
PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF INDIVIDUAL INTEREST IN THE SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

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ANNOTATION:

This article provides that the revision of pedagogical and psychological aspects of personal development focuses on the relevant aspects of scientific analysis, types of interests.

Keywords: personal development, interest, types of interest, pedagogical and psychological aspects.

INTRODUCTION:

Since the implementation of radical reforms in the education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan since independence has led to the modernization of the form and content of the system, the revision of pedagogical and psychological aspects of personal development focuses on the relevant aspects of scientific analysis. From our observations and analysis, it became clear that "Interest" is one of the most widely studied problems in psychology and pedagogy. Nevertheless, the fact that "curiosity" continues to dominate as one of the most "enigmatic" phenomena of the individual psyche is a clear indication of the relevance of the selected and analyzed research. In particular, there is still no single definition of the phenomenon of "interest" that is unanimously accepted by all researchers.

An analysis of the literature and scientific sources on the problem of "curiosity"

shows that there are several directions in its definition.

Data from the literature on the definition of the concept of interest show that "interest" is a complex and heterogeneous concept. We agree that interest is one of the types of needs. That is, curiosity is a perceived need for a perceived event or thing that is characterized by a clear focus on the activity. Now let's get acquainted with the types of interest.

The root part of the word "curiosity" is often used in the same sense as "interesting", "wonderful", "pleasant". For example, "interesting play", "interesting novel", "wonderful landscape", "pleasant person" and so on. An interest understood in this sense is referred to as a direct interest. This type of interest occurs mainly in the process of voluntary attention in a person and it is not part of a person's individual characteristics. Sustained curiosity is most evident in a person's long-term and sustained involvement in a particular activity in a particular area of life and in a particular area of life.

Although the interests are very different, but each individual has an interest in a particular thing or event in relation to a particular aspect of life or a specific type of activity. The existence of such an interest constitutes an individual characteristic of the individual.

Individual interest - the desire of a person to achieve something in his life, knowing that something in the world is the most important and most valuable.

The main way of life of a person is manifested in individual interests. This type of interest is observed in the fact that the owner of this interest is always in a state of pleasant emotion when he remembers what interests him, and tends to talk more about that thing and the things associated with it. Such curiosity is expressed in the fact that a person's attention is focused on what he is interested in, that he remembers what is so closely related to what he is interested in, that his mind revolves around that thing, and that his whole mind is engrossed in the issues that interest him. [4]

Individual curiosity should not be understood as one with the individual characteristics of a person's attention, or with the feelings or aspirations in him. Interest - an individual feature of a person is the constant focus on a particular area in the real world. But this kind of interest in man is manifested in his attention, in his feelings, in his aspirations, in his thoughts, and in his actions.

The interest will be more related to the study of the work that one does in one's profession than anyone else. Along with individual interests, a person also has socio-political and spiritual interests.

In categorizing people's interests, their content is considered. The content of interest, in the broadest sense, depends on what objects or areas of interest in the received reality, and is determined by them. People's interests in different district contexts are evaluated as positive or negative interests depending on the social value of the people.

Individuality of people is determined not only by the presence of social interests in him, but also by the degree to which these social interests are related to his personal interests. When a person's personal interests

coincide with his social interests, the spiritual life of such a person becomes more beautiful.

Intellectual interests belong to the category of highly positive interests. For those with such an interest, the most important thing in their lives is to solve the theoretical and practical problems that science has to deal with

The most important thing for owners of aesthetic interests is to create valuable works of art and services to it.

The most important thing for people who have negative interests is to eat, drink, sleep and satisfy their cravings in general. There is another category of people who are interested in amassing a world of personal wealth accumulation. Such people refuse to satisfy even their most basic needs and try to amass wealth only to accumulate the world without eating or drinking.

People also differ from each other depending on whether their area of interest is wide or narrow. People who are only interested in one thing and do not pay attention to other things are called narrow-minded people.

The range of interests of people interested in many fields will be diverse and wide. In such a case, only one interest is central to such people. The wide and diverse range of interests is due to the high and deep content of these interests. People who live with high interests have a wide range of interests and diversity.

The power of the same interests will be at different levels in different people. Strong interest is associated with strong emotions and is manifested in a person as a passion. A person's strong interest will be linked to willpower qualities such as endurance, perseverance and perseverance.

When defined by a certain level of power, people again have stable interests. There will be people whose interests are permanent and will last a lifetime. [5]

Some people have a very strong interest in something and have a strong passion for it, but their interest in passion does not last long; in such people a great interest in something or an activity is immediately replaced by another and such a great interest. The interests of such people change rapidly. The interests of such deceivers are called passion.

The fact that everyone has this or that kind of interest shows that a person, as a person, is not only interested in living in the present, but also in the future. A person's interests will be related to his or her worldview beliefs and ideals.

The spiritual life of people whose interests are low or insignificant becomes meaningless and uncertain. Such people often do not even know why they are living. Decreased or lost interest in a person also weakens his mind, weakens his activity and impairs his other spiritual qualities, makes him lazy and prone to idleness. They get bored not knowing what to do in their spare time or try to find some useless pastime to spend time with.

People with certain noble interests are always active in the trigger. The lives of such people will be meaningful and meaningful.

Interests, which are an individual characteristic of a person, affect all his mental processes. Many of a person's character traits, as well as the growth of his abilities, are to some extent determined by the interests in him. Interests in a person are manifested in all his mental processes. Perception in a person is activated by the processes of thinking, thinking and will. Interests affect the speed and consistency of recollection. Interests help to keep a person's attention strong and stable Emotions in it help to keep emotions strong as well as direct interest.

Interests play a very important role in the conduct of labor activity by a person. Interests stimulate a person's activity, motivate him / her, encourage him / her to take

initiative, create and innovate. Interests increase one's power. Researcher P.I. Ivanov cites the fact that work that suits a person's interests can be done more quickly, easily and efficiently.

Interest arises where there is more innovation. For example, a new hobby is a new opportunity to develop a new business. The following factors contribute to the emergence, growth and stabilization of interest, that is, its habituation:

- The creation of favorable conditions for development. For example, a new job should be simple new things understandable;
- Demonstration of innovation and perspective;
- To "decorate" the process, to add elements of fun to it;
- To present new problems at a level of complexity that a person can solve;
- Strengthening the sense of achievement.

In the following cases, the interest disappears:

- The task is overly complex and incomprehensible. This is especially the case when students do not understand something or have missed previous lessons;
- No progress;
- It is Impossible to Solve the Problems of Innovation in a Non-Standard Way or to be Creative;
- Everything Is Equally Boring In One Rhythm.

In connection with aging and the deterioration of health, interests fade away and disappear.

Based on the above considerations, the concept of interest is related to the human factor, so the systematic and effective use of pedagogically and psychologically integrated in the development of education and upbringing.

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