

THE CONTENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF PERSONALIZED TEACHING TECHNOLOGY IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Boboeva Makhsuda

Masters student of Asian International university

Abstract:

Theoretical views and approaches, laws and principles of methods of development of the skills of the use of personal-oriented teaching technology in the educational process of students studying in the future higher and secondary special professional education are defined, their o specific aspects are determined.

Keywords: Technology, process, person, individual, interpersonal relationship, subject.

A person who can control himself and plan his own future is called an individual. The concept of personality is a broad concept. Everyone is born as a person. But its growth is very important. Education begins when a young child is one or two years old. From the age of seven or eight, education is added to him. Both are equally given over the years. Things he does not know are explained, and based on his interests, he is given guidance on a profession or trade. From this moment, the child takes the first step towards his future. Now he begins to think about how to behave in public and how to develop. If the child is carried around people from a young age, it will be easy for him to enter into social relations and he will grow into a big person. The concept of a person refers to a person and serves to represent a member of society who is psychologically developed, distinguished from others by his personal characteristics and behavior, and has a certain attitude and worldview. In order to become a person, a person must develop psychologically, feel himself as a whole person, and differ from others with his characteristics and qualities.

Personality and its characteristics. The first and primary basis of social relations, the source of their origin is the person. In sociology, the formation of the individual develops in connection with social units, his needs, the functional relations between the individual and society, the individual and social groups, the right of the individual by itself studies management processes.





If it is taken into account that a person appears as a subject of concrete social relations, the main social qualities of a person are formed from the activities and attitudes of concrete social groups, communities. Therefore, the social qualities of a person consist of three subsystems:

individuality of the person;

interpersonal relationships;

to exist as a subject of relations.

The individuality of a person is determined by his character, will, outlook, and certain features in the process of activity. His individual characteristics are reflected in his practical work.

It means that the interpersonal relationship of a person is one of the elements of this relationship system. Interpersonal relationship serves as the basis for the development of a person and his formation as a perfect person.

The existence of a person as a subject of social relations determines his status as a subject in these relations.

In personality development, social environment conditions and upbringing are necessary for a person to become a person as a social being. Under the influence of these, a person develops as a person and becomes a person. Development is a

complex process that expresses the essence of quantitative and qualitative changes manifested in the physiological and intellectual growth of a person. Development essentially represents the transition from simple to complex, from bottom to top, from old qualities to new states, renewal, emergence of new, disappearance of old, change of quantity to change of quality. The source of its development is the struggle between opposites. The development of the child's personality is based on the philosophical doctrine that a person is a social being. At the same time, a person is a living, biological being. Therefore, the laws of natural development are also important in its development. Also, as a person is evaluated as a whole being, his development is influenced by biological and social laws together, they cannot be separated from each other. Because age, education, life experience, and other tragic situations and diseases also affect a person's activity and lifestyle. A person changes throughout his life. He matures both socially and psychologically, and if the education provided to the child is appropriate, he matures as a member of society and takes his rightful place in the complex system of social relations. Because development is influenced by education. In order to correctly see the qualities of a person and make an accurate assessment, it is necessary to observe him in the course of various relationships. Therefore, in order to correctly solve the task of personality development, it is necessary to know well the factors affecting his behavior and personality characteristics. It is desirable to know and take into account the laws of growth and development in order for education to have an effective effect on the child. Thus, there is a two-way relationship between development and education. Education is a practical pedagogical process aimed at forming certain physical, mental, moral and spiritual qualities in a person; a set of measures taken to ensure that a person has the characteristics necessary for living in society. Education is the most ancient and eternal value that ensures the humanity of a person. Neither an individual nor a human society can exist without education. Because the values that ensure the existence of a person and society are passed from one generation to another only because of education. In pedagogical literature, the term "Education" is used in broad and narrow senses. In a broad sense, education means the sum of all influences, activities, actions, and aspirations aimed at forming a human personality, ensuring his active participation in the production of society and social, cultural, educational life. In this understanding, education includes not only the educational work carried out in the family, school, children and youth organizations, but also the



entire social system, its leading ideas, literature, art, cinema, radio, television, etc. Also, the concept of education in a broad sense includes education and information acquisition. In a narrow sense, education means pedagogical activities aimed at the development of physical development of a person, worldview, spiritual and moral image, and aesthetic taste. This is done by family and educational institutions and public organizations. Education and getting information is not part of education in the narrow sense. But any upbringing exists only in close connection with education. Because in the process of education and information acquisition, not only the knowledge of a person increases, but also the determination of moral and spiritual qualities is accelerated. Socialization is a long and complex process. Because any society develops a system of social and moral values, ideals, moral norms and rules in the process of development, every child will have the opportunity to live in this society and become a member of it by accepting and learning the above rules. For this purpose, the society influences the individual in one way or another. This effect is realized through education. On the other hand, the formation of a person is influenced by various ideas and social environment. People interact with and learn social norms and moral rules. The process of socialization has internal contradictions. A socialized person must adapt to society's requirements, "enter" it, oppose negative aspects of society's development, life situations that hinder individual development of a person.

References

1. Бадмаев, Б.Ц. Методика преподавания психологии учеб. пособие для студ. высш. учеб. заведений / Б.Ц. Бадмаев. – М.: Владос, 2001. – 304 с.
2. Dilova N.G. (2013). Requirements for a teacher to organize cooperation between primary school students in the educational process. Actual problems of modern science. No. 4 (72). S. 55-57.
3. Turg'unov S.T., Maqsudova L.A. Pedagogik jarayonlarni tashkil etish va boshqarish. – T.: "Fan", 2009. – 168 b.
4. Xoliqov A. Pedagogik mahorat (darslik). -T., 2011.
5. Mirsoliyeva M., Pedagogika kolleji o'quvchilarining kasbiy tayyorgarligini shakllantirish metodikasi – T.: Fan va texnologiyalar, 2011.

