



THE IMPORTANCE OF PEDAGOGY IN PERSONAL EDUCATION

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SHAXS TARBIYASIDA PEDAGOGIKANING AHAMIYATI

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ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПЕДАГОГИКИ В ЛИЧНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

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Annotation. The social environment and upbringing are necessary for a person to become a social being. It is under their influence that a person develops as a person. This article discusses the development of personality and personality traits.

Annatsiya. Insonning ijtimoiy mavjudotga aylanishi uchun ijtimoiy muhit va tarbiya zarur. Aynan ularning ta'siri ostida shaxs shaxs sifatida shakllanadi. Ushbu maqolada shaxsiyat va shaxsiy xususiyatlarning rivojlanishi ko'rib chiqiladi.

Аннатация. Социальная среда и воспитание необходимы человеку, чтобы стать социальным существом. Именно под их влиянием человек развивается как личность. В этой статье рассматривается развитие личности и личностных качеств.

Kalit so'zlar: Inson, rivojlanish, shaxsiyat, individuallik, kategoriyalar, usul.

Key words: Man, development, personality, individuality, categories, method.

Ключевые слова: человек, развитие, личность, индивидуальность, категории, метод.

A person changes throughout his life. He matures both socially and morally, and if the child's upbringing is purposeful, he will grow up as a member of society and take his rightful place in the complex system of social relations. Because development takes place under the influence of upbringing. In order to correctly see and evaluate the qualities of a person, it is necessary to observe him in the process of various relationships.

Therefore, in order to correctly solve the problem of personality development, it is necessary to know well the factors influencing his behavior, as well as personality traits. The concept of personality refers to a person and serves to express a psychologically developed member of society, who differs from others in his personal characteristics and behavior and who has a certain behavior and worldview. For a person to be a person, his mental development should be felt as a whole person, distinguishing him from others by his characteristics and qualities.

What is an “individual”? A child is considered an “individual” up to a certain age. The individual comes from the Latin word “individual”, which means an indivisible, separate person, a separate being, a biological being that can organize its behavior only with the help of conditioned reflexes.

“Individuality” is a personality trait, the manifestation of which requires a thorough study of the child’s personality in the implementation of the educational process, sufficient awareness of the conditions of his life and their consideration.

“Development” is a complex process that expresses the essence of quantitative and qualitative changes that are manifested in the physiological and intellectual growth of an individual. Development, in fact, is a transition from the simple to the complex, the emergence of the new, the disappearance of the old from the qualities, the transition from quantitative change to qualitative change. The source of its development is the struggle of opposites. The development of a child’s personality is based on the philosophical doctrine that a person is a social being. Now, the person is alive. It is also bioavailable. The laws of the development of nature are also important in its development. In addition, the laws of the whole being of the individual operate together, they are inseparable.

It is advisable to know and take into account the laws of growth and development so that upbringing effectively affects the child. Thus, there is a two-way relationship between development and upbringing.

Factors Influencing Human Upbringing In science, there have been disputes for a long time about the determination of the relationship between the influence of biological and social factors on the development of a person as a person.

Will the impact of social events on the development of a person as a person be strong? On the other hand, are natural factors taking the lead? Maybe the influence of upbringing is great.

In science, the so-called biological direction, the representatives of which are Aristotle and Plato. Put natural and biological factors in the first place. The development of representatives of the philosophical trend against the biological trend is determined by the social factor. Representatives of this trend show that the physical, mental development of a child’s personality depends on the environment in which he lives.

The environment is all external influences on the living conditions of a person, thanks to upbringing, a child can adapt to the social conditions in which he lives. This means that the development of a human child as a person, generation (biological factor), social environment (living conditions of the child), as well as purposeful upbringing are equally important in his development as a person. In determining the impact of these factors, he relies on the teachings of leading scientists, educators, psychologists and philosophers.

A person develops and matures based on labor activity. Man creates conditions, and conditions create man. This, in turn, is reflected in human activity. A person is a product of a certain social system. Society can realize or destroy certain opportunities for personal development. Thus, the development of the human personality in society occurs under the influence of complex connections between nature, the environment, a person, a person actively influences them and thereby changes his life and nature. The influence of the social environment on a person is also important. This is done through the educational system.

Firstly, under the influence of upbringing, knowledge and information are acquired that cannot be provided by the environment, skills and competencies are

acquired related to labor and technical activities.

Secondly, due to upbringing, birth defects also change, and a person grows up.

Third, the negative impact of the environment can be eliminated through education.

Fourth, education sets a goal for the future.

It can be concluded that upbringing plays a leading role in the development of the child's personality, and that upbringing is capable of all-round development under the influence of heredity, family and social environment.

The role of activity in personal development. Along with heredity, environment, upbringing, a number of human activities also play an important role in human development. This means that the more a person works, the higher his development. An activity is a form of daily, social or professional activity organized by a person. A person's abilities and age are determined by the nature of the activity organized by him.

The main activities of adolescents include play, reading and work. These include cognitive, social, athletic, artistic, technical, craft and personal interests. The eternal kind of activity is communication. Activity can be active or passive. The activity of adolescents can increase or decrease under the influence of the environment and upbringing. In human development, the ability to love with all one's body, to show one's abilities, to work hard, to express oneself as a person creates satisfaction in his work. Activity in the educational process allows the student to deeply and firmly assimilate knowledge, show his abilities. Knowledge ensures the intellectual development of the student. The variety of needs expands the range of activities.

Accordingly, the students are divided into different types of activities at different ages. In an educational institution, the same demand all the time leads to a positive result in the development of personality.

Age and developmental characteristics. Anatomical, physiological, physical and psychological characteristics that are characteristic of a particular age group are called age characteristics. Education and upbringing are built taking into account the characteristics of this age, then the influence of upbringing on the development of the child will be strong.

To know the individual characteristics of the child, it is important to know the general types of temperament and the study of the characteristics of the child, methods.

There are also certain patterns of development of different ages, therefore, the physical and mental development of the child is divided into the following periods:

1. Infancy - the period from the end of infancy (1 month) to one year.
2. Pre-kindergarten age- from 1 to 3 years.
3. Preschool age - from 3 to 7 years.
4. Pupils of primary school age (children) - from 7 to 11 years.
5. 14-15 years of high school age (adolescents).
6. Adult (teenagers) 16-18 years old.

It is necessary to organize interesting meetings and excursions that will satisfy the interests of the children. Students in this age group are emotional, their thinking is figurative, their feelings change. They are interested in communicating with people. Education is of great importance in this regard. Because teenagers

are on the verge of an independent life and their right step into this life is an important condition for him to become an active citizen of society.

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