



 Research Article

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SEXUAL EDUCATION TO STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The level of sex education, external conditions become one of the decisive factors in the development of a child's personality in the conditions of the openness of various Internet sites. Many of his main characteristics and personal qualities are formed in this period of life, i.e. during adolescence.

KEYWORDS

Sexual education in teenagers, sexual addiction, public information, parents, pedagogical-psychological approach.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of various experiences, through which adolescents learn about the world, themselves, possible ways of communicating with people and, of course, forms of sexual behavior. Addictive sexual behavior is the most complex

form of antisocial risky behavior in adolescents, both in terms of manifestation and convenience for research and intervention. Adolescent sexual behavior and romantic relationships, on the one hand, are important developmental stages that

contribute to positive psychosocial adaptation, and on the other hand, are part of the profile of problematic behaviors that lead to many negative consequences, such as sexually transmitted diseases. considered as Unwanted pregnancy, abortion, etc., as well as a number of associated risks, namely, the use of psychoactive substances, crime, etc. Therefore, timely detection and prevention of sexual addiction in adolescents is one of the most urgent issues today. In order to carry out moral education correctly, adults need to know the stages of sexual development of a boy or a girl and be able to distinguish between natural and unnatural growth. In fact, sex education begins much earlier. When a 7-8-day-old baby is taken out of the maternity hospital, clothes and other items are chosen according to whether it is a boy or a girl. After the child turns three years old, he realizes his gender. In this, first of all, the fact that the child is a girl from the fact that the father and mother caress them as "my girl", "my chubby girl", "my doll", "you are a boy", "a boy does not cry" ", he reminded the boy that he is a boy. Boys and girls learn about their gender from the gifts of toys, clothes, games and activities. Parents and educators tell the children whether they are boys or girls, tell them what chores they should do, and show them their place in the family. A child who attends kindergarten is curious and asks questions about the structure of the human body, the structure of male and female organs. He may even be asked about it accidentally in the crowd. In such a situation, parents or guardians should not say to them: "Don't ask such a thing", "It will be a shame", should not look at the child with stalking eyes,

find time to answer the question that interests them, correctly, without melting, should respond with.

Depending on the age of the children, such upbringing is given to them in three stages. The 1st stage is between the ages of 7-12, this is the age that can distinguish between good and bad. At this time, the child is taught the etiquette of asking for permission and looking. Stage 2 - 12-16 years of age, this is adulthood, also called adolescence. At this time, a boy will menstruate and a girl will menstruate. In some it is observed early, and in others it is observed for a while late. Stage 3 - 16-17 years of age, this is the age of maturity. In conclusion, it should be said that young people cannot always control their sexual desires, and they feel uncomfortable in front of their peers of the opposite sex. At this time, if young people are busy with things that interest them, if their hearts are overflowing with kindness to people, then they will not develop an unusual interest in gender issues.

In the present era, which is called the "age of technical development", it is a vital necessity to study on a scientific basis what kind of ideology our young people are inclined to, the thoughts and imaginations that are formed in their minds. A number of factors influence the maturity, behavior and intelligence of young people. Here, of course, the role of the Internet tools, which have a special influence in society, is incomparable. If we look at several analyzes made by scientists, we can see episodes of violence on the Internet, and the theme of justice and punishment of evil in children's cartoons. the fact

that it is depicted in secret has the effect of awakening the culture of violence in the viewer. According to famous Western scientists Robert Hodge and David Tripp, children's viewing of various shows is not a simple consideration of the content of the program, but interpretation of what they see and listening. According to these authors, most of the studies conducted have not taken into account the unique complexities of children's thinking. Children, on the other hand, read the shows on the Internet in relation to other issues in their daily lives. According to G. Blonsky, the child's sexual life is full of atavisms, which are not anomalies, but rather underdeveloped. These characteristics become abnormal under the influence of negative environmental factors: the ignorance of parents and teachers, the influence of the street and various publications.

B. Bekhterev emphasized that the method of sexual satisfaction is acquired as a result of education and living environment. Thus, various disorders of psychosexual development are determined, first of all, by the factors of the direct educational environment; pathogenic heredity is only an aggravating condition. Soviet scientists in the 1920s. Certain relationships have been identified between child prostitution and other types of juvenile deviance (alcoholism, drug addiction, crime). In some types of crimes that are not officially related to the field of sexual morality, a hidden sexual motive has been identified. Due to the steady increase in the incidence of sexually transmitted HIV infection in recent years, the behavior of commercial sex workers has become one of the most important

risk indicators because it reflects potential risk. mass spread of infections among different groups of the population.

The increase in the number of HIV-infected girls of childbearing age leads to a further increase in the number of children born to HIV-infected mothers, including abandoned mothers, and the need to solve problems related to social adaptation. They name the reasons why girls are involved in sex work: difficult financial situation, raising and treating children, providing for other family members, own needs, tuition fees, medicine payments, quick and easy income. get A comparative analysis of the age of initiation of sexual activity among the young population was conducted (the earliest sexual intercourse was recorded at 12-13 years old - 1% of young people; 14 years old - 5 years old; 15 years old - 11 years old. ; 16 years old - 21; 17 years old - 18, 18 Inadequate sex education is an urgent issue. Lack of information about physiological changes during puberty leads to many misunderstandings. In many cases, information is not obtained from reliable sources or close people, doctors Nowadays, teenagers try to get a lot of information from the Internet or from their "smart" "experienced" relatives, but those who have knowledge in this regard are approved by their parents. - 19% and commercial sex workers (early sex at 12 years old - 1%; 13 years old - 7; 14 years old - 14; 15 years old - 15; 16 years old - 23; 17 years old - 16; 18 years old - 11%).

In conclusion, it is important to inculcate sexual education in young students from childhood and correct knowledge about age. Comprehensive

strengthening with the help of parents, pedagogues-psychologists. With students:

1. Conducting psychoanalysts such as "Self-awareness", "Self-assessment", "Opinion of others", "Peers" (in this, diagnoses are made through tests, questionnaires and projective methods, telling students that "everything is for your future" starting with social psychologist institutions).
2. Management of emotions, social skills and stress. Take psychological training to get Aldi.
3. Self-confidence, goal and success conducting psychological trainings.
4. Conducting psychological training to develop personal characteristics.
5. Losing control of self-directed motivation.
6. Scientific-Practical conference, seminars, adolescence period Baghs-debates to discuss problems organization
7. Meetings with well-known psychologists, researchers, image makers, pedagogues, well-known poets, actors and actresses.
8. Coaching hours, during which the practicing psychologist will discuss such issues as content rounds, communication methods, getting out of problematic conflict situations, family relationships, self-relation (perception of his abilities, material damage, external forces).

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