PEDAGOGICAL-THEORETICAL BASIS OF PERSONALIZED EDUCATION

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Annotation: *This article studies the pedagogical-theoretical foundations of person-oriented education, highlights its specific features, place and role.*

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If a teacher is explaining a concept, say photosynthesis, they don't just list the steps. They can ask questions to get students to think about why each step happens, do experiments to see it in action, and encourage them to develop their own hypotheses. This builds independence and creativity. Then, through activities or repetition, they ensure that students remember the key terms and processes. So it's a combination of critical thinking and memorization.

"In education, the teacher is not limited to imparting knowledge, he also guides the thinking activity of students, develops independence and creative abilities in work, and thus achieves conscious assimilation of what is being learned. Along with their perception and understanding of the material, he also takes care of their thorough memorization"[4]. Independence in learning means that students solve problems independently, and creativity allows them to solve tasks in innovative ways. Critical thinking is now widely emphasized, but memorization is sometimes considered outdated. However, higher-level thinking may require memorization of some basic knowledge. For example, to effectively solve complex mathematical problems, you need to memorize multiplication tables.

In essence, the teacher also acts as a guide, ensuring that students not only understand and remember the material, but also develop the cognitive and creative skills necessary for lifelong success.

Interactive teaching methods are methods that actively involve students in the learning process. If traditional teaching is only lectures and memorization, interactive methods encourage students to be more involved, which can develop creativity. "The widespread use of interactive teaching methods in the educational process is considered one of the

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[4] Asqarova Oʻ.M., Nishonov M.S., Kurbanova Z.B., Muminova D.A. Pedagogik va psixologik fanlarni oʻqitish metodikasi. -Toshkent: Fan, 2019. -B.36.

main pedagogical and psychological factors in educating creative thinkers"[5].
Interactive methods encourage active participation. When students are part of discussions or projects, they are required to think on their feet, contribute ideas, and even defend their own points of view. This process can foster critical thinking, which is associated with creativity. Group work forces students to hear different perspectives, combine ideas, and negotiate solutions. Exposure to different perspectives can lead to more creative approaches.

Project-based learning and experiential learning are also important here, as they allow students to explore their interests and apply knowledge in real-world situations. "Modern trends in the educational process imply a move towards a person-centered education, the center of which is the formation of the student's personality, natural development and talent, social, creative and professional self-expression"[6]. Professional self-expression can be linked to career-oriented skills, internships, or mentoring programs. It is worth mentioning how these elements prepare students for a future job market that values creativity and flexibility.

Not all schools have the resources for advanced technology or specialized programs. Teacher training is another obstacle; teachers need help moving beyond traditional methods. Assessment methods also need to evolve, moving from standardized tests to more holistic assessments such as portfolios or peer reviews. Examples such as the Finnish education system or Montessori schools can demonstrate successful implementation.

The shift to person-centered education reflects a transformative approach to learning that prioritizes the holistic development of students and is in line with societal demands for innovation, flexibility, and emotional intelligence.

Adaptive learning technologies (e.g., AI-powered platforms) adjust the pace and difficulty of content based on student activity.

Competency-based learning allows students to progress in terms of mastery of skills, not seat time. Interdisciplinary courses (e.g., combining science and the arts) reflect the complexity of the real world. Digital portfolios demonstrate growth and creativity over time. Culturally sensitive teaching acknowledges students' identities and backgrounds. Standardized testing and rigid curricula often conflict with individualized approaches.

Person-centered learning redefines success as the ability to think critically, collaborate empathetically, and innovate fearlessly. By valuing individuality and nurturing agency,

[5] Karimova V.M., Sunnatova R.I., Tojiboeva R.N. Mustaqil fikrlash. / Akademik litseylar va kasb hunar kollejlari o'quvchilari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent.: Sharq, 2000. – 92.b.

[6] Fisher A. Developing person centered learning environments in Nursing education. – New York: Springer Publishing company. 2024. – P.78.

schools prepare students not only for careers but also for meaningful, adaptive lives in a rapidly changing world. This paradigm shift requires systematic collaboration between educators, policymakers, and communities. The learner's own history, feelings, and perceptions are not marginalized, but are central to the creation of meaning. Learners reflect on how the topic intersects with their own identities, values, or concerns. Personal experiences are systematically analyzed from an academically rigorous perspective. "The essence of person-centered learning is to uncover the learner's personal experiences of the topic being taught, to integrate them with the knowledge being imparted, and to translate them into relevant academic contexts"[7]. Learning occurs through social interaction, where personal meaning is constructed in collaboration with peers and mentors. Education as a means of empowerment, in which learners critique and reshape their world through reflective practice.

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