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## STRESS VA UNING PSIXOLOGIK TA'SIRI

Sitora Akbarovna Ikromova

Osiyo xalqaro universiteti Dotsenti (PhD)

**Annatasiya:** Stress inson organizmining turli tashqi va ichki ta'sirlarga javob berish jarayonidir. Bu jarayonning psixologik jihatlari insonning emotsiyal va ruhiy holatiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Stress ijobiy yoki salbiy bo'lishi mumkin, ammo davomiy stress holatlari organizmni izdan chiqarishi va ruhiy salomatlikka zarar yetkazishi mumkin. Stressning psixologik ta'siri, uning turli holatlar va individlar uchun qanday namoyon bo'lishi, va unga qarshi kurashish usullari psixologiyada katta ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqolada stress va uning psixologik ta'siri haqida so'z yuritiladi, stressning sabablari, uning insonning psixologik holatiga ta'siri, shuningdek, stressni boshqarish va kamaytirish usullari ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** stress, psixologik ta'sir, emotsiyal salomatlik, xavotir, depressiya, stressni boshqarish, stressga qarshi kurashish, stress va sog'liq.

### **Kirish:**

Stress - bu inson organizmining atrof-muhitdagi o'zgarishlarga javob reaksiyasi bo'lib, u ko'pincha psixologik va fiziologik o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Stressning psixologik ta'siri insonning ruhiy holati, emotsiyal barqarorligi va umumiy salomatligiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Stress holatining ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari mavjud. Ijobiy stress (ya'ni, eustress) insonni maqsad sari ilhomlantirishi va unga motivatsiya berishi mumkin, lekin salbiy stress (distress) uzoq davom etsa, ruhiy va jismoniy muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. Stressning salbiy ta'siri insonning kayfiyatiga, motivatsiyasiga, ishslash qobiliyatiga va ijtimoiy munosabatlariga salbiy ta'sir qiladi. Stressning kognitiv, emotsiyal va jismoniy ta'sirlari insonning umumiy holatiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu maqola stressning psixologik ta'sirini o'rganib, stressni boshqarishning samarali usullarini ko'rib chiqadi.

### **Asosiy qism:**

Stress - bu insonning ichki va tashqi muhitdagi o'zgarishlarga nisbatan reaksiyasi bo'lib, unga turli faktorlar ta'sir qiladi. Stressning psixologik ta'siri ko'plab omillarga bog'liq. Ushbu bo'limda stressning turli shakllari, uning psixologik ta'siri va stressni boshqarish usullari haqida so'z yuritiladi.

### **Stressning turlari va sabablari**

Stress ijobiy va salbiy bo'lishi mumkin. Ijobiy stress (eustress) insonni rag'batlantiradi, unga maqsadga erishish uchun kuch va motivatsiya beradi. Eustress, masalan, ishdagi yangi loyiha yoki imtihon uchun tayyorgarlik ko'rish kabi holatlarda namoyon bo'lishi mumkin. Salbiy stress (distress) esa, odatda, salbiy holatlar, o'zgarishlar yoki haddan tashqari bosimdan kelib chiqadi va insonning ruhiy va jismoniy salomatligini

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buzishi mumkin. Salbiy stress ko‘pincha xavotir, depressiya, g‘am-tashvish, va xavf-xatarni keltirib chiqaradi. Stressning sabablarining ko‘pligi mavjud, jumladan:

- Ijtimoiy va ish muammolari:** Ishdagi ortiqcha bosim, muddatlar, oila a’zolari bilan munosabatlar yoki ijtimoiy aloqalar stressni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.
- Moliyaviy muammolar:** Pul bilan bog‘liq qiyinchiliklar yoki iqtisodiy beqarorlik stressning asosiy sabablari bo‘lishi mumkin.
- Fizikaviy salomatlik muammolari:** Jismoniy kasalliklar yoki og‘ir jarohatlar ham stressni keltirib chiqaradi.
- Psixologik omillar:** O‘z-o‘ziga ishonchsizlik, boshqalarga nisbatan yuqori talablar, yoki ichki jarayonlar, masalan, xavotir yoki depressiya stressni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

### Stressning psixologik ta’siri

Stressning psixologik ta’siri keng ko‘lamda namoyon bo‘ladi va insonning fikrlash, his-tuyg‘ulari, va ijtimoiy aloqalariga ta’sir qiladi. Stressli holatlar insonning psixologik holatida bir qator o‘zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi:

- Emotsional ta’sirlar:** Stress insonning kayfiyatiga jiddiy ta’sir qiladi. Keng tarqalgan stressga xos emotsiyal javoblar orasida xavotir, g‘am-tashvish, kayfiyatning pasayishi, bezovtalik, va xavotirlanish mavjud. Uzoq davom etgan stress depressiya va xavotir kasalliklarini keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.
- Kognitiv ta’sirlar:** Stress kognitiv jarayonlarni ham buzishi mumkin. Stress ostida insonning fikrlash qobiliyati cheklangan bo‘lishi mumkin, masalan, qaror qabul qilish, muammoni hal qilish yoki diqqatni jamlash qiyinlashadi. Stressning yuqori darajasi, odamning xatoliklarni ko‘paytirishi va aniq fikrlashda qiyinchiliklar yaratishi mumkin.
- Xulq-atvor ta’sirlar:** Stress xulq-atvorda ham o‘zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Masalan, odamlar stress ostida ortiqcha ovqatlanishi, spirthi ichimliklarni iste’mol qilishi yoki chekishni ko‘paytirishi mumkin. Stress holatida inson o‘zining ijtimoiy aloqalariga ham ta’sir qilishi mumkin, ya’ni jamiyatdan ajralish, oilaviy va ishdagi munosabatlarning yomonlashishi mumkin.
- Jismoniy ta’sirlar:** Stressning psixologik ta’siri jismoniy salomatlikka ham bevosita ta’sir qiladi. U stressga bog‘liq bo‘lgan kasalliklar, masalan, yurak kasalliklari, bosh og‘rig‘i, oshqozon-ichak tizimi muammolari, uyqusizlik, va boshqalarga olib kelishi mumkin. Stressning kuchayishi jismoniy va ruhiy salomatlikni bir vaqtning o‘zida buzadi.

### Stressni boshqarish usullari

Stressni boshqarish va kamaytirishning samarali usullari ko‘plab psixologik va jismoniy metodlarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Stressni boshqarish usullari asosan stressni kamaytirish, unga javob berishni o‘zgartirish va ijobiy psixologik holatni ta’minlashga qaratilgan.

- Psixoterapiya:** Kognitiv-behaviorial terapiya (KBT) stressni boshqarishda samarali usul hisoblanadi. KBT orqali stressni keltirib chiqaruvchi salbiy fikrlar va xatti-harakatlar aniqlanib, ularni ijobiyroq tarzda o‘zgartirishga yordam beradi.

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2. **Relaxatsiya texnikalari:** Meditatsiya, yoga, nafas olish mashqlari va musiqali terapiya stressni kamaytirish uchun foydali usullar hisoblanadi. Ushbu usullar orqali insonning tinchlanishi va emotsiyonal holatini barqarorlashtirishi mumkin.

3. **Jismoniy faoliyat:** Sport va jismoniy mashqlar stressni kamaytirish va organizmning stressga chidamlilagini oshirishga yordam beradi. Jismoniy faoliyat stressning jismoniy ta'sirlarini kamaytiradi va endorfinlar ishlab chiqarishni rag'batlantiradi.

4. **Vaqtni boshqarish:** Stressni kamaytirish uchun vaqt-vaqt bilan rejalahtirish, vazifalarni bo'lish, va ustuvorliklarni aniqlash muhimdir. Bu stressni kamaytiradi va hissiy holatni yaxshilashga yordam beradi.

**Xulosa:**

Stress insonning psixologik holatiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi va uning ijobiy yoki salbiy bo'lishi ko'plab omillarga bog'liq. Salbiy stressning uzoq muddat davom etishi insonning ruhiy va jismoniy salomatligini buzishi mumkin. Stressning psixologik ta'siri emotsiyonal, kognitiv va xulq-atvor jihatlarida namoyon bo'ladi. Stressni boshqarish uchun turli xil psixologik va jismoniy usullar mavjud. Psixoterapiya, relaxatsiya texnikalari, jismoniy faoliyat va vaqt ni boshqarish stressni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Stressni boshqarish va unga qarshi kurashish hayot sifatini yaxshilash va umumiy farovonlikni ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

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