



THE PLACE OF EDUCATION IN YOUTH AND PEDAGOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY. PSYCHOLOGICAL ESSENCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS.

Khurramova Rano Golibjon kizi

Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

Student of the Faculty of Pedagogy, Primary Education Department

Scientific supervisor: **Oymatova Dilorom Ro'zimurotovna**

Annotation: This article examines the role of developmental and educational psychology in the learning process, as well as the psychological essence of upbringing. It analyzes the psychological characteristics of childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, along with age-appropriate teaching and upbringing methods. Social and psychological factors in personality development, the role of educational psychology, motivation, teacher-student relationships, and ways to enhance the effectiveness of educational processes are discussed.

Keywords: Developmental psychology, Educational psychology, Upbringing process, Stages of development, Motivation, Personality formation.

Introduction. Education and upbringing are one of the most important processes in human life, and their effectiveness is closely related to the disciplines of youth and pedagogical psychology. Youth psychology studies psychological changes at different stages of human development, while pedagogical psychology helps to understand the psychological aspects of educational and upbringing processes. The psychological essence of the upbringing process is manifested in the spiritual, moral, intellectual and social formation of a person.

Main part. Age psychology studies the stages of human development from birth to death. Each age period has its own psychological characteristics, and it is important to take these characteristics into account in the educational process.

Childhood (0-12 years)

Childhood is the most important period in which the main steps of a person's personality are formed.

- 0-3 years old – the period of sensory and motor development. During this period, children learn about the environment through their senses.

- 3-7 years old – the period of play. Logical thinking begins, social relationships are formed.

- 7-12 years old – the period of preschool and primary school. Intellectual abilities develop, the assimilation of social norms increases.

Pedagogical significance: Curriculums and educational methods should be developed in accordance with the age characteristics of children. For example, it is more effective to teach young children through play.

Adolescence (12-18 years old)



Adolescence is a period of self-awareness, seeking independence, and strengthening social relationships.

- Psychological characteristics:
- self-recognition and the formation of one's own values,
- strong peer group influence,
- volatility of emotions.

Pedagogical significance: It is important to treat adolescents with respect, listen to their opinions and give them responsibility.

During youth (18-35 years) and adulthood (35-60 years), a person strives to balance professional activity and personal life.

- Psychologically:
- making independent decisions,
- feeling family and social responsibility.

Pedagogical significance: The educational process for adults should be organized on the basis of practical knowledge and life experience.

The Role of Pedagogical Psychology in Education

Pedagogical psychology studies the psychological laws in the educational process and focuses on the following issues:

Individual Characteristics of Students

Results and discussion: Each student has their own unique abilities, temperament, and learning style. Educational psychology helps to develop individualized teaching methods.

Motivation and Educational Effectiveness

Different motivation methods are used to interest students in learning:

- Intrinsic motivation (interest, curiosity),
- Extrinsic motivation (grades, rewards).

Psychological connection between teacher and student

An effective educational process depends on a trusting relationship between the teacher and the student. Pedagogical psychology helps to improve communicative skills.

Education is the process of spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical formation of a person. Its psychological essence is manifested in the following aspects:

The formation of a child as a person is strongly influenced by family, school, friends and the media. Adults begin to control their own behavior. This process depends on a person's internal decisions and value system.

Psychological methods in education

- Positive reinforcement - encouraging good behavior,
- Modeling - good behavior of adults influences children,
- Communication and discussion - having open conversations with children increases their thinking skills.

Adaptation processes are sometimes so strong that the teenager cannot hold back his unpleasant symptoms without braking. The processes of excitation are dynamic, but they grow rapidly. A teenager from the second stage cannot control his actions during strong excitement, especially when excited by relevant social reasons. The role of the second signal system in adolescence increases. In the process of verbal cognition, the actor assumes that people play a greater role in the treatment of the speaker's consciousness and in evaluating their actions.



Conclusion. The processes of education and upbringing are inextricably linked with age and pedagogical psychology. Each age period has its own psychological characteristics, and taking them into account, conducting educational work will lead to effective results. The psychological essence of upbringing is manifested in the social, spiritual and intellectual development of a person. Therefore, educators and parents need to take into account the age characteristics of children and use appropriate methods of upbringing for them.

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