



Formation of Stress Resistance and Social Psychological Determinants of Personal Involvement in Fitness Practices

Dekhkanboeva Z. D.

Doctoral Student of "Mahalla and Family" Scientific-Research Institute zulaykhodekhkanbayeva@gmail.com

Abstract: The article deals with the problems of modern High School Education related to the low level of stress tolerance among students, the general low level of physical fitness and negative coping behavior strategies. Stress is an objective and subjective component of the learning activity and is expressed in each of its components, thereby disrupting the usual rhythm and its effectiveness. Stress resistance in the article is considered from the functional point of view, as a characteristic affecting the level of productivity (or success) of the activity. Stress resistance within High School students can be formed in the process of implementing a specifically-designed technology of fitness aerobics, aimed at increasing the level of stress resistance.

Keywords: stress tolerance, technology, formation, technology of fitness practice, stress

Introduction

The actual goal of all modern processes in education is to create conditions for the harmonious development of students' personalities, maintaining their physical and mental health, improving the quality of education in general, forming a productive personality, etc. However, modern society is overloaded with stress-gene factors that lead to personality imbalance in relations with the social environment, thereby reducing the quality of its activities [18;19]. Every person, due to life circumstances, experiences and experiences stressful situations. Stress is the cause of many diseases, and therefore causes significant harm to human health. Fatigue, fear, effort, humiliation of human dignity, unexpectedly major success leading to the disruption of the entire way of life - any of these conditions can cause stress. Stress is currently considered:-as a stimulus, that is, as a characteristic of the environment (lack of time to complete tasks, unhealthy environment in the educational community, etc.);

-as a reaction, as a state of mental tension that arises in response to difficult circumstances;

-as a lack of balance in the relationship between a person and the environment. If the demands of the environment become greater than the perceived ability to satisfy them, the person experiences stress. Such conditions are characteristic, first of all, of the education system and university students as its subjects

Methodology

The same stress stimulus can have different effects on the development of the stress response [11]. It depends on the person's orientation towards it. It is not the impact itself that causes the subsequent reaction of the body, but the attitude towards this impact, its assessment, and the



Open Academia: Journal of Scholarly Research Volume 2, Issue 2, February, 2024 **ISSN (E):** 2810-6377 **Website:** https://academiaone.org/index.php/4



assessment is negative, based on the rejection of the stimulus from the biological, psychological, social and other points of view of the individual. It is known that exams and tests, the very pace of educational activity, high intellectual and physical stress to which students are exposed while studying at a university, a large flow of information that needs adequate processing and reproduction, and other factors lead students in this situation to the development of stress, causing disruption of physiological and mental functions.

Therefore, we come to the understanding that it is necessary to develop stress resistance in students as an integrative personality trait that ensures optimal successful achievement of the goal of activity in a difficult environment, as well as positive coping strategies for behavior in a stressful situation.

According to the classification of methods for overcoming stress by Yu.V. Shcherbatykh, the main way to develop stress resistance in students is to implement a fitness aerobics program. Regular involvement of the muscular system in physical activity has a huge impact on the entire body, preventing emotional and intellectual stress. People who lead a healthy lifestyle tend to cope with stressful situations more easily, and to maintain health at the proper level, a well-chosen set of physical exercises is important.

The results of the study proved that students with a low level of physical fitness have a low level of stress resistance, which, in turn, negatively affects the process of their social adaptation. Based on the results obtained during the implementation of a set of psychodiagnostics techniques, we theoretically substantiated and introduced into the practice of the university a fitness technology aimed at developing stress resistance in students.

Fitness technology is a system of methods, techniques, steps, the sequence of implementation of which ensures the solution of the assigned tasks. By this technology we understand a complex of interconnected psychological, pedagogical and organizational and methodological procedures implemented in the space of joint activity between teacher and student, aimed at developing stress resistance. The methodological basis for the development of fitness technology was the individual provisions of the resource approach about the dual nature of the educational process, since the training process should be aimed at developing the internal resources of the student's personality (motivational, behavioral, cognitive or emotional), which are necessary for organizing his productive educational activities; a systematic approach to the relationship and interaction of all functional elements of the pedagogical system.

Results

When developing and introducing fitness technology into the educational process, we also relied on the provisions of the personal activity approach, worked out in the works of A.Sh. Geller, V.V. Davydova, L.V. Zagrekova. We define the personal-activity approach as an integrative unity of personal and activity components, since the personality is the subject of activity, and the activity itself ensures the development of the individual. E.V. Bondarevskaya emphasizes that the student's personality is the central figure of the entire educational process. The fitness technology we justified was reflected in the technological map for the formation of stress resistance in students. Thus, the formation of stress resistance was achieved through the use of various methods and forms of work at the informational, functional, and control stages





through the development of motivational, cognitive-regulatory, and emotional components of the individual's stress resistance.

Comparative results of diagnosing stress resistance after the implementation of fitness aerobics technology showed that its testing was successful. As the results of the control section showed, 21% of students demonstrated a high level of stress resistance, only 4% of respondents showed a low level, which indicates correctly selected exercises and the effectiveness of the technology in general.

After conducting experimental work on the introduction of fitness technology, constructive coping strategies of behavior (positive reappraisal, planning to solve a problem, taking responsibility, self-control) dominated among the interviewed respondents.

Thus, high values of diagnostic indicators among students involved in fitness aerobics confirm that physical activity has a positive effect on the development of stress resistance in students, and correctly selected exercises help preserve and restore the vital functions of the students' body, improve indicators of physical and functional readiness, optimize their physical condition, development of stress resistance. The skill acquired in fitness aerobics classes, formed under the influence of physical endurance, will extend to other areas of students' lives and activities.

Fitness aerobics classes help increase the level of stress resistance, preserve and restore the vital functions of the students' body; the introduction of fitness aerobics into the program of classroom and extracurricular physical education classes helps to improve the physical and functional readiness of students and optimize their physical condition.

Conclusion

Thus, in the course of the study, a relationship was identified between fitness aerobics classes and the level of development of stress resistance. The results of the study showed that fitness aerobics classes are a factor in updating students' stress resistance.

References:

1. Хасанова, Н., & Дехконбоева, З. (2023). Motivational determinants of youth involvement in fitness practices. Узбекистан-2030: наука, образование и экономика в развитии, I(1), 81-85.

2. Дехконбоева, З. Д. (2023). Психологические факторы вовлеченности в фитнес практики. Вестник интегративной психологии, 2(30), 115-121.

3. Дехконбоева, З. Д., Гаффарова, М. И. (2023). Самоэффективность как предикт изучения вовлеченности личности в фитнесс практики. Личность и общество: вызовы современности, 1(1), 304-307.

4. Дехконбоева, З. Д. (2022). Образ тела личности как фактор вовлечения в фитнесс практики. Конференция, 1(1), 337-340.

5. Дехконбоева, З. Д. (2021). Мотивационные детерминанты вовлеченности молодежи в фитнес практики. Халқаро илмий-амалий конференцияси материаллари, 1(1), 154-155.

6. Dilshod, D. Z. (2024). Fitness practice: the physical and psychoemotional state. *Proximus Journal of Sports Science and Physical Education*, *1*(1), 21-27.



Volume 2, Issue 2, February, 2024 ISSN (E): 2810-6377 Website: https://academiaone.org/index.php/4



7. Bozorboevna, M. D. (2023). Motivation for independent self-development of students.

8. Махмудова, Д. (2023). Формирование социальных и профессиональных мотивов в процессе учебной деятельности учащихся. *Актуальные проблемы обучения социальносуманитарных наук в медицинском образовании*, *1*(1), 507-514.

9. Maxmudova, D. (2022). Zamonaviy talaba shaxsining motivatsion sohasini shakllantirish. " педагогическая акмеология" международный научно-методический журнал, 1(1).

10. Maxmudova, D. (2022). A system of government regulation and support measures to improve small business governance in the digital economy. *Science and Innovation*, *1*(8), 319-325.

11. Bozorbrevna, M. D. (2022). Motivation of psychology of students' educational activity. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, *12*(4), 135-141.

12. Mahmudova, D. B. (2021). Methods and techniques of teaching older preschool children in the process of educational activities. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(2), 1310-1321.

13. Sidikovich, K. S. (2023). Analysis of national and foreign experiments on the diagnosis of processes for the development of a sense of patriotism. *American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, *16*, 243-248.

14. Kuvondikov, S. S. (2023). Model for the development of a sense of patriotism in future educators. *Confrencea*, *6*(6), 289-292.

15. Sidikovich, K. S. (2023). Integrative-Pedagogical Features of The Development of A Sense of Patriotism in Future Educators. *European Journal of Pedagogical Initiatives and Educational Practices*, *1*(2), 259-264.

16. Kadirova, O. K. (2022). Use of the Neurolinguistic Programming Method to Achieve the Goals of the Educational Process. *International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science*, *10*(12), 188-192.

17. Kadirova, O. K. (2022). Boshlangʻich ta'lim rivojlantirish muammolari va istiqbollari. *Zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish*, *403*(1), 18-19.

18. Кадирова, О. Х., & Кадирова, З. З. (2022). Ўзбек терминологияси. Журнал филологических исследований, *I*(2), 156-160.

19. Kadirova, O. K. (2022). From the history of Russian-Uzbek literary relations (comparative typological analysis). International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science, 1(12), 1082-1088.

20. Kadyrova, O. K. (2020). Professional pedagogical activity its types and structure. Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук, 1(12), 93-96.

21. Кадырова, О. Х. (2002). Межлитературные типологические сопоставления в процессе преподавания. *Янги аср авлоди*, *1*(1), 96.

22.

23. Sidikovich, K. S. (2023). Theoretical bases of developing a sense of patriotism in future teachers based on the competence approach. *Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development*, *15*, 363-366.

24. Кувондиков, С. С. (2023). Structure and long-term dynamics of competitive activity of highly qualified basketball players. *инновации в педагогике и психологии*, 6(3).