



PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE CONTINUITY OF THE FORMATION OF PERSONALITY INTEREST IN THE RIDGE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

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Abstract. The analysis of the literature and scientific sources related to the problem of "Curiosity" in the article shows that there are several directions in its definition. The root part of the word "interest" is often used in meanings such as "interesting", "wonderful", "pleasant". For example: "interesting play", "interesting novel", "wonderful scenery", "nice person", etc. Interest understood in this sense is called direct interest. This type of interest occurs mainly in a person's voluntary attention process and is not part of the individual characteristics of the person. Interest appears where there is more innovation. For example, a new hobby, a new job, a new opportunity for development.

Key words: Interesting, interesting, wonderful, pleasant, interesting play, interesting novel, wonderful scenery, nice person.

Since the implementation of fundamental reforms in the education system after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the reason for the modernization of the work in the system in form and content, it is directed to review the pedagogical and psychological aspects of the development of the individual, and to analyze their corresponding aspects scientifically [1]. From our observations and analysis, it became clear that "Interest" is one of the most widely studied problems of psychology and pedagogy. Nevertheless, the fact that "interest" continues to rule as one of the special "enigmatic" phenomena of the human psyche is an indication of the relevance of the selected and analyzed research. In particular, until now there is no single definition of the phenomenon of "interest" unanimously accepted by all researchers.

The analysis of literature and scientific sources on the problem of "interest" shows that there are several directions in its definition.

Information on the definition of the concept of interest in the literature shows that "interest" is a complex and non-homogeneous concept. We agree that curiosity is one of the types of needs. That is, interest is a need that is expressed by the specific purpose of this activity, is related to events and things. [3]

Now let's get acquainted with the types of interest.

The root part of the word "interest" is often used in meanings such as "interesting",

"wonderful", "pleasant". For example: "interesting play", "interesting novel", "wonderful scenery", "nice person", etc. Interest understood in this sense is called direct interest. This type of interest mainly occurs in the process of voluntary attention in a person and is not part of the individual characteristics of that person.

Sustained interest is a long and stable attraction of a person's attention to a certain thing, to a certain area of reality and life, to a certain activity, including finding out what interests a person, bringing this thing closer to him and taking possession of it. is more evident in his regular pursuit.

Interests are very diverse, but each individual has an interest in a specific thing or event, a specific aspect of life or a specific type of activity. The existence of such interest is an individual characteristic of a person.

Individual interest is a person's desire to achieve a certain thing in his life, in the world, knowing it to be the most important and valuable.

The main life path of a person is manifested in individual interests. This type of interest is observed in the fact that the owner of this interest always has a pleasant feeling when he remembers something that interests him, and tends to talk more about that thing and things related to it. Such interest means that a person focuses all his attention on the thing that interests him, that he often remembers anything that is closely related to that thing, that his mind revolves around that thing, that his whole thoughts are \square is expressed in getting into the vortex of issues related to what he is interested in. [4]

Individual interest should not be understood as the same thing as the individual characteristics of a person's attention or feelings, or his dreams and aspirations. Interest is an individual characteristic of a person, which is a constant focus of attention on a specific area in the real world. But this kind of interest in a person is manifested in his attention, emotions, aspirations, thoughts, and activities.

More than anything else, interest is related to a person's work, study, and profession. Along with individual interests, people also have social, political and spiritual interests.

When dividing people's interests into types, their content is considered. The content of interest depends on what kind of things or areas of reality in a broad sense one is interested in and is determined by them. People's interests in various contexts are evaluated as positive or negative interest depending on their social value.

A person's individuality is determined not only by the presence of social interests in him, but also by the extent to which these social interests are related to his personal interests. If a person's personal interests coincide with his social interests, the spiritual life of such a person will flourish.

Intellectual (mental) interests belong to the type of high, positive interests. The most important thing in life for those with such an interest is to engage in science and solve the necessary theoretical and practical problems.

For the owners of aesthetic interests, the most important thing is art and its service, creating valuable works of art.

For people who become owners of negative interests, the most important thing is to eat, drink, sleep, and generally satisfy the lust. There is another category of people who are interested in collecting personal wealth and world. Such people refuse to satisfy even their most necessary needs, they do not eat, drink, or dress, but only try to accumulate wealth and wealth.

People differ from each other depending on whether their interests are broad or narrow. People who are only interested in one thing and do not pay attention to other things are called narrow-minded people.

People who are interested in many fields will have a diverse and wide range of interests. However, in such people, only one interest occupies the main, central place. The wide and diverse range of interests is related to the high and deep meaning of these interests. People who live with high interests have a wide and diverse range of interests.

The strength of the same interests is different in different people. Strong interest is associated with strong emotions, which manifests itself in a person in the form of passion. Strong interest in a person is associated with qualities of will, such as endurance, patience and perseverance.

Fixed interests differ among people, determined by a certain level of strength. There are people whose interests are permanent and remain for life. [5]

Some people are very interested in something, they have a strong, great passion, but their passions do not last long; In such people, a strong interest in something, a certain activity is immediately replaced by another similar and similar interest. The interests of such people change quickly. The interests of such people are called infatuation.

The unconditional existence of one or another interest in everyone shows that a person is not only concerned with living this present life, but is also interested in the future. A person's interests are related to his worldview, beliefs and ideals.

The spiritual life of people with low or dull interests is meaningless and unfulfilling. Such people often do not even know why they live. The decrease or disappearance of a person's interests also lowers his intelligence, weakens his activity and damages other spiritual qualities, makes him prone to idleness and laziness. They don't know what to do in their free time, they get bored or try to find some idle pastime to pass the time.

People with certain noble interests are always lively and active. The life of such people will be meaningful and fulfilling.

Interests, which are an individual characteristic of a person, affect all his mental processes. A number of character traits of a person, as well as the growth of abilities, are determined to a certain extent by his interests.

A person's interests are manifested in all his mental processes. The processes of perception, memory, recall, imagination, thinking and will in a person are activated through interest. Interests affect the speed and strength of memory. Interests help a person's attention to be strong and stable, feelings in him help to be strong and stable, as well as direct interest.

Interests are of great importance in the conduct of work by a person. Interests stimulate a person's activity, add enthusiasm to his enthusiasm, lead to initiative, active action, creativity and innovation. Interests increase a person's energy. Researcher P.I.Ivanov stated that the work that suits the interests of a person can be done faster, easier and more efficiently.

Interest is born where there is more innovation. For example, a new hobby, a new job, a new opportunity for development.

The following factors contribute to the emergence, growth and stabilization of interest, i.e. becoming a habit:

- creation of favorable conditions for development. For example, a new job should be simple, a new item should be understandable;
- to demonstrate innovation and perspective;
- to "decorate" the process, to introduce fun elements into it;
- giving new problems at the level of complexity that a person can afford to solve;
- strengthening the feeling of achievement.

Interest fades and ends in the following cases:

- the task is too complicated and incomprehensible. This situation is especially observed when students do not understand something or when previous lessons have been skipped;
- there is no development;
- it is impossible to create something new, to solve problems in non-standard ways or to be creative;
- everything is the same, equally boring.

Interests fade and fade with aging and failing health.

Since the concept of interest in the above points is related to the human factor, systematic and productive use in the development of education and training in a pedagogical and psychological manner will be effective.

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