endure painstakingly difficult situations, making a rational decision in changing the situation. Differences in these scale indicators were also observed in our girls. They are considered individuals who freely demonstrate their feelings. ($U=-3,412$, $R<,001^{**}$) < BR >

Differences were not observed in the results obtained by the testers on the diligence scale. According to him, the low level of excitability in representatives of the two sexes was reflected in arithmetic indicators.

It has also been found that there are gender differences in confidence levels on the enthusiasm scale. According to him, in the results of the guys who took part in the strike, it was found that there are differences in the level of confidence of 99.9% in the fact that they are active, fast, strong, durable, functional in relation to girls. ($U=-4,869$, $R<,000^{***}$).

Differences between the sexes were also observed in the 99.9% confidence level in the testers, according to the results of an analysis carried out in the three regions on the Intelligence Scale. Even on this scale, it became known that our guys are attentive to girls and Si eccentricities. ($U=-2,785$, $R<,005^{**}$).

On the stability scale, no significant differences were observed in the representatives of the two sexes, and it was found that there was a similarity in the fact that these individuals moved diligently in the path of their goals. It is usually observed in individuals who try to plan their time and the order of what they do.

According to the results of the experiment, it was found that the guys are active towards girls in independent decision-making in extramural situations and performing tasks that require various heavy physical exertion.

In conclusion, depending on the approaches to the manifestation of Will in an individual, it is interpreted as a mental structure, consisting of an independent structure, or an independent force of a non-psychological nature, but rather a motivational, rather emotional reality, as a state of the brain.

In the early stages of our study, we had set several goals and objectives and achieved our goal yani:

Analysis of scientific theoretical literature on the topic of research was carried out;

With the help of psychodiagnostic methodologies of volitional qualities of students studying in three regions, sexual differences were made at the level of confidence and relevant conclusions were developed.

Everyone has every opportunity to develop willpower and educate it independently. The faster the process of conscious education of the Will begins, the more success can be achieved.



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