

**PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AS A SOCIAL-BIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON, AS AN  
OBJECT AND SUBJECT OF THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS**

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**Abstract:** In this article, the concept of personality. A person embodies the essence of a person, his value as a being. Opinions and concepts about the different interpretation of personality in social and humanitarian sciences from the point of view of its direction, research object and purpose are widely covered.

**Key words:** Pedagogical anthropology, individual, personality, individuality, growth, development, socialization, heredity, environment, upbringing, age periods.

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Concept of personality. A person embodies the essence of a person, his value as a being. The person is interpreted differently in social and humanitarian sciences from the point of view of his direction, research object and purpose. As a very complex, contradictory, self-denying being, biological, physiological, social, spiritual, moral and aesthetic intelligence, as an object of thought, even philosophical and logical, can become a source of research in terms of the right to live and the logic of life. The problem of personality, its development, formation and socialization is considered by many disciplines. Including: philosophy, sociology, physiology, anatomy, psychology and also pedagogy.

Pedagogy studies and determines the most effective conditions for the development, formation and socialization of a person in the process of education and training. As the main concepts of this subject, it is possible to single out such things as man (human), individual, person and individuality.

Man is a living creature (living creature) who has the ability to think, speak and work, and because of this he is superior to all other creatures; person, person

Individual (Latin: "individuum" - indivisible) - 1) a separate, independent organism; 2) individual person, person. A biological being that can organize its behavior only with the help of a conditioned reflex. The formation of an individual as a person is required to develop psychologically, to distinguish oneself from others by one's actions, to acquire personal characteristics, behavior and worldview. So, a person is a unique social and moral world, a separate individual, determined by the specific historical conditions of the society. A person is a product of social development, capable of self-knowledge and development as a subject of work, communication and knowledge. Personality is a social characteristic of a person. A person as a member of society is characterized by a stable system of socially significant characteristics, relationships, established order and motives.

The concept of "person" describes the social (public) essence of a person and means the set of social characteristics and qualities formed in him during his life. The structure of personality includes the following components: 1) general human characteristics (mental processes: memory, thinking, emotions, feelings, perception); 2) social characteristics characteristic of people of a country, class, group (value orientations, views, experience, knowledge, skills, social roles [in the family: mother, son; at work: entrepreneur, employee; management status: leader, subordinate]); 3) individual - unique characteristics (aspirations, interests, abilities, character traits [kindness, honesty, etc.], temperament, hereditary (genetic) individual personality traits

(temperament, inclination) that are unique to a certain person only Individuality is a set of physical and mental characteristics inherited and developed in the process of ontogenesis (individual development from birth to death). it distinguishes a person from others, means his originality and non-repetition. The unique, stable, important features of a person's activity, expressing his orientation, interests, character, distinguishing him from others, determine the individual characteristics of a person.

Personality development. Formation is the process of becoming a person's personality as a result of the objective influence of heredity, environment, targeted education and personal activity. The factors of personality formation are many and varied. For example, genetic (hereditary), biological, natural, cultural, social life experience, relationships with fellow species, etc. The genetic aspect of individuals is their genetic basis, physiognomy and character inherited from their ancestors, and the biophysiological aspect is the power to live. are determined by individual needs such as obtaining, eating, having sex, and procreating. When a person comes into the world almost as a biological being, in the process of development he becomes a social being, a person. The process of becoming a person is called development. A person is not born as a person, but becomes a person in the process of development. A newborn baby is born as a biological being, it does not yet have social characteristics. Only in communication with parents and other people will he acquire the first qualities and characteristics that characterize him as a social being.

Development is a process of quantitative and qualitative changes in the human body, psyche, intellectual and spiritual sphere under the influence of external and internal, controllable and uncontrollable factors. 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 development is the struggle between opposites. Changes or external influences (factors) - environment, education or internal, occur under the influence of the result of the individual's own activity in changing himself, opening his potential, Personal development is his own in the following areas change process:

1. Physical development - changes related to the growth and development of bone, muscle systems, internal organs, nervous system, sexual development and maturity.
2. Mental development - changes in the characteristics of memory, thinking, will, character, imagination, and speech.
3. Intellectual development - development related to the deepening and expansion of knowledge, intellectual growth.
4. Social development - moral development, related to the acquisition of important social qualities (compliance with the law, competitiveness, communication, etc.), moral qualities (compassion, kindness, tolerance, etc.); social roles (in the family: father, son; in work: entrepreneur, employee; management status: leader, subordinate).

The result of human development is its formation as a biological species and a social being.

Factors of personality development. A person is a representative of certain generations based on socio-historical tradition, lifestyle and experience, who are cultured, have the ability to manage

their activities through consciousness and intelligence. The phenomenon of personality embodies all the complexities of the human world.

Researches have been conducted in different eras in order to study the human in all aspects. Especially in the east, it was understood through high moral and spiritual standards and was considered a high quality, priceless value. As a person, a person strives for perfection, enriches the content of life, and on this basis feels the need for a beautiful and prosperous personal society. A person's lifestyle is directly related to the life of society, and he has the right to fully use the blessings of life. The concept of personality is the highest form of the human concept, the highest status. Every person is a creature with natural existence, the right to life and the value of life. However, he may not always be a complete person. Because it is based on the principle that not every individual can be a person, but every person can be an individual. Factors such as heredity (biological factor), environment (social factor), upbringing are required to ensure the transformation of an individual into a person. Factor (Latin: "factor" - productive, producer) - any process-motivating force, the cause of the event. Factors are divided into internal and external factors. The internal factor is the individual's own activity, which is carried out in self-education, as well as in activities and communication. External factor - macro, meso and micro natural and social environment. Types of factors affecting personality development are divided into biological and social factors. Environment and upbringing are social and heredity is a biological factor. Heredity is the property of the organism to pass certain qualities and characteristics from parents to children. That is, it is the process of passing biological characteristics and development characteristics characteristic of ancestors to the next generations, and it is the property of organisms to create offspring similar to themselves. Due to heredity, intergenerational material and functional consistency is ensured. Heredity ensures that the differences in the signs and characteristics of organisms belonging to different species are preserved over generations. Anatomical and physiological characteristics of the nervous system, which serve as a basis for the formation of certain abilities, are inherited from parents to children, but intelligence, special and moral qualities are not inherited. Environment is the social (material, economic, socio-political and spiritual) conditions for the existence, formation and activity of individuals, persons, social groups. Macro factors are large external factors such as country, state, world, planet, space. Meso factors (Greek: "mesos" - middle, intermediate) - groups of people who are distinguished according to the national principle by the location and type of population (region, village, city, town); mass media (radio, television, internet). Micro factors (family, peer group) educational institutions, immediate space and social environment. The environment in which the child's development takes place is called immediate society or micro-society. Socialization occurs as a result of a person's interaction with society and his integration into the social environment and adaptation to it. Socialization (individual) - acquisition by a person of values, norms, attitudes, patterns of behavior characteristic of a certain society, social community, group in a certain period, and repetition of social relations and social experience by him. is considered

Socialization is a continuous process that continues throughout life, and the following stages are distinguished:

Pedology is the stage before labor, that is, the entire life period before the beginning of labor; it is divided into two independent periods: early socialization - from birth to school and youth socialization - school, high school, college, technical school, university, etc. 2. Androgogy - labor stage, i.e. the entire maturity period of a person, the entire period of labor activity. 3. Gerantology - the stage after labor, that is, the period of old age associated with the end of a

person's labor activity. Socialization continues throughout life and occurs in the context of a person's spontaneous interaction with the environment. The process of social management and goal-oriented socialization is upbringing (family, religious) and it is considered a mechanism for managing socialization processes. Socialization is carried out through traditional, institutional, interpersonal and reflexive mechanisms. Education is the process of purposeful formation of a person in the conditions of a socially organized educational system.

Age and specific characteristics of development. Anatomical, physiological (physical) and psychological characteristics characteristic of a certain age period are called age characteristics. Age periods are conditionally separated stages according to the mental, moral, physical and spiritual maturity of a person from a pedagogical-psychological point of view. From a pedagogical and psychological point of view, the development of a person is divided into the following age periods:

and mental development of a preschool child is conventionally divided into the following periods: infancy (up to 1 year); early age (1-2 years); first age group (2-3 years old); young age (3-4 years); middle age (4-5 years); older age (5-6 years); school preparatory period (age 7, compulsory education). At preschool age, play activities are now replaced by reading activities. This is a very difficult transitional period, and the appearance of the child differs little in terms of height and weight. Due to the fact that the bones are not hardened, they are easily injured. Due to the rapid growth of muscles, there is a lot of movement. The brain develops rapidly. These characteristics of physical growth require care from the educator. At this age, the child is interested in learning and learning. Middle and high school age (adolescence, early adolescence 12-17 years old). The complexity of adolescence is associated with strong changes in anatomical, physiological and psychological characteristics. The child's growth accelerates. This period is also called transition period. During this period, puberty begins. It affects the child's behavior. Work, play, sports and community work play a big role in the life of a teenager. Some of them will lose their mastery and discipline. This period is the period when teenagers reach early adulthood. Sexual maturation ends during this period. They begin to feel independence. Adolescents begin to look at life from the perspective of the future. The desire to increase the cultural level will increase, and there will be a change in feelings. They begin to educate themselves. Ideal choice and adherence to it will increase. Discussions between them will give good results during this period. Adolescents gravitate to their group. That is why all aspirations of a teenager should be directed towards a certain goal. They have an increasing need to choose academic subjects. Adolescence is a period of development of mental activity. They try to express their thoughts independently and begin to show their personality traits. Then it is important for teachers and adults to correct their still shallow thoughts and worldviews. After all, during this period, self-awareness, spiritual-ethical, social qualities are formed quickly. This is also motivated by his activity, behavior in the team and in public places, and his quick communication with people. To feel like an adult, to show his originality, he tries to draw the attention of others to himself. He begins to solve moral problems from the point of view of his views. They measure the essence of life, happiness, duty, personal freedom by their interests. Therefore, it is very important that adults give them impartial, correct guidance. In this period, the behavior of young people also begins to form. In this case, the position of the person in the team and the interaction with the members of the team are important. Of course, in this regard, the influence of the social movement of young people operating in the educational institution is of great importance. Because teenagers are on the threshold of independent life, and their right step into this life is an important condition for them to be an active citizen of the society. Personal activity. The effective impact of the activity on personal development is determined by its appropriateness, pedagogically correct organization, consistent, continuous and systematic. In

the life of children and adolescents, forms of activity such as play, study, work, and conditional communication play an important role. Play is an important type of personal activity and a form of mastering the content of social relations by children on the basis of imitation (imitation). Studying is an activity organized by the learner for the purpose of assimilation of existing scientific knowledge, and in the process of its organization, the intellectual ability of a person develops, his thinking grows, and his worldview is enriched. Work is the oldest and most important type of personal activity, which serves as a foundation for all types of activity - mental (creative) development, play, study, etc. Communication (from Arabic to meet, see, receive) is the interaction of two or more people, it is interpersonal information exchange, choosing a single way of interaction, it has the character of understanding, perception and evaluation of others.

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