BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS - PSYCHOLOGICAL CHANGES

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Abstract: The article shows that the relationship between parents and teenagers in the family depends on the family culture, that is, the family has a high and responsible task of raising young people to be perfect people, parents are extremely responsible for the education of children, the role model established in the family An opinion was expressed about the influence of order and positive customs on children's education.
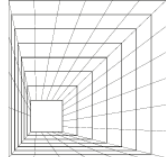**Key words**: Psychology, child, education, family, pedagogy, siblings, generation representatives, perfect person.

Today, the conflicts that arise between parents and teenagers are often caused by the following: the child's mistake in choosing friends, going to different places and activities a lot, and staying there for a long time due to housework Failure to complete various tasks or failure to do as they were told, quarreling between brothers and sisters, openly showing disrespect to parents and representatives of the older generation. Children at this age cannot find a family that is completely free of conflicts and misunderstandings between parents. But it is known from the research that very serious conflicts occur only in 15-20% of families. Despite the conflicts, most teenagers have a high level of trust and respect for their parents. During this period, children try to control themselves. The issues of self-education and self-awareness of adolescent students are considered important and complex problems from a theoretical and practical point of view. In solving these problems, there is a need to know how to correctly choose and apply pedagogical forms, methods and tools aimed at self-education of adolescent students. This, in turn, leads to the development of students' worldview, self-awareness, mastering of general social and moral rules, becoming an internal need.

Also, students are prepared to participate in directing their own writing. Students' participation in self-management strengthens their confidence in their own strength, creates conditions for solving the desired issues, problems, and conflicts. A convenient method of involving people in collective activities. With its help, it is possible to control and democratically evaluate the group of students, accept ideas of the group of students, separate the work in consultation, perform collective creative work, collective analysis and evaluation, human dignity in determining the idea of a new work, personal g On the basis of 'ururi, the regulatory needs and skills are compiled.

It is known that pedagogical tools and methods serve to improve the educational process. Educational tools ensure harmony of the forms and methods used in accordance with its purpose and content, as well as the activities of teachers and students. Educational in order to strengthen the teacher's pedagogical influence on students

chooses and applies a tool based on the form of work. A method is a determinant of a tool. The teacher uses certain tools to make more use of educational methods. Therefore, the method serves to provide a wider, more general effect on the tool and method, and to ensure the integrity and harmony of the activities of the teacher and the student in mutual cooperation. [7;]. Educational methods are a method of mutual activity of the teacher and students, ensuring the implementation of the goals and tasks of education. A method includes methods and tools. They serve to increase the educational effect of the method or to attract students to the educational work (process). For example, the teacher is having a conversation or a lecture on a

moral topic. If it shows the moral situation on this topic or its image, it can be in the way of means, actions, change of tone of voice. In the process of education, they often appear as a whole. Alternatively, they can be interchanged during the educational process. Description of methods of guiding students to self-education

Self-awareness is the main method of guiding students to self-education. Accordingly, we seek to describe the content of the process of self-knowledge. Students' self-knowledge consists of self-observation and self-analysis. A person's understanding of his "I" can be evaluated as self-knowledge. The student manifests himself as a subject of knowledge and activity, self-awareness through comparison with others.

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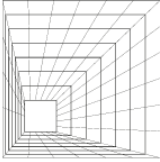
Students' personal qualities are reflected in their interactions. As a result, students develop self-assessment skills. As a result of self-assessment, students not only determine their level of development, but also value approach to personal qualities, satisfaction with their positive qualities, and the need to grow them. They are dissatisfied with their shortcomings and make changes in their actions to eliminate them. Students' self-education programs are important in their development. This can be done in different ways: making a written plan, making a commitment.

Students should determine its form based on their capabilities. Observations and experiences show that students' written plans are of particular importance in self-education. Because the existence of the plan in written form is the basis for active thinking in determining the tasks of self-education. A student must rely on a specific source or framework to create a self-education plan. This basis consists of the student's knowledge of his identity. When creating a self-education program, the student's personal qualities, orientation, self-critical view or self-assessment are necessary. It is necessary to distinguish between self-education program and planning.

The program of self-education involves the enrichment of personal qualities of a person, covering long-term situations. And planning defines the specific tasks, activities, means and methods of self-education for a specific person. Issues related to the educational process and future plans should be reflected in the student's self-education program.

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