

The subject and tasks of the science of youth psychology.

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Abstract: The article talks about the subject, methods, departments of youth and pedagogical psychology, education, upbringing and teacher psychology. The chapter on educational psychology describes the psychological essence of educational activities, psychological components of knowledge acquisition, non-traditional methods of education, development of independent thinking, management of the educational process. In the chapter of educational psychology, psychological mechanisms that increase the effectiveness of education, in the chapter of teacher psychology, pedagogic skills, requirements for the teacher's personality are discussed.

Key words - psychology, nature, mechanism, process, ability, thinking, unconventional, methods, development, knowledge.

The future of our country depends on how the young generation will be educated, We must always remember that it depends on what spiritual qualities our children grow up to be, how active our children are in life, what high goals they serve, and we must always care and fight for the well-rounded spiritual world of our children, for them to be spiritually and morally mature, and physically healthy. The future starts today. If we do not pay attention to the issue of education now, the future will be lost. Spiritual and moral purification, faith, honesty, piety, honor, kindness and similar real human qualities do not come by themselves. Education is the basis of everything. Educators are responsible for raising and educating a mature generation in all respects..

We hope that this manual will help future teachers to study the psychological characteristics of each age period in depth and apply this knowledge in their future pedagogical activities. In the present period, the changes implemented in our country, including the system of public education, are aimed at teachers, all pedagogues, to master the knowledge of the student at a high level; development of students' independent thinking, their activity; raising high moral qualities in them; sets difficult and responsible tasks, such as the development of their thinking, communication, reading and working abilities..

In order to successfully solve these tasks, it is necessary not only to know the theoretical foundations of pedagogy, each teacher's method of teaching a subject, the basics of schoolchildren's physiology, the basics of schoolchildren's hygiene, but also to have some psychological knowledge. Each pedagogue is required to be a psychologist to some extent, because each of them is unique, of different ages, with different individual characteristics works with students..

Each child has only his own cognitive activity, will, character, behavioral characteristics. In the process of education at school, it is necessary to know these characteristics and treat them individually based on this. Only taking these into account, each pedagogue will successfully fulfill his main task, that is, to educate the young generation. That is why it is important for every pedagogue to have a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of youth and pedagogical psychology, which are separate branches of psychology..

There are a number of branches and fields of psychology. Among them, youth psychology is of particular importance. Age psychology studies mental development, as well as characteristics of personality development during childhood, adolescence, adolescence and adulthood. Despite the fact that a lot of fundamental research has been carried out, today it has not been possible to fully describe the characteristics of the development of the human psyche in all stages of its life path. Youth psychology describes the irreversible characteristics of each age period, how a child gradually

becomes a person over the years, manifests himself as a person in social relations, chooses a profession, strives for his freedom, rights and obligations in the process of communication, how to love, trust explores aspects such as finding content in being a friend and feeling responsible for oneself and others..

Each field of knowledge has its own name. But some field of knowledge can be called by several names. For example, youth psychology can be called developmental psychology. But here exactly one or a field of knowledge very close to each other in terms of content is envisaged and an opinion is made about human behavior and young features of mental development. In the works of the Russian psychologist R.S. Nemov, they are used as synonyms..

Age psychology - psychology of different age periods pays attention to its characteristics. Developmental psychology – human about the laws of age-related restructuring of psychology field of knowledge. Age psychology cannot be viewed as unchanging, outside of development. Likewise, development cannot be imagined without distinguishing age characteristics. ..

A number of problems of youth psychology can be distinguished.

1. The problem of the dependence of the development of human mental characteristics and behavior on the organism and the environment.
2. The problem of the influence of spontaneous education and organized education on human development.
3. The problem of interaction of abilities and skills.

On the one hand, mental development depends on the organism, that is, on the anatomical and physiological structure of the human body. The human structure of the nervous system and brain allows him to develop as a possessor of consciousness, speech and a high level of intelligence. Disturbances in the anatomical and physiological state of the organism caused by genetics or due to a serious disease can affect mental development and lead to retardation. Verbal speech and related skills cannot be formed until the child's brain is mature..

On the other hand, the mental development of the organism also depends on the environment. Because the influence of education on mental development is immeasurable. However, it is difficult to say exactly which of these factors has a greater influence on one or another stage of mental development. Spontaneous education is education that takes place as a result of a person's relationships with other people in society, without special educational goals, without any programs. Organized Education is purposeful education conducted in a special educational system. Undoubtedly, man develops psychologically under spontaneous and organized influences, but the question of which of them has a stronger influence on human behavior remains problematic.

Age psychology is the psyche and behavior from one age period to another studies the quantitative and qualitative changes that occur during the transition. . Usually, these changes cover certain stages of life, from a few months (infancy) to several years (in adulthood) changes depend on "permanent influencing" factors - biological maturity and psychophysiological state of the human body, its place in the system of social relations characteristic of a person, intellectual and personal development. These types of age-specific changes in psychology and behavior are called evolutionary changes. Quantitative and qualitative reconstructions in evolutionary changes take place relatively slowly. Deep changes that occur rapidly in a relatively short period of time can be called revolutionary changes.

Revolutionary changes usually occur at the end of one age period and the beginning of another age period, and are associated with crises of youth development. Crises in age development and revolutionary reconstructions of the psyche and behavior associated with them can be considered as one of the bases for dividing age into periods. Another 1, which is one of the signs of development changes are related to the influence of a specific social situation, and they can be called situational

(i.e., situation-related) changes. Such changes occur in human behavior and psyche under the influence of organized or unorganized education.

Age psychology is the psyche and behavior from one age period to another examines the quantitative and qualitative changes that occur during the transition. In short, it is important for every pedagogue to have a deep knowledge of the foundations of youth and pedagogical psychology, which are separate fields of psychology. There are a number of branches and fields of psychology. Among them, youth psychology is of particular importance. Each pedagogue is required to be a psychologist to some extent, because each of them works with young people who are unique, of different ages, and have different individual characteristics.

In conclusion, it is important for every pedagogue to know the fundamentals of youth and educational psychology, which are special branches of psychology. There are a number of branches and fields of psychology. They are Among them, youth psychology is of particular importance. Each pedagogue is required to be a psychologist to some extent, because each of them works with young people who are unique, of different ages, and have different individual characteristics.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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