

**FORMATION OF VOLITIONAL QUALITIES OF STUDENTS**

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**Annotation**

The article describes the views expressed by different scientists on will qualities and our position, as well as the classification of will qualities.

**Keywords:** category, phase, perspective, property, invariant, courage, basalt, independence, entrepreneurship, discipline, honesty, jealousy.

In Psychological Science, the category of Will is studied to a certain extent at each stage of the socio-historical, socio-psychological development of the personality society. Because for each period of development, personality maturation has acquired special significance, volitional qualities, one of the most important components of which are strictly emphasized, their role in marriage. The high degree of glorification and evaluation of the individual as the driving force for the welfare of society has not diminished the range of attention to him. Therefore, the fact that will has a meticulous place in the subject of research in the disciplines of philosophy and psychology means that it is a topical topic. Due to the fact that the attitude towards the formation of a harmonious generation in our country at the present time has risen to the level of public policy, this problem deserves a large-scale study. The manifestation of Will (or rather – willpower, volitional effort) in various specific situations makes us talk about volitional qualities (properties). Until now, there are great difficulties in clarifying volitional activity, interpreting exactly similar and different concepts. Does he show diligence or firmness when the child demands from his parents to take away the toy he likes? Always too discipline, discipline and initiative characterize willpower? Why do psychologists use discontinuity in combination with audacity, side by side? Where is the limit of volitional qualities with morality? These questions generate not only theoretical, but also practical interest. Because the answer to these questions makes it possible to diagnose the manifestation of Will and helps to find pedagogical techniques for the development of certain volitional qualities.

V.A.Ivannikov in one of his studies noted that all volitional qualities can have different grounds in origin. Only they unite as a whole around the will according to their uniqueness. "The analysis shows that-he writes,-all volitional adjectives come from other-other sources, and they are connected by Will as the last resort. Hence, they cannot treat being a different sign of Will" [3, - 49-b.]. In addition, a person does not show his will in another situation if he shows his volitional qualities in one situation. Therefore V.A.Ivannikov talks about certain volitional qualities, which, of course, do not deny either. "Volitional adjectives reflect psychic reality" [3, - 57-b.], he says. But after a few years V.A.Ivannikov changed his views.E.V.In an article he wrote with Eidman, he divided volitional adjectives into juz'i (situational) and continuous (invariant) types. Therefore, they write:"... if a person has a stable idea of his rightness, even if it is a lie, believes that he will be able to do any work in any situation, makes a stable assessment

of himself about his capabilities, such a person shows diligent and other volitional qualities in his behavior, regardless of any situation. If this resulting diligence is reinforced by the real capabilities of a person, then it will be possible to talk about the formation of invariant types of volitional qualities" [4, -40-b.]. This point of view V.I.Selivanov V.A.Ivannikov and E.V.Said much earlier than Eidman. Speaking of bravery, he notes that a person can show his bravery in life in the form of a psychic state, even if the behavior of the individual has not yet risen to the quality of bravery. "Only if courage becomes a personality trait, like other volitional qualities, when this quality does not depend on one situation or another, only then does it become a stable behavior of the individual in all situations" [7,-20 - b.]. The manifestation of willpower only in certain situations creates certain difficulties in diagnosing volitional qualities. Because it is also possible that many external feats were carried out by people under the influence of affect. It is also possible that such audacity was done by the fact that he could not get out of the situation. Therefore, one cannot call a person brave, depending on the situation of the Giuseppe alone. A.I.Vysotsky found that there are a number of reasons in the study of the manifestation of firmness: the presence of interest; striving to show himself that he is no worse than others; seeking to prove one's identity by finding a solution to this issue; a logical approach to doing a particular job. Of course, in the course of the experiment, it was found that the reasons for the manifestation of volitional qualities of each tester are different [1, - 47-b.].B.N.Smirnov described volitional qualities as follows:" a clear manifestation of Will in a process associated with the elimination of certain obstacles is called volitional qualities of a person " [9, - 95-b.]. His definition of volitional qualities came out successfully, but volitional qualities are not limited to voluntary control of action, but it is associated with the rush of volitional coercion, volitional regulation. Moreover, a clear manifestation of Will reflects not only its quality, but also the degree of volitional zeal. Therefore, we would describe volitional qualities as follows: volitional qualities are a property of volitional regulation (management), conditioned by the nature of the difficulty manifested and eliminated in specific conditions. Here it should be noted separately that the manifestation of willpower in a specific way in specific conditions will depend not on the type of activity, but on the nature of the difficulty to be overcome. In our imagination, the reason for different understanding of the process in the study of volitional qualities by different authors is that they approach the various elements that make it up during the study of volitional qualities from different poses. Any quality, from this account, we also react to volitional quality based on the character of the phenotype. Of course, in this process, innate and acquired qualities may be intertwined. These are the habits of overcoming any difficulties based on certain goals as innate components (especially the typology of the properties of the nervous system), features assimilated in ontogenesis to acquired qualities – human experience, acquired knowledge and skills in order to strengthen a person himself, formed motives, skills to avoid fear in the face of difficulties. Of course, the manifestation of each volitional quality in life will depend on how formed a particular component is.

Psychologist V.K.As Kalin [6] said, the more researchers dealt with the problem of Will, the more classification (classification) they have. For Example, F.N.Gonobolin divided volitional adjectives into 2 groups. He first classified volitional qualities according to their activity and the nature of the cessation of psychic processes and beckerac movements. The first group

included continuity, boldness, diligence and independence; the second group included endurance, endurance, endurance, discipline, organization, orderliness in the qualities. F.N.Gonobolin also noted the impossibility of dividing volitional qualities into 2 groups, depending on the predominance of excitation and braking processes. Sometimes one action can be stopped in life and the other can be activated. Therefore, disciplined differs from orderly [2, - 124 P.]. V.I.Selivanov, on the other hand, noted that the manifestation of volitional qualities depends on the processes of excitation and braking. Therefore, he divides volitional qualities into those that he encourages, strengthens and accelerates, depending on his activity. In the first group, he introduced initiative, continuity, courage, enthusiasm, immersion; in the second group he introduced perseverance, endurance, endurance, positive and negative qualities that occur under the influence of social traditions in the third group [8,-132 - b.]. V.K.Kalin, based on the function of volitional regulation in the classification of volitional adjectives, divided into basal (primary) and systemic (secondary). In the first group, he included enthusiasm, endurance, endurance and courage. The second group included diligence, organization, discipline, constancy [6, - 47-b.]. E.P.И ' in himself also classified volitional qualities and divided it into two classes: personal volitional ("simple") and moral-volitional ("complex"). In turn, the personal volitional qualities were again divided into two: the first group included constancy, endurance, firmness, diligence; the second group included courage, tenacity and discontinuity [5, 172 – B.]. Hence, real volitional behavior of a person is composed not only of volitional, but also of the Union of moral qualities. Therefore, when describing human behavior, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that synthetic (secondary) qualities are manifested in this process, which can hardly be called exactly volitional qualities. For example, independence, Principality, courage, etc. Therefore, independence, initiative, discipline, organization, enthusiasm – are called moral-volitional qualities.

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