



## Psychology of Young Times

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### **Abstract:**

From the moment a person is born, he begins to receive a lot of information from the external environment and phenomena. Not only physical activity, but also mental knowledge of a person begins to die. However, if you start to understand what human development is, you may know that there is an unusual and difficult process. The psychology of young periods consists in studying the development of young periods and collecting information in this area. The purpose of this area is to distinguish between the laws of human improvement, the psychological service that exists in humans and the effects between status and conditions. Youth psychology includes children, students, adults, men and women of different ages, the mental process of development and improvement as individuals. The psychology of youth includes differences in human cognitive processes (perception, perception, recall, thinking). In addition to the development of the mental process of an individual, it includes various types of services: play, flow and work are perfected. The services mentioned above develop from early childhood. From the moment the child comes into the world and becomes a mature member of society, the processes of its comprehensive formation, the identification of the psychological mechanisms of these difficulties are of great importance in the field of youth psychology. Along with the formation of the child as a mature person of society, there is also the influence of the social environment. Through this, it is possible to increase the cognitive processes and consciousness of the child. A person-specific trait develops from the early stages of consciousness until he says that he knows the environment, being and people completely. The consciousness of the child, the formation of speech skills, the process of accelerating development, interpersonal communication have a high level.

**Keywords:** Child, developing stages, psyche, society, types of services.

The field of youth psychology follows a methodological rule, human psychology develops and changes not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. Of the psychologists who controlled the mental development of the child (L.S. Vigotsky, D.B. Elkonin, P.P. Blonsky, A. Wallon, J. Pyaje et al. lives; the role of the family is of great importance. D.B. Elko divided the stages of development into the following stages:

1. Childhood-from birth to 1 year old;
2. Preschool Childhood (Early Childhood): 3-6 years old;
3. Place of education in early childhood (preschool age): 3-6 years old;
4. Childhood-school age 6-10 years;
5. Childhood and adolescence (childhood): 10-15 years old;
6. Youth a) first period-early youth, high school age: 15-17 years; b) second period. 17-21 years old;
7. Mature age: a) first period (youth): 21-35 years old; b) second period 35-60 years old;
8. Old age: 60-75 years old;
9. Seniority: 75-90 years old;
10. Centenarians: 90 years old or older.

Sometimes these 3 periods are combined with the aging process. In all aspects of human life, there are scientific standards with which it is possible to adequately assess human behavior, which are associated with psychophysical, intellectual, emotional and personal behavior. This is seen during the youth crisis that led to subsequent youth raids. When L.S. Vygotsky spoke about the date system, he spoke about early childhood and preschool childhood. In early childhood, the cognitive function of the child is recognized, the moment of memory, attention, memory and acceptance and its continuation are manifested in the nature of the child's development. From 1905, the French psychologist A. Bine and his pupil A. Starting with the idea of the ability of an individual to solve all levels of his psychic development, Simon began to use the test method in psychology. The boy told his partner about the events he witnessed. Thus, memory memory becomes an active recognition feature. Services for children 3-4 years old-types of interaction, emotional interaction, interaction of children with adults, games, object-oriented manipulation service, service with various toys and products for the performance of social and cultural tasks of children 3-4 years old. functions do not actively cooperate with other specialties. Parents have favorable opportunities for the child's comprehensive development; the child more easily understands what his mother explains to him from the whole group, even from a very experienced educator. The role of parents is great in the upbringing of a child as a person, in maturation. Conclusion: the concept of "age" can be expressed in different ways: chronological, biological processes of the body, social and psychological development. Birth, maturation, growth, aging, all periods are human life. People take their first step as soon as they are born. This section is devoted to the study of "young psychology". In the development of the human psyche, it is important to know the result of relationships, which are the most favorable conditions in the nature of the child. Thus, the study of young psychology has both theoretical and practical significance. It has developed, among other disciplines, with great characteristics, such as experimental, biology, genetics, medicine, sociology, among others.

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