

STUDYING CONFLICTS AMONG STUDENTS BASED ON GENDER APPROACH

Arziubay Bekmuratov

Teacher of the Department of Pedagogy of the Nukus

State Pedagogical Institute Named After Ajiniyaz

ABSTRACT

In this article conflicts among students based on gender approach is identified. As well, it is relevant to pay attention to the education of boys and girls who are difficult to educate, by studying their gender differences.

Keywords: gender, relation, sociogenesis, upbringing, lifestyle, thinking, behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the term "gender" and its related expressions such as "gender relations", "gender equality", "gender culture", "gender development", "gender sociology", "gender psychology" are often used in scientific literature, research and debates. The next twenty years can be called the "period of gender research". Yes, today's science is developing through deepening. But it also requires generalization, analysis and synthesis. Artificial deepening of gender relations, although it enriches gender research, does not serve development, but, on the contrary, strengthens gender stratification. Therefore, gender studies should always be based on the goal of strengthening relations between the sexes.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSIONS

Gender differences are the product of social environment, upbringing, and external influences. Therefore, the baby first of all understands what gender he is under the influence of sociogenesis. But this does not deny the influence of phylogeny and ontogeny; sociogenesis can speed up or slow down the formation of sexual ideas. Over time, nature shows its power, that is, in phylogeny and ontogeny, the genus begins to show its signs. Therefore, the influence of sociogenesis cannot be absolute. In addition to the above factors, the philosophy of gender should also rely on the results and conclusions of psychogenesis.

According to the observations of E. Maccoby and K. Jacqueline, boys and girls develop rapidly physically up to the age of 8. As boys approach puberty, they grow physically faster and differ from girls by age 18-21. Their views on power, authority, and management are also formed at this age. Boys choose professions that give them the opportunity to use their strength, and girls choose fields that expand their artistic-aesthetic capabilities and strengthen interpersonal and family relationships. So, as the age increases, the relationship between a woman and a man, lifestyle, thinking, career choice become more differentiated. But these peculiarities do not deny that man and woman are human beings, beings with integral biosocial qualities. [1]

Men's leadership in certain fields and types of activities does not deny that women can also be active in these fields and types of activities. Although there are gender differences in psychophysiological development, they cannot prevent the determination of gender equality. Interest, intelligence, talent, skills, the desire to express one's "I", the desire to participate in

the management of society and state affairs are qualities that apply equally to women and men. It is true that the performance of these duties and the manifestation of these qualities may be of varying degrees or extent. But they also cannot lead to support for gender inequality. It is known that a person lives surrounded by social relations. The question of the impact of social relations and processes on a person can be positive or negative. The positive or negative impact of social processes on an individual firstly depends on the individual-psychological characteristics of the person, and secondly, it is manifested according to the content of the events and conditions of the social environment. That is, the healthiness or unhealthiness of the social environment and its influence depending on the level, it affects the individual in one way or another and in some way creates an opportunity for the origin of gender opposite behavior. [2]

In social psychology, boys with difficult upbringing are divided into groups of legal and moral offenders. Researchers delinquent children, mainly boys, depending on the causes of negative behavior, the estimated number of children with difficult upbringing they try to make a typology.

Accordingly, the first group includes immature, careless, stubborn teenagers. Such teenagers break the law because their personal views and evaluations of others are contrary to moral standards, and they try to put their views against school, family and public opinion. Also, such people often act with a good understanding of their actions. They enjoy touching the dignity of adults. Boys try to sway their friends by threatening them, mentally tormenting them, and making promises. Girls have a strong desire to "show off". The desire to "show off" in such children and adolescents can be used effectively. For example, involving them in sports clubs, assigning them the task of controlling the order in events, assigning responsible sections in social work activities, not reprimanding them for their shortcomings, not mentioning their shortcomings in front of others, and giving them the task of leadership in extracurricular activities will serve to improve the changes in their behavior possibly.

We shouldn't forget that it is a good result to take into account psychological characteristics in relationships.

The second group are included unstable or unproven, unaccompanied children and adolescents, that have their own independent opinion. Such children and teenagers that are formed stable moral beliefs, spiritual feelings and personal views, they hesitate because of lack of time. Their human assessment activities depend on emergency situations. Changes in behavior occur in boys due to weakness of will power, instability in their spiritual world, indifference to events and quick exposure to external influences. As a result of girls' frustration and change of character, sometimes incidents of lawlessness can be committed. Such people often cannot go beyond the promise they made to someone. They feel remorse for their actions. When working with such people, it is necessary to teach them to think independently, to accustom them to criticism and self-criticism, to conduct special trainings to develop will power, to re-educate the nature of indifference to emergency situations, and to guide them.

The third group includes children and adolescents who have psychological characteristics that are not found in other groups, and are full of experiences. Basically, selfishness, personal need and strength of desire are clearly manifested in boys. That's why they don't give up any, even sometimes forbidden ways in the way of their desire. They feel their spiritual poverty and

suffer from it themselves. They want to do good to others, but they cannot do good because of their selfishness. When working with such people, it is good to organize special training sessions to eliminate their selfishness. It is necessary to try to develop friendship, cooperation, humanitarian qualities in girls. Involvement of such people in leadership work creates a sense of responsibility in them. Emphasis should be placed on developing personality traits such as independence, creative thinking, self-control, and self-criticism.

The fourth group children and adolescents are emotionally experienced, full of passions, restless, mentally unstable. Such people cannot find their place in the team, family and circle of friends, showing off incapacitated, constantly suffering from mental distress, his movements are slow, he does not like to be in the eyes of many, he is uncertain they will be suffering due to reasons. When working with such people, it is more appropriate to prevent impulsivity, affective tendencies on them, and to give reasonable advice when faced with such situations, and to carry out more measures to build the qualities of will. Creating a desire to overcome difficulties on them, educating a sense of confidence in oneself and one's own strength, creating courage, helping to form and organize personal activities will give good results [3].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is appropriate to pay attention to the following in the education of boys and girls who are difficult to educate, by studying their gender differences: First of all, the correct distribution of children's free time, "entertains" them, participation in games, frivolous "recreation" and on the streets they should not be allowed to walk aimlessly. For this, children as much as possible extracurricular activities should be implemented by the school, neighborhood, strengthen community and family cooperation as well to identify families with unhealthy behavior, to be aware of the condition of boys and girls.

Taking into account the fact that insufficient financial and household conditions affect the origin of behavior in minors, organization of providing financial assistance to such families by local authorities, social security and charity funds.

Rude and unfair treatment of teenagers ends their relationship between parents, adults and teachers of children.

Mostly misbehavior in minors is often caused by parents and teachers. The fact that boys and girls are treated without knowing their psychology shows the need to equip parents and teachers with psychological and pedagogical knowledge. It is necessary to take into account the age and individual-psychological characteristics of minor boys and girls in the prevention of deviant behavior.

REFERENCES

1. Хотин-қизларга нисбатан камситишнинг барча шакллари тугатиш тўғрисидаги конвенция 1979. <http://taraqqiyot.uz/hotin-izlar-uularikamsitil>.
2. Бола ҳуқуқлари тўғрисидаги Конвенция 1989. <http://taraqqiyot.uz/bola-uulari-trisidagikon>
3. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 2 июлдаги «Ижтимоий реабилитация қилиш ва мослаштириш, шунингдек оилавий-маиший зўрлик

ишлатишнинг олдини олиш тизими такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги
ПҚ-3827-сон қарори // URL: <http://www.lex.uz>

4. Dilnoza Kurbanova –Pedagogical Opportunities for Formation of Intercultural tolerance
Competence in English Language Classes||INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS
EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES (IJBEMS) Vol.5. Issue 2. 2020 (May)