



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International**  
**Multidisciplinary**  
**Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01196.4**

## PROFESSIONAL PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EDUCATIONAL SPACE

**Jumanazarova Zuxra Kosimjonovna\***

\*Namangan Engineering-Technology,  
 Institutes, Namangan, UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*This article reveals the essence of issues such as professional development of the individual in the educational environment, approaches to personal development, abilities, special and general abilities, talents. Inclinations are natural prerequisites that are a condition for the development of abilities, not only in the sense that they give originality to the process of their development, but also in the sense that, within certain limits, they can determine the content side and influence the level of achievement.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Personality, Individuality, Learning Environment, Subject, Personality Development, Ability Professional Development, Individual, Temperament.*

### INTRODUCTION

*In psychology, there are many definitions of personality. In relation to a person, the concepts of "individual", "personality", "subject of activity", "individuality" are used. Often these concepts replace each other. So, speaking about personality, researchers can emphasize the individual characteristics of a person or characterize his individuality.*

*Most Russian psychologists include in the concept of personality a complex of natural properties, the psychological ambiguity of which is determined by the system of social relations in which the person is included.*

*A.G. Kovalev identifies the following substructures in the structure of personality:*

- *Temperament (structure of natural properties);*
- *focus (system of needs, interests and ideals);*
- *Abilities (a system of intellectual, volitional and emotional properties).*

---

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

*V.N.Myasishchev characterizes the unity of personality by orientation, level of development, personality structure and dynamics of neuropsychic reactivity (temperament). The personality structure is a more particular characteristic of the personality, which includes motivation, attitudes and personality tendencies. K.K. Platonov identifies the following levels in the personality structure:*

- *Socially determined characteristics (orientation, moral qualities);*
- *Biologically determined characteristics (temperament, inclinations, instincts, the simplest needs);*
- *experience (volume and quality of existing knowledge, skills, abilities and habits);*
- *Individual characteristics of various mental processes.*

*According to B.M.Teplov's definition, abilities are individual psychological characteristics that distinguish one person from another and are related to the success of an activity. When talking about abilities, keep in mind the following:*

1. These are the features that distinguish one person from another. B. M. Teplov considers the most important sign of abilities to be the individual uniqueness of productive activity, the originality and uniqueness of the techniques used in the activity.
2. Abilities serve the successful performance of the activity. Some researchers, for example N.A.Menchinskaya, believe that it is more logical to talk about learning as success in acquiring skills, knowledge, and skills.
3. Abilities are characterized by the possibility of transferring the developed skills and abilities to a new situation. In this case, the new task should be similar to the previously solved tasks not by the sequence of methods of action, but by the requirements for the same mental properties of a person.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Abilities are based on inclinations. Inclinations are natural prerequisites that are a condition for the development of abilities, not only in the sense that they give originality to the process of their development, but also in the sense that, within certain limits, they can determine the content side and influence the level of achievement. The inclinations include not only anatomical, morphological and physiological properties brain, but also mental properties to the extent that they are directly and directly determined by heredity.

Ability is a dynamic concept. They are formed, developed and manifested in activity. General and special abilities.

Special abilities - the ability for certain types of activity (mathematical ability, musical ability, teaching, etc.).

General abilities are the ability to develop special abilities.

Giftedness is a qualitatively unique combination of abilities, on which the possibility of achieving more or less success in performing one or another activity depends.

The concept of ability is usually associated with mental activity. But there are no grounds for such a narrow interpretation of abilities, although traditionally it is the sphere of mental activity that has been studied and continues to be studied in connection with abilities.

High general mental development may not be accompanied by the manifestation in any special area of abilities or any kind of special giftedness. However, the manifestation and achievement of high special abilities, special giftedness is unthinkable without the presence of general abilities, general giftedness.

As reality shows, the priority of the student's creative development, highlighted at the level of state policy in the field of education, is still often far from real implementation.

However, the opinions of psychologists who conducted long-term experiments coincide: the properties of the human psyche, the basis of the intellect and the entire spiritual sphere arise and are formed mainly in preschool and primary school age, although the results of development are discovered later. Lack of creativity, as a rule, becomes an insurmountable obstacle in professional education, when it is required to solve non-standard problems, interpret materials from primary sources, etc.

In the psychology of professions, one of the acute problems is the interaction of multifaceted factors that determine the professional development of the individual. The main factors include the natural environment (geographic location of a person and climatic conditions), biological and social factors, one's own personality activity and a random confluence of circumstances and events. The interaction of these factors occurs against the background of age-related changes during most of a person's life.

To solve the problems of professional development of the individual, due to the need for professional self-determination and choice of a profession, professional education and advanced training, professional growth and career, professional adaptation and reaching the heights of professionalism, as well as many others, it is necessary to determine the leading semantic factors.

These include age-related changes in a person over time, development and education of the personality.

Professional development develops in time from the beginning of the formation of professional interests and inclinations until the end of active professional activity. Age-related changes in a person over a long period of life are an important basis for the professional development of an individual. The system of continuous vocational education is of great importance in ensuring and supporting professional development. General education is a leading factor in personal development and a prerequisite for successful professional development.

Thus, the movement of an individual in a developing professional space is determined by the following three factors:

- age-related changes that determine periods of personality development;
- the system of continuous education;
- leading professionally oriented activities.

## CONCLUSION

The resultant interaction of these three factors is the professional formation of the personality - its movement in the professional and educational space and time of professional life. It covers the period of personality development from the beginning of the formation of professional interests and inclinations to the end of a professional biography.

#### **REFERENCES**

1. Kovalev A. G., Myasishchev V. N. Mental characteristics of a person. T. 2. Abilities / A.G. Kovalev - L.: LSU, 2014-98p.
2. Platonov K.K. Problems of abilities / KK. Platonov - M.: Enlightenment, 2013-45 p.
3. Teplov B.M. Problems of individual differences / BM Teplov. Teplov - M., 2014 - 33p.