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SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORMATION OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract: This article describes the theoretical and scientific basis of socio-psychological factors in the formation of social, personal, professional and spiritual qualities of the student youth. Students' attitudes towards social factors, personality traits, worldviews, skills of applying theoretical knowledge in practice are covered. Particular attention is paid to radically improving the system of higher education, radically reconsidering the content of training, based on the priorities of socio-economic development of the country, creating the necessary conditions for training specialists with higher education in accordance with international standards.

Keywords: talent, socialization, psychological training, psychical development, adaptation, cognitive needs, behavior and inclinations.

Young people as a social group are constantly in the spotlight of research conducted by psychologists, as the social psychological professional development of the student's personality and individuality directly determines the opportunities for the development of society.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 No. PF.4947 "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", July 5, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" strengthens the economic and political space based on the rule of law. [1,2].

Particular attention is paid to radically improving the higher education system, radically reconsidering the content of training based on the priorities of socio-economic development of the country, creating the necessary conditions for the training of highly educated specialists in accordance with international standards.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 11, 2019 No PF-5763 "On measures to reform governance in the field of higher and secondary special education" implementation of a unified state policy aimed at training highly qualified thinking personnel; [3].

The formation of a person's personality takes place throughout his life, but it is in higher education that the basis of the personality of a specialist is formed.

Self-determination - social, personal, professional, spiritual and practical development is one of the main tasks of the student age and is a very important stage of personal self-awareness. At this age, man reaches both biological and social maturity.

The society considers the student youth as a responsible subject of socialization and production activity and evaluates the results of its activity according to the "adult" norms.

At this important stage of ontogeny, the individual chooses the basic tools to carry out his activities and life plans. [4] V.I. According to Slobodchikov, youth is an important stage in the formation of personality: self-awareness, understanding of individuality, appearance of life plans, readiness to self-determination, conscious construction of personal life, gradual growth in various spheres of life. [23]

Interpersonal relations play an important role in the formation of social, personal, professional, spiritual personality traits in the personal development of students, social and moral norms and criteria in higher education institutions.

The leading activities for the student are vocational education and research [9].

Psychologists (I. Kon, V.I. Slobodchikov, E. Erickson, etc.) emphasize that the student should take the inner position of an adult, recognize themselves as members of society, define themselves in the world, that is, understand themselves and their abilities as the main result of self-determination [9, 7].

K. Levin argues that youth is a socio-psychological phenomenon that connects the mental development of a student's personality with a change in their social position. [21].

E. Erickson emphasizes that the specificity of youth is characterized by the emergence of a sense of uniqueness, and believes that the development of confidence, independence, initiative, skills in student youth creates a new integrity of the individual.

Psychologists B.G. Anan'ev, N.V. Kuzimina, N.F. Talizina, V.Ya. Lyaudis, I.S. Kon, V.T. Lisoveskiy, A.A. Bodolev, A.V. Petrovskiy, M.G. Davletshin, I.I. Ilg'yasov, A.V. Dimitreva, Z.F. Esarova, A.A. Verbitskiy, V.A. Tokareva, M. G. Davletshin, E.G'. G'oziev Z.T. Nishonova, S.X. According to the research of Jalilova and others, education in higher education is difficult for students, because during this period the complex qualities, traits, qualities of the individual are at the stage of development.

Student age is characterized by a large variation in emotional reactions and ways of expressing emotional states, as well as increased self-control. Youth is a stage in the formation of self-awareness - a period of human

intimacy in which the values of friendship, love, emotional intimacy can prevail. [10]

Students' mental development is characterized by the stability of attention, the development of voluntary imagination, the development of memory and the ability to think logically.

The characteristics of vocational education of students directly affect the formation of the system of values in them.

The value system reflects the fact that a student's personality is not only a reflection of their lifestyle in higher education, but also a reflection of their behavioral attitudes and activity motivations.

In the imagination of young people, the importance of labor is often determined by their achievements in economic well-being, and it is emphasized that success in life is not related to talent, knowledge and hard work, but to entrepreneurship and money [10,12].

The predominance of economic factors affects the entire value orientation system of young people.

When it comes to family values, young people put independence and career above all else, they plan for a family in the long run, and attitudes toward relatives become increasingly egocentric; "necessary" relationships with reputable people play an important role [21.]

Some of the students are constantly looking for new knowledge in their chosen specialty. The difficulties that arise further strengthen their willpower. They strive for the goal they have set. In other categories of students, these difficulties try to find the cause of failures from external factors. Psychologists find this situation to depend on the individual psychological characteristics of the students.

According to the research conducted by AA Abdurazkov and E. Nazirov, in the first and second years there is a strong interest in the tasks given in the classroom. In the senior courses, however, there is a growing interest in in-depth study of subjects related to extracurricular activities and specialization. Therefore, it is advisable to take into account these features of students in the planning of educational activities [18]

Inadequate formation of interests in the chosen specialty may lead to an increase in anxiety levels in students. Anxiety in a person can cause a person to experience a variety of emotional experiences, which can seriously affect a student's personal development.

The first impressions students get in high school, the experience they gain, have a strong impact on their minds, leaving a certain mark on all their activities during the period of higher education. Therefore, it is expedient to organize the educational process in the form of a dialogue based on mutual cooperation, studying the social, individual psychological characteristics, professional interests, value systems of students.

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INTERPRETATION OF NATIONAL INTERESTS AND PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE IDEOLOGY OF NEOCONSERVATISM

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Abstract: The article discusses the approaches of the US ideology of neoconservatism to national interests, the attitude of neoconservative theorists to international relations and world politics, the neoconservative interpretation of the harmony of foreign policy and national interests, and the conflict with international law.

Keywords: neoconservatism, foreign policy, international relations, national interest, international law, political ideology, USA, security

In the current era of globalization, the democratization of society and governance and the building of civil society are becoming increasingly important. Modern ideological processes affect all spheres of social life and reflect the nature of the domestic and foreign policies of states that are on the path of development, their attitude to international legal norms. It is well known that today the norms of international law take precedence over the national legal approaches of states, and this system is considered a reliable factor in the stability of world politics and international relations. At the same time, domestic and foreign policy, formed under the influence of modern political ideologies, sometimes contradicts the norms of international law. In particular, the radical ideas and hegemonic approaches of the neoconservatism ideology formed in the United States do not conform much to the rules of international institutions.