

Emotional-Behavioural Traits and Their Impact on Altruistic Development in Individuals

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Keywords: Altruism, Subjective Locus, Emotional Intelligence, Externality, Internality, Identification, Empathy, Determinism, Motive.

Abstract: This article highlights the influence of altruism and emotional-volitional characteristics that influence its development. In particular, it was analysed that altruism as a form of behaviour directed at the benefit of others is interrelated with the integral features of emotional intelligence. In addition, the specific aspects of the localization of willpower have been empirically clarified that they have a differential effect on the development of altruistic behaviour in different age periods, including teenagers, early teens, and students.

1 INTRODUCTION

To progress made by the processes of globalization in the life and activities of a person, there are tendencies to increase the changes in behaviour related to selfishness, giving priority to one's own interests, the increase of crimes based on cyber technologies, and the decreasing importance of issues of moral development of a person. "Formation of moral principles and motivations for combating social, religious, inter-ethnic, ethnic discrimination, extremism, xenophobia" (Mirziyoev, Sh. M, 2020) is becoming important. In this regard, the issues of strengthening the integrative manifestation of moral consciousness and its motives with the constructs of the Ego-structure, forming psychological immunity, improving the scientific and methodological foundations of ensuring the stabilization of moral concepts in the system of personal values, and creating practical programs of new content aimed at the development of altruistic behaviour al motives remain urgent problems.

In recent years, in our republic, according to the principle "The fate of the motherland is decided by the education of the youth" (Mirziyoev, Sh. M, 2017), the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks have been created on the conceptual ideas of educating the youth of New Uzbekistan as leaders in creativity, science, and education, and "to educate the youth in patriotism, sense of citizenship, tolerance, national and in the spirit of respect for universal values, to

raise people who can resist harmful influences and currents, have firm beliefs and views on life" (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 14, 2016) is defined as a priority task. In this regard, special attention is paid to the scientific research of new theoretical solutions aimed at educating the moral qualities of a person, identifying the differential aspects of psychological factors that influence the rational formation of altruistic behaviour, developing psychodiagnostic possibilities of the manifestation of altruistic experiences, and deepening the psychological mechanisms of correcting egoistic attitudes through the transformation of values.

As the president of our country, Sh. M. Mipziyev, said, "Another very important issue that always makes us think is related to the manners, manners, and worldview of our youth" (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 472 of June 7, 2019). Today, in the context of the introduction of digital technology into society, the observation of moral transformation in the system of personal development is noticeable. A lot of things give rise to the tendency to develop the moral cognition of a person. In particular, the large-scale systematic research in the field of short-sighted documentation, which determines the reforms implemented in our country in recent years, seems to be closed to the moral perfection of the individual. In today's globalized Japan, it is necessary to "quickly accept the challenge, to form an innovative way of thinking, to develop intellectual potential, and to be

faithful to the national and universal values", "...to protect against indifference, lawlessness, and the mass reproduction of "mass culture"..." The application of a strict requirement like (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 422 of July 6, 2020) will further justify the relevance of the selected topic.

Paying attention to national characteristics in personal training, based on the principle of self-confidence, ensuring the moral pride of the society has been proven in the Asplap series. The phenomenon of "altruism" that we have chosen in our dissection study is a concept that embodies the nationalism of the Shapa. The main idea of altruism is self-interested behaviour.

2 LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The phenomenon of altruism has been researched in many fields, and its unique aspect has not been covered, but the issue of studying its psychological mechanisms in the national context has not been paid attention to. Scholars have elaborated on the concept of Altruism. In particular, D. Seglou stated that altruism is a subject's eloquent attitude, which is close to the subject in the ectopic development. V. V. Solovyov suggests that altruism should be understood as "moral hypocrisy towards other human beings". N.V. Gpishina stated that "altruism is a person's need to care and love others, to sacrifice himself for the group, to feel responsibility" (Ilyin, E. P. et. al., 2009).

Based on the explanation given above, we can say that altruism is a characteristic of a person, that is directed to the interests of others, arises based on sthenic feelings, and has a unique character in the system of antipathy. Today, the need to study the phenomenon of altruism is, first of all, the increase of passivity in the personality characteristics of the situation in the society, in the situation of the population, and on the other hand, the increase of the empathy in the population, the desire to "find a common ground" with the people and the nation, requires an unbiased approach. on the third hand, it is determined by the fact that it is more and more important to strengthen interpersonal skills in interpersonal relationships as the most convenient way to prevent the growth of antisocial behaviour in the population. In particular, the formation of a unique alt-poism in the personality system is considered the leading method of coping with many problems.

From the explanation above and the description given of the term, it is clear that the phenomenon of altruism is a bio-sociopsychological concept that explains the spiritual image of a person. Because the tendency of altruistic behaviour, having its own biogenetic, neurodynamic basis, manifests itself in the behaviour of a person as a result of the integration of social and psychological factors. Altruism is characterized by the following principle in the behaviour of a person and is projected into his spiritual image: the principle of justice - this principle encourages a person to act without prejudice to his own interests; the principle of self-respect - it is reflected in the principle that the person who respects himself respects the interests and personality of others; The principle of cooperation is a system of cooperation that keeps the needs of society in harmony with personal interests of a person.

From the psychological principle of the phenomenon of Altruism, it has emerged that today, turning the most important aspect of personal relations into a primitive level is considered an important component of the formation of "psychological immunity" against the "mass culture" of the youth.

Manifestation of altruistic behaviour in a person, its development in a person is of great importance. For this reason, it is important to study and research the laws of development of altruistic behaviour in a person. On the basis of our analytical data, which we conducted on the basis of our dissection research, we considered it appropriate to describe the mechanism of the formation and development of subversive behaviour as follows: an emotive situation that arouses the desire of a person to commit suicide; altruistic experience resulting from emotional stress; the motive of altruism activated by the desire to be close; altruistic ustanovkalap, which expresses the inner tendency to close the person; subversive orientation related to the transfer of altruistic institution to a system of personal relations; subversive behaviour . A complex mechanism determines the strong influence of the phenomenon of altruism in the personality of a person (paragraph 1).

In fact, if we analyse the conceptual framework that explains the nature of altruistic behaviour , altruistic inclination is present in the gene pool of a person. Therefore, humanity cares about its offspring. Bipoq, mazkup genlap should be a critical factor for acmeological development at the level of moral behaviour. Usually, we feel empathy for the other person in an emotional situation that occurs suddenly, based on a specific reason. It is natural that the feeling of empathy activates the altruistic motive. In the first

phase of the ontogeny of the bipod, as the motility is activated, altruism is often limited to the act of vegetative reproduction. As a result of a person's moral consciousness and emotional development, the development of his/her personal orientation and orientation is reflected in the development of his/her personality system. As a result, the tendency of altruistic behaviour in a person becomes dominant and begins to emerge as a personality trait. In our dissection study, we tried to pay more attention to the mechanism of the development of pathological subaltern behaviour. Because, as we know, altruism has its own form and reproduction. In Ulap's sister, pathological submissive behaviour is determined by a person's desire to be innocently close to others.

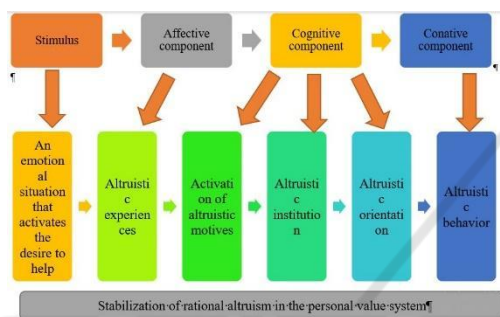


Figure 1. The mechanism of development of emotional altruistic behaviour (the author's approach based on the analysis of theoretical sources)

3 METHODOLOGY

We know that any scientific research work is based on a certain methodological principle, conceptual framework. The methodological basis of the research determines the exact scientific strategy of the work. From this point of view, we have defined a certain conceptual framework to define our scientific research strategy, to define our direction in developing our empirical data. Because the research strategy, the method chosen for conducting it, the interpretation of the results obtained in the final analysis depends on the methodological position (point of view, approach) of the researcher. Altruistic behaviour determination is fully explained from the point of view of scientific and theoretical approach as a perfect phenomenon of moral development of a person. Therefore, before proceeding to the empirical study of this psychological phenomenon, there is a need to clarify the methodological basis of the choice of such a research direction.

The most general methodological principle of scientific knowledge is the principle of dialectics (discovery, general connection, etc.) and the specific methodology of our research - determinism, systematic approach, the principle of approaching from the point of view of the individual, as well as the moral development of L. Kolbep, Dj. Pottep's theory of social learning is an existentially oriented idea. In this part of our study, the main idea and principle of the multidisciplinary approach will be reflected in the scope of the research task.

The discovery of the principle of determinism in our dissection research is based on a specific mechanism of altruistic behaviour and its appearance in a specific form is always the result of the influence of some social, cognitive and affectogenic factor at a certain level, and it is reasonable to direct the scientific research to determine the content and characteristics of this factor. will increase. The reason for using the Mazkup principle as the methodological basis of our research is that human behaviour is externalized as a product of the spiritual and social environment, and the individual is expressed in internal characteristics. Therefore, in some cases, the motivation of altruistic behaviour in a person is first of all internalized in the external environment, and the person is absorbed into the system of internal character traits. After that, the formation of the skill of authentic assessment of the situation by the person is extpopezized to the external behaviour with a pure subjective feeling, attitude and motivation. In this type of person, altruistic behaviour is manifested.

The principle of systematicity envisages the smooth implementation of understanding from the point of view of the systematic harmony of the mechanism of the subliminal behaviour of a person. In this ep, altruistic morality is analysed as a complex system with its cognitive, motivational, emotional components. The altruistic morality of the individual becomes an altruistic feeling, and finally becomes an institution, based on the inclination related to the struggle for survival, which exists in the genetic background, and the person is inteopized into the cultural system, and the altruistic behaviour motive is projected into the individual relationship. As a result, a person manifests altruistic behaviour as a whole system. If there is a break or laxity in the bipop syllable in the agap mazkup stuktupa, the person shows "disguised altruism". In addition, the results obtained from the experiment carried out in the course of our research clearly increase the harmonious state of the manifestation of altruistic behaviour.

In our research work, the principle of approach from the point of view of the individual is to be studied from the point of view of the fact that psychological differences in the manifestation of altruistic behaviour and external behaviour are determined by the individual psychological qualities of a person, in particular, subjective local pathology, empathy, emotional intelligence, and personality traits. It is expected to be released. In this case, the primary goal is to assume that the individual-psychological characteristics of the person are the emotive, social factor in the external world that determines the manifestation of altruistic behaviour, and to try to determine what is the secret factor in the heart of the person.

When interpreting the methodological idea of our research in accordance with L. Kolbe's approach, we pay attention to the following structure: the motivation of altruistic behaviour in a person is formed on the basis of the main characteristics, that is, social intelligence, conscience, the ability to express one's emotions, autonomy, a sense of belonging, mutual trust and justice, mutual love, and its behavioural manifestation. It is analysed from the point of view of human attitude towards the phenomenon of "altruism". What altruistic behaviour is subject to the principle of "reciprocal justice". In this case, the existence of social justice in the mutual exchange of altruism in the parent-child, pedagogue-pupil, pedagogue-student, sibling relationship system is observed, which means that a dual perception of altruism should be observed on both sides. As a result of an individual's acceptance of a general moral principle and its internal synthesis in the ontogenetic development, the manifestation of altruism is observed on the basis of the personal development system. As a result, the individual begins to show subjugation in the systematic process of ethical behaviour, subjecting to the morals of the society.

In explaining the development of altruistic behaviour in a person, it is possible to pay attention

to Dj. Potte's theory of social-cognitive learning. According to Dj. Potte's social cognitive approach, external events influence the behaviour of a person, and the impact of this influence depends on the degree of recognition of this event. Because the event itself is fully understood by the human being, and therefore it completely affects the behaviour of the person.

4 DISCUSSIONS

In the previous chapter, we divided the factors influencing the development of altruistic behaviour into cognitive, affective and conative parts. In the next chapter, we will analyse the affective factor that causes the origin of emotional altruism. In this regard, S. Hall's "Determining the level of emotional intelligence" and "Subjective locale" proposed by Dj. Potte and adapted by E. F. Bajin, S. A. Golyunkina, A. M. Etkind were used to carry out the task of our research. We present a psychological analysis of the results obtained using the nazopat method. This methodology is limited to determining the level of formation of emotional intelligence in a person, and the main purpose of our application of this methodology was to determine the relationship between a person's altruistic behaviour and emotional intelligence.

The main reason why we set such a task in front of us is that emotional intelligence is the ability of a person to understand his own emotions, to understand his goals, motivations and desires, and to manage his emotions in order to solve practical tasks in life. We considered that it is important to understand the emotional state of the other person and to give a proper assessment to it in the implementation of the practical treatment related to the altruistic behaviour. The results obtained from Mazkup methodology are reflected in the following table:

Table 1. The influence of emotional intelligence and subjective locus of control on the formation of altruistic behaviour in a person (N= 472).

Gupuhlap	EB	EBo	O'M	E	BET	Ex	Int
Altruistic behaviour in Osmiplap	0.0 1	0.0 2	0.45 **	0.29 *	-0.02	0.0 1	0.0 3
Altruistic behaviour in early childhood	0.36* *	0.1 1	0.0 6	0.54 **	-0.03	0.12	0.28 **
Altruistic behaviour in students	0.42* *	0.27*	0.12	0.43**	0.23*	0.14	0.32**

Note: *p<0.05; **p<0.01

EB - emotional intelligence; EBo - emotional control; Self-motivation; E - empathy; BET - understanding the emotions of another person, Ex - Externality, Int - Intepnality

It was found that the level of manifestation of altruistic behaviour in an adolescent is statistically significantly related to self-motivation ($r = 0.45$; $p \leq 0.01$), empathy ($r = 0.29$; $p \leq 0.05$). No significant relationship was found between subscales of emotional intelligence, managing one's own emotions, and understanding the emotions of others during adolescence.

It was found that the self-motivation factor has a positive correlation with the manifestation of altruistic behaviour in Osmiplap. This shows that the desire to achieve success and to "increase oneself in a fraudulent activity" is high in a teenager. Mazkup's situation can be explained by the desire to confirm his "big self" during adolescence. That is, in life, it is only related to the need to be the best, "to be the best of all".

Indeed, during adolescence, the overwhelming need to confirm one's status in the group and to relate to others only surpasses the desire to move forward. And the feeling of friendship motivates the person to be close to the person in the environment and create a good social relationship.

A.P. Zaitseva, analyzing the motivational sphere in osmiplap, says: "... two motives prevail in osmiplap's mutual friendship: 1) the demand for mutual closeness and loyalty; 2) expect mutual sympathy and understanding" (Zaitseva, A. P. 2016).

Therefore, we can say that such a significant relationship in the outcome of the child is related to the desire to show his identity in the child, to make friends, not to lose his respect in the group, to make friends with a person who can understand him.

Self-motivation is observed in the child as the confirmation of his "I" and for this, the realization of behaviour in accordance with the social pole of the society, learning his social position, and the emergence of positive emotions as a result of the activity. According to A. Maslow, what kind of motivation is related to the affective sphere of a person. Mazkup fikplap was also reflected in B. Weinep's essay, and he distinguished three types of emotional reactions related to the motive: initial positive emotions, search for a causal factor related to the result of the activity, and emotional state related to causal attribution.

The superiority of self-motivation in a teenager is confirmed by the ability of the teenager to clearly set his own goals and to strive for success in his work as much as possible, and to rationally plan his work. In addition, such a person always has success in the cognitive field, and before starting any new work, he believes in his own strength and a fruitful result. They focus their attention on the activity and its positive

results and show positive emotions in the process. Based on the above hypothesis, we can explain the superiority of self-motivation in a child with the following factor:

- predominance of age-related "demonstrative behaviour" motive;
- the superiority of striving for leadership;
- the predominance of the need to confirm one's social status;
- self-esteem.

We know that in adolescence, the need to confirm the social position in the group is strong. Self-motivation definitely triggers positive emotions, the most positive emotions during adolescence are related to the feeling of affirming "I" in a "socially useful way" for society and the need to be rewarded on the basis of socially approved expectations. cause.

In the results of the study, there was a positive correlation between the criterion and empathy. There are many explanations for the concept of empathy. From Shulap, K.Podjeps, systematizing his psychological approach commented on empathy as follows: "The feeling of empathy is to understand the inner world and emotional state of another clearly, without any change. It's like being different without losing your identity. So, you feel the joy and sorrow of the other person just as he feels, and you understand the reason for this emotional state just as he does. But you don't forget that it's just "complimentary".

John Stuart Mill commented that "empathy is the defender of justice and can be the emotional trigger of many of our moral actions". Therefore, empathy is a driving force for altruism, because a person with a feeling of sympathy tries to show innocent sympathy to another person, even if no one knows about it. In fact, small children often start yelling at their mother about why they are angry. We can say that this condition is the basis of the development of empathy in a white child. The child brings something to his mother to soothe his feelings of sadness and begins to try to kiss her. So, empathy is formed from childhood. This, in turn, leads to the discovery of altruistic behaviour. To sum up, the development of altruistic behaviour is influenced by psychological factors such as empathy and emotionality.

In the studies of Yu.A.Kochetova, M.V.Klimakova, specific aspects of emotional intelligence in adolescence were investigated. According to these studies, the components of emotional intelligence in boys are dominant, and in girls, the components of emotional intelligence are dominant. These components of emotional

intelligence uniquely activate altruistic behaviour in students.

The significant correlation between altruistic behaviour and empathy in adolescence can be explained as follows: we know that the main attention in adolescence is related to the confirmation of one's "I" in personal relationships with peers. As a result, the child begins to develop an interest in the environment and his own psychological experience, and this situation does not transfer to the emotional development system of the child until adulthood. But instead of that, the young constructive person tries to find his own way in the court of white friends. It is precisely on the basis of this constitutive self-relationship in the adolescent that the feeling of empathy dominates and shows the motive of altruism in the individual. As we mentioned above, the altruistic motive leads to the formation of the appropriate institution in the person and the formation of the altruistic direction of the person, and strengthens the manifestation of the altruistic behaviour.

altruistic behaviour in early adolescence is statistically significantly related to emotional intelligence ($r= 0.36$; $p\leq 0.01$), empathy ($r= 0.54$; $p\leq 0.01$). In early adolescence, no significant correlation was found between subliminal behaviour and the scale of managing one's own emotions, self-motivation, and understanding the emotions of others.

In early adolescence, it was found that the factor of emotional intelligence has a positive correlation with altruistic behaviour. According to Claude Steiner, emotional intelligence is the ability to understand one's own emotions, to be able to feel and empathize with other people's feelings, and to express emotions effectively (Ilyin, E. P., 2013). A lack of emotional intelligence in early childhood increases interpersonal activity and, as a result, leads to the emergence of pathological behaviour in highly emotional situations. The main reason for this is that at the beginning of adolescence, they begin to analyse and understand the basic emotions of a person, and due to their flexible ability, they understand the original state of a person. The ability of the first child to understand the emotions of the other person and to analyse the child's behaviour increases the tendency of the child to be submissive. The emotional literacy scores of girls are significantly higher than those of boys. In fact, emotional intelligence, which is considered as a factor that causes commented on empathy as follows: "The feeling of empathy is to understand the inner world and emotional state of

another clearly, without any change. It's like being different without losing your identity. So, you feel the joy and sorrow of the other person just as he feels, and you understand the reason for this emotional state just as he does. But you don't forget that it's just "complimentary".

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We explain the reason for the lack of positive correlation between self-motivation and altruistic behaviour during student life as follows: professional motivation is strong in students, but this situation is connected with the formation of many professional qualities. Self-motivation is manifested on the basis of multiple professional orientations and professional reflexes. Therefore, no significant correlation was observed between the two events during the student period.

To conclude, emotional intelligence is important in the development of altruistic behaviour in a person,

emotional knowledge in early childhood and adolescence, emotional control in adolescence, self-motivation, empathy in adolescence, early adolescence and adolescence, and understanding of other's emotions have a dominant character in adolescence.

In general, its emotional component, that is, empathy and emotional intelligence, especially emotional knowledge and emotional self-motivation, are important in the manifestation of altruistic behaviour in a person. According to U. Bateson, altruism is a socio-ethical trait related to the inner emotional world of a person and manifested in his external behaviour. In addition, the period of adolescence, early adolescence is considered to be a period with its emotional sensitivity, and the period of studentship is characterized by cognitive development and professional flexible formation. Therefore, feeling empathy towards another person and analysing his emotions, identifying with the truth, directly exposes the person to altruistic behaviour.

As can be seen from the multivariate analysis presented in Table 1, there was no significant correlation between the level of interpersonal and extroversion and altruistic behaviour in the adolescent.

In fact, in our opinion, there is a higher tendency towards altruistic behaviour in the international type of personality. Because he is a very responsible and conscientious person of international type. However, the situation identified in our research did not prove our scientific prediction. We explain the situation as follows: at the extreme level of interpersonal, in our nazap, a person tends to feel responsible not only for his own actions; such a quality does not lead a person to constantly evaluate the behaviour of other people; as a result, a person's general attention to his own behaviour, the need to check his personal moral code diminishes, and the degree of tendency to altruistic behaviour decreases. If we connect the situation of Agap with the psychological characteristics of the youth, the importance of the need for the recognition of the "sense of adulthood and independence" in adolescence is determined by the increase in the desire to put strict personal demands on him, to evaluate the behaviour of the child, and as a result, in the adolescent, he is more attached to others. Pa otherwise, the leader will be out of the game. In this case, the psychological approach that explains the motive of altruistic behaviour in the child (described in Chapter 1) is more, and altruism passes into the form of "disguised egoism". Any altruistic behaviour of Osmip will be directed to satisfy his disguised egoistic needs.

has been found to have a positive significant correlation with altruistic behaviour in early adolescence ($r = 0.28$; $p \leq 0.01$) and altruistic behaviour in student period ($r = 0.32$; $p \leq 0.01$).

The relationship between introspection and altruistic behaviour in early adolescence is related to the social responsibility of the child. Social responsibility in early adolescence encourages him to take responsibility for his actions. As a result of this, a person's cognitive assessment of social reality becomes a priority. Mazkup's condition is characterized by the early adolescent's attempt to display emotional subliminalism.

In students, the internal locus was also correlated with neuropathological behaviour. Most of the cases indicate that the student's altruistic behaviour is formed on the basis of social responsibility, moral principles, and traditions. In addition, empathy serves as an internal motivational force of a person's altruistic behaviour and ensures the rationalization of egocentric behaviour.

Even in the bipolarity of our respondent, the external locus did not have a positive significant coupling. Of course, the tendency to always hold someone responsible for one's own behaviour and the consequences of one's behaviour is observed in an exceptional type of person. In this episode, in our generation, we encounter the functioning of the psychological mechanism as follows: the system of relative self-reflection, which reflects the internalized personal "I" characteristic of social behaviour in a person, is not fully formed → the functioning of the mechanism for evaluating personal behaviour according to internal criteria is very slow → individual the behaviour is not evaluated on the basis of the social behaviour actively adopted by the person → the person is not able to determine for himself the emotional and moral attitude towards his behaviour and its consequences → a decrease in the level of personal responsibility for social behaviour and its consequences is observed.

It is important that the external dogmatism, autopathism (Zinkevich-Evstigneeva, T. D., 2000) prevents the person from reproducing his inner path, and the relatively low level of conformity in the person may cause the motivational definition of the group to be overemphasized and the manifestation of pathological altruistic behaviour in the personal behaviour.

Exceptionalism, strongly developed, ensures that a person is not only responsible for his own behaviour,

but also considers someone to be responsible for it. Both cases, i.e. both types of subjective locus pathology, can to a certain degree encourage a person to behave altruistically, or it can be completely the opposite. Only the specific locus is an important factor in which type of disease is manifested and at which stage. A dynamic age-related characteristic of the pathological form of altruistic behaviour and the subjective locus of a significant co-operative relationship between the differential pathology in the nasopat sister was revealed. In this case, the result of the student on two multipliers has a similar character. So, after passing a certain myopic threshold in the development of the individual's subjective local pathological feature, it was determined that the relationship between the two psychological structures does not change smoothly and has a multi-layered effect.

The emotional intelligence and the subjective locus explaining the moral-behavioural component of the altruistic behaviour, which we have extracted from the affective component, which is important in the development of the pathological form of the altruistic behaviour in the person, made it possible to explain its internal determinants. Now, in order to explain the cognitive component of subliminal behaviour, it is important to analyse the system of concepts related to subliminal behaviour and the motivation of subliminal behaviour in personality characteristics

5 CONCLUSIONS

In general, as a result of the research, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Emotional intelligence is important in the development of altruistic behaviour in a person, self-motivation in adolescence, empathy, emotional intelligence in early adolescence, empathy, emotional intelligence in students, control of emotions, empathy, understanding the emotions of others have a dominant character, especially empathic identification is the dominant characteristic of altruistic behaviour. It is determined that the pathological form ensures brewing;
2. The bipolar locus pathology quality, which determines the characteristic of orientation in the social behaviour of the adolescent, manifests itself in his tendency to altruism, but this condition does not have a significant correlation as a dominant determining psychological factor;
3. It is based on the fact that the internal type of localization of ego power in the period of early

adolescence and studentship ensures the manifestation of the patient's altruistic behaviour;

4. It is proven that emotional intelligence is an important factor in the stabilization of rational altruistic behaviour in the system of personal values due to the integrative manifestation of empathic identification in connection with reflexive processes in the cognitive and social component of morality.

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