

Scientific Basis of the Development of Personal Quality of Students of Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract. The article deals with the formation of a person as a person, the use of personality-oriented technologies in the educational process. The concepts of an individual, a person, individuality, as well as manifestations of a person as a certain image are given.

Key words: personality, individuality, heredity, social environment, upbringing and education, personality-oriented education.

Introduction

In the following years, in our republic, the issue of personality development, education of the perfect generation and the human factor formed the main content of educational reforms, and as a result of reforms aimed at forming young people as mature individuals in higher education institutions, improving the system of working with young people, young people were able to find their place in society. 'cooperation is carried out, great opportunities are created for them to find their place as individuals. In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "The future of our planet and its well-being depend on how our children grow up to be human beings. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential" [1].

Analysis of ideas and methodology.

An individual is considered from the birth of a baby to a certain age, that is, until it understands existence in the simplest way. During this period, the child interacts with various people around him, tries to express his wishes with the help of his actions and voice. However, these actions are not organized consciously, but with the help of conditioned reflexes. Therefore, in order to be considered as a biological being, an individual must develop psychologically, realize himself, and also differ from others with his characteristics and qualities.

Each person is different from others. Aspects that distinguish a person from others are considered individuality. Individuality is the reflection of a person's own characteristics.

When organizing the educational process, it is necessary to carefully study the child's personality, to be sufficiently aware of his living conditions, and to take into account his

individual characteristics. An individual approach is important in showing the student's intellectual ability, interest in learning, and talent. The child's actions are formed as a result of his conscious participation in the process of social relations.

The state policy in the field of personnel training envisages the intellectual, spiritual and moral education of a person, and the achievement of his manifestation as a comprehensively developed person. The realization of this social demand guarantees the right of every citizen to get knowledge, to show creative abilities, to develop intellectually and to work in a certain profession.

Heredity, social environment and upbringing play an important role in the transformation of an individual into a person as a social being. An individual develops as a person only under their influence. In the process of teaching, educational goals expressed based on the requirements of pedagogical technologies are achieved. In the period of accelerated scientific and technical development, the effectiveness of teaching mainly depends on the role of the student in the teaching process and the attitude of the pedagogue towards him. Two types of teaching technology can be distinguished here: authoritarian and person-oriented.

In authoritarian technology, the pedagogue is the only subject, and the students are only "objects". In this case, the students' initiative and independence are lost, teaching is carried out in a compulsory manner. Conventional traditional teaching refers to authoritarian technology. In this, it is meant to be organized in the "class-lesson" system of teaching based on the principles of didactics expressed by Y.A. Komensky. The "class-lesson" system of teaching is still the most widespread in the world, it is characterized by the following features:

- a group of students of approximately the same age and level of preparation;
- the class (group, stream) deals with a single curriculum, a single curriculum and a single training schedule;
- the main unit of training is a lesson, which is devoted to one topic of one subject and is led by a teacher;
- textbooks are mainly used for homework.

The dialectic of life is that a new generation is always more developed than the previous generation. Until the period of rapid growth of scientific and technical progress (until the first half of the 20th century), the development of science, technology and technology was carried out at an evolutionary, slow pace.

Therefore, the level of development of successive generations did not differ. In such conditions, Y. A. Komensky's authoritarian teaching technology, the traditional "class-lesson" system was born.

In the period of the rapid rise of scientific and technical progress (second half of the 20th century), in the period when science, technology, and technology are developing at a high rate, during the lifetime of one generation, the development of science is more than in the entire history of mankind, the importance of teaching The traditional system (including modern traditional education) has reached the end of its life. Since the development rate of the current generation is much higher than the previous ones, the traditional system of

education has started to hinder the development. In such conditions, progress can be made only on the basis of the full realization of the existing capabilities of each person. The volume, variety, tendency to acquire and the sufficiency of the means of information create the necessary conditions for the organization of effective individual and independent training. In order to speed up teaching, it is necessary to change the attitude of the pedagogue towards the student from “captain” to his “partner”.

The following basic principles are characteristic of person-oriented teaching technologies:

- humanitarianism, i.e. showing respect and love to a person in every way, helping him, trusting his creative abilities, completely refraining from coercion;
- cooperation, i.e. democracy, equality, partnership in the relationship between teachers and students;
- free education, i.e. giving freedom and independence to a person to choose his life activities within a wide or narrow scope, to produce results not from external influences, but from internal feelings. The communicative basis of person-oriented technologies is a human-personal approach to the student in the pedagogical process.

A new look at the person will include:

- ✓ in the pedagogical process, a person is not an object, but a subject;
- ✓ every student is a gifted person, and most of them are gifted;
- ✓ high ethical values (generosity, love, diligence, conscience, etc.) are the priority qualities of a person.

Results

The main content of the new relations is to abandon the pedagogy of violence, which is ineffective and considered inhumane in the current conditions. The problem is not in the absolutization of this principle, but in determining its reasonable criteria. In general, violence is not possible in the process of education, but punishment humiliates, crushes, slows down a person’s development, and forms the characteristics of slavery in him.

The essence of the new individual approach is that it requires movement in the educational system not from the subject to the student, but from the student to the subject.

Discussion:

First of all, the following is necessary for a personal approach:

- to see a unique person in the image of each student, to respect, understand, accept and believe in him. A teacher should have the belief that all students are talented.
- to create favorable, supportive, benevolent situations for the individual, that is, learning should bring satisfaction and joy.- do not allow direct coercion, do not emphasize backwardness and other shortcomings, do not touch his personality.
- in the pedagogical process, to create and support students to realize their abilities.

It would be correct to note that personal training technologies have deep roots, taking into account that they were formed in developed countries during the period of accelerated scientific and technical development.

Summary:

In conclusion, it should be noted that our education, based on excellent personal qualities, is distinguished by its worthy contribution to the formation and development of world science. The teachings of our great ancestors, such as Abu Ali ibn Sina, A. Beruni, Al-Khorazmi, M. Ulug'bek, Al-Bukhari, A. Gijdivani, B. Naqshbandi, A. Navai, Z. Babir, have an invaluable share in world civilization today. The whole world is recognizing it.

Great European pedagogues-scientists contributed to the development of the science of pedagogy, including: Italian Vitarino di Feltre, French Francois Rabelais, English Thomas More, German A. Distruverg, Russian K. D. Ushinsky and others.

They advocated humanistic education, development of independent thinking, creativity, activity, extensive use of exhibition materials, connection of theoretical education with work. They considered students as subjects in the pedagogical process.

Books:

1. Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly. July 24, 2019.