

**MOTIVATION OF MORAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS****Jasurbek Soibjonov Botirjon ugli***Lecturer, National University of Uzbekistan**Email: [jasurbeksoibjonoov@gmail.com](mailto:jasurbeksoibjonoov@gmail.com)**Phone: +998930048147*

**Abstract** – This article primarily examines the moral motivations of contemporary adolescents, highlighting how their motives are often based on how they spend their time. It also sheds light on the formation of bad habits and proposes solutions.

**Key words:** morality, adolescent, motivation, suicide, deviant.

Today, the factors that contribute to the development of young people based on secular and religious values are being studied as a pressing issue. Religious belief, a spiritual heritage formed by our ancestors over thousands of years and refined over centuries, serves to broaden the worldview of young people.

The Ministry of Public Education has developed a draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Measures for the Phased Implementation of the 'Upbringing' Subject in General Secondary Education Institutions." This was done to ensure the fulfillment of tasks assigned at a video conference meeting chaired by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on August 23, 2020. The meeting was dedicated to developing the public education system, enhancing the qualifications and societal prestige of educators, and elevating the spirituality of the younger generation.

**Relevance of the Topic:** It is well known that during the difficult transition years, the spiritual and educational environment in schools deteriorated, the prestige and authority of the teaching profession declined, and insufficient attention was paid to training a new generation of educators, advancing pedagogical science, and implementing innovative educational technologies. These factors created a number of serious problems in the sector, which in turn provided the basis for the President to initiate the development of a project on the subject of "Upbringing."

Between 2020 and 2023, necessary measures were taken to grant graduates of the republic's higher educational institutions in the fields of "Primary Education," "History" (by country and region), "History Teaching Methodology," "Philology and Language Teaching: Uzbek Language," "Uzbek Language and Literature," "National Idea, Foundations of Spirituality, and Legal Education," "Pedagogy and Psychology," "Religious Studies," "Islamic Studies (Islamic History and Source Studies)," and "Psychology (Sociopsychology of Religion)" the right to teach the subject "Upbringing" in general secondary schools. Corresponding changes were introduced into the curricula of these educational fields starting from the 2020/2021 academic year. Furthermore, in cooperation with the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, substantiated proposals were submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers within one month regarding a new educational direction for training personnel to teach the "Upbringing" subject in general secondary schools.

Indeed, raising children in harmony with both secular and religious values fosters a healthy faith and creates the opportunity to distinguish between various heresies and superstitions, thereby building immunity against the influence and doctrines of various religious movements and trends. This view is supported by the hadith which emphasizes: "The best among you are those who do not forsake this world for the hereafter, nor the hereafter for this world." In this context, it must be stressed that religious belief should not be understood as consisting solely of worship [2].

Specifically, verse 205 of the "Baqarah" surah of the Holy Qur'an states, "Allah does not love corruption." The hadiths also emphasize, "Show the right path to the person who asks for your advice; otherwise, you have betrayed them," and "A person who encourages goodness is like one who has done good." Furthermore, the harmony of religious and secular values, along with the educational influence of the family and societal environment, plays an unparalleled role in raising the future generation in the spirit of humanism and kindness.

In sociology and social psychology, a distinction is made between a person's macro-environment (the system of social relations existing at a given time, within which the individual lives and acts) and their micro-environment, which directly includes the people one interacts with at work, during leisure, and in sports (such

as friends, relatives, and members of social groups). In a democratic society, understanding the reasons for the formation of an individual's religiosity requires studying the micro-environment to which they belong, particularly the influence of a religious family, religious community, and clergy. Even so, we now see some individuals who grew up with a religious upbringing from a young age, as well as those who are the complete opposite.

As mentioned above, this project, developed by the head of our state, has laid the groundwork for us, the youth, to conduct future research on the upbringing of adolescents. This is because it is precisely during this period that a number of deviations from the right path, as well as deficiencies in their motivational and moral spheres, begin to emerge. Adolescents try to act like adults. They strive to demonstrate their talents, skills, and potential to their peers and teachers to a certain extent. This situation can be easily seen even through simple observation.

Adolescence is the period from ages 10–11 to 14–15. For most students, the transition to adolescence begins around the 5th grade. "A teenager is no longer a child, but not yet an adult"—this very definition expresses the essential character of adolescence. At this age, drastic changes begin to occur in an adolescent's development. Physiological changes manifest in the onset of puberty and, consequently, the comprehensive development and growth of all bodily organs, as well as the restructuring of cells and organic structures. Changes in the body are directly linked to changes in the adolescent's endocrine system. During this period, the function of the pituitary gland, one of the endocrine glands, becomes more active. Its activity enhances the growth of body tissues and intensifies the functioning of important endocrine glands (the thyroid gland, adrenal glands, and gonads). As a result, growth accelerates, and sexual maturation (the development of sexual organs and the appearance of secondary sex characteristics) takes place.

Studying the psychological characteristics specific to adolescence allows for an understanding of the paths to the formation, development, and maturation of the adolescent personality, as well as the direct impact of biological and social factors. During this period, an adolescent has said goodbye to a happy childhood but has not yet found their place in adult life. Adolescence is characterized by psychological phenomena known as the "transitional period," "crisis period," and "difficult period." In his time, L.S. Vygotsky termed this state a "crisis in mental

development." The specific behavioral characteristics of adolescents cannot be explained solely by the onset of puberty. While puberty influences adolescent behavior as a primary biological factor, this influence is not so much direct as it is indirect. Adolescence is often characterized by traits such as disobedience, stubbornness, irritability, a refusal to admit one's shortcomings, and quarrelsomeness.

Susceptibility to external influences leads to the formation of personal opinions in an adolescent, but these opinions are often unfounded. This is why they try to assert their own opinions, even when parents, surrounding adults, and mentors show them the right path[4].

If we study the behavior of adolescents, we can see various patterns to which they have become accustomed. Soviet and international studies show that adolescent drug addiction causes problems in interpersonal relationships, increases risky behavior, and is one of the causes of suicide. Research has indicated that substance abuse problems beginning in adolescence lead to serious abuse problems in early adulthood, though this abuse tends to decrease in one's late 20s. For adolescents, one of the protective factors against addictive behavior is a "sense of purpose" and spiritual values, which play a major role in impulse control.

This study examined two groups of adolescents: an experimental group consisting of participants with substance addiction and a control group without addiction. The study investigated how adolescent values predict adult social roles, civic behavior, and substance use. The results suggest that attention should be paid to how adolescents think about their future, due to its long-term association with their social and health behaviors. The study concludes that there are significant differences in the relationship between spiritual life orientations and value orientations within the personal life plans of adolescents, both in terms of individual indicators and between those prone to addiction and those who are not. The research indicated that psycho-correctional work should take into account the formation of adolescents' personal life plans.

In modern psychology, the problem of personal life prospects is becoming increasingly significant, as today's adolescents are required to meaningfully engage with their personal life paths and possess the ability to foresee, plan, and construct

their futures. The personal development trajectories of adolescents, as well as their capacity to organize and carry out activities, depend on their attitude toward life. Numerous scientific articles are dedicated to the issue of formulating life plans. Personal biographies and life paths have been the subject of analysis in many works.

Accordingly, the Leningrad School of Psychology coined the new term "personal life path." This research outlined an area of long-unresolved problems within psychology. Various approaches to the psychology of the personal life path are united by a common idea: life plans are understood in a general sense as the activity of an individual. This activity is oriented toward future events, but in the present, it begins to determine a person's behavior and actions, leading to the development of their relationships with the surrounding social reality.

Psychological problems related to the personal life path have been a focus for Adler, Maslow, Frankl, Jung, and others. Their scientific heritage is currently being used for further study, reflection, and the development of new psychological research on the influence of an individual's "life path"—and particularly personal life plans—on the behavior of adolescents prone to addiction.

To confirm or refute this hypothesis, the study examines experiments conducted on the influence of personal life plans on the behavior of adolescents prone to drug addiction, suicide, and immorality. The experimental results were observed to be negative.

Susceptibility to external influences causes adolescents to form personal opinions, but these opinions are often unfounded. This is why they try to assert their own views, even when parents, surrounding adults, and teachers show them the right path[4].

During this period, adolescents may become interested in smoking and alcoholic beverages. This is because they start to act like adults, and individuals who smoke or drink alcohol develop a sense of "authority" in the eyes of their peers. The primary cause of these processes can be attributed to a lack of knowledge, not being engaged in useful activities, and choosing the wrong social environment. Therefore, both antisocial behavior and the motivation for it begin to intensify from this period onward.

Now, if we look at the situation in our own country, we can see that it is not at a level to be proud of when compared to other countries. As an example, the former

chairperson of the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, Elmira Basitkhanova, noted at a 2019 conference that 57.3% of suicides were committed by men and 42.7% by women. At the same time, it was noted at the press conference that, out of all suicide cases, 55.5% were committed by individuals between the ages of 14 and 30.

Additionally, many parents complain that their children are addicted to various games (PUBG, Clash of Clans, etc.). It's true that parents also play a part in many of these cases, as they fail to explain the value of time or that wasting it is a bad thing. As a result, parents turn to psychologists or parenting specialists to complain about their children's condition "after the train has already left." Our wise people have a beautiful proverb: "A fledgling does what it sees in the nest."

When we turn to the topic of time, we can see that Muhammad ibn Hasan, may Allah have mercy on him, slept little at night, spending most of it in the pursuit of knowledge. Imam Bukhari's sheikh, Muhammad ibn Salam Poykandi, was sitting in a dictation circle during his student years. That is, the teacher would recite a hadith, and the students would write it down. Suddenly, Muhammad ibn Salam's pen broke. He then began to call out, "A dinar for a pen!" and pens came flying towards him from all directions. Of course, these great individuals, like us, had needs for rest, food, and so on! Pencils flew toward him from all sides.

## CONCLUSION

First of all, as can be seen from the examples above, it would be beneficial if our teenage brothers and sisters would contemplate and reflect on how precious the concept of time is. The time of young people at this age should be organized in such a way that they have no time for other activities (such as excessive rest, phone games, various useless conversations, etc.). Through that process, we will be able to reduce the aforementioned (unpleasant) situations to a certain extent. Indeed, both crime and bad habits arise from an increase in free time. The people who can help us achieve this are those who can serve as our role models (scholars). It would be a light upon light if those role models were our very own parents.

Furthermore, we can add that we will achieve our goal if we apply methods of upbringing for our teenagers that are based on our identity and rooted in the teachings of our religion.

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