

THE SUBJECT, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE

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ANNOTATION

The science of pedagogy studies the essence, laws, principles, trends and prospects of the pedagogical process, develops the theory and technology of its organization, improves its content and creates new organizational forms, methods and techniques. educational activities teachers and students. In this article, the author describes in detail the subject and main tasks of pedagogical science.

Keywords: pedagogy, didactics, subject, methodology, method, curriculum, action strategy, etc.

INTRODUCTION

The birth of a person is not only a natural-biological phenomenon of birth, but also the rise to the level of development of his time after birth, the acquisition of existing socio-historical experience, his place in society, an active participant in the historical process. cycle, that is, to be educated. In this process, the older generation begins to pass on their experience of life, struggle and work, knowledge and skills to the younger generation, that is, the process of development, formation and growth of the newborn is guided and controlled. This was done through a social phenomenon called upbringing. As society has developed, so has the need to nurture mature, well-rounded individuals, and they have changed, renewed, and served society. The science of pedagogy began to emerge in the process of creating educational institutions at different stages of human society, theoretically understanding, generalizing and applying the experience of teaching and educating the younger generation. Pedagogy has become a science that provides information about the goals and objectives of education, state educational standards, methods of education and upbringing, forms of organization, and its laws in general. The term pedagogy is synonymous with the Greek word paidagogos, meaning "child leader." Historical sources show that in ancient Greece, a master who took care of his master's children was called a "teacher" (child guide). Later, people who were specially trained and trained in pedagogy were called educators. The creation and emergence of man immediately realizes that the qualities of science and education are the most necessary conditions and means for his survival. Therefore, from the earliest days of human society, there was a need for educators, so to speak. Because education is first and foremost about everyone. Everyone is constantly evolving, educating, physically improving and shaping. Some people may disagree. This is because it should not lead to the conclusion that there are shortcomings in the upbringing of the middle and older generations in society. Because the material and spiritual structure of the universe, its construction, its development, the material and spiritual living conditions of man, his capabilities, are inextricably linked with his mental, moral and physical condition. Therefore, nature's ability to live, exist, and be happy is directly related to its mental, moral, physical development, and growth. Pedagogical reality is a general reality that is part of

pedagogical activity. This includes the student, the teacher, their actions, teaching and learning methods, textbooks, what is written in them, and so on. Such activity can only be reflected in science. Science is just one form of social consciousness. Truth can be reflected both in the process of everyday (spontaneous empirical) cognition and in artistic form.

The step-by-step “Uzbek model” developed by the President of the world community, which is recognized by the whole world, is very accurately defined as the focus on education. For the first time in the history of the world, human attention has been focused on self-awareness. Self-awareness is, firstly, the understanding of his free, free, rare, great identity and the formation of the qualities of obedience to him, and secondly, the understanding of the ethnic, spiritual-human foundations that reveal his unique national-human qualities and to follow them. The two qualities listed above form the basis of a perfect human quality. Because if the sciences in the field of education of the perfect human qualities are summarized and combined, they are basically three:

1. good intentions, thoughts:
2. kind words, polite:
3. Good work consists of good activity.

These three qualities are the main goal of teaching and education. This main goal is to improve the qualities of perfection in people, youth, professionals, to equip young people with modern, ethical and practical training, skills, abilities, to create in professionals the knowledge, knowledge, skills relevant to each field shows that science has expanded the foundations of modern science. Since the subject of pedagogy is a science that equips people, youth, professionals with modern laws, content, methods and tools of education, its methodological basis, goals and objectives are the harmony of personal development in the material and spiritual development of the world. laws and modern policies of the state. The task of education is to realize the intellectual and practical potential of each of the citizens, one of the most fundamental constitutional rights of young people, to demonstrate their creative abilities, to ensure their intellectual development, to choose the profession of their choice, to master it perfectly and to create material-spiritual, educational-didactic conditions for happy activity in this field. From this general task arises the specific tasks of each link, type and stage of education. The role of pedagogy in the system of humanities is determined by the fact that it conducts research on the laws of development, formation, upbringing, education and teaching (teaching). Therefore, development, formation, education and upbringing, information are called the main categories or concepts of pedagogy.

A person is formed under the influence of various factors. Education is one of the factors that shape and develop a person. Adults want to create and develop certain qualities in their children through a variety of means and methods with a specific goal in mind. Thus, upbringing is a social relationship in which different people interact with each other in order to shape the individual in a certain direction, to develop. In this process, the forces and factors that drive the development of the individual, as well as the age and personal characteristics of the trainees are taken into account. In the process of education, the positive effects of the microenvironment are fully used and efforts are made to mitigate the negative effects. All the bugs that affect foster care in one place come together and work in harmony, and everyone has the ability to

educate themselves early. Education is often used in a broad sense to integrate the content of the work involved in the process of education and information development. Reflects their results. Another basic pedagogical concept is education. When we say education, we mean the process of developing the ability to equip humanity with the knowledge and skills necessary for scientific knowledge and life, to shape their thinking. Education depends on its level and function. Preschool education, general secondary education, secondary special, vocational and higher education, postgraduate education, staff development and retraining, out-of-school education, which constitute a system of continuing education. Knowledge provides skills and competencies for everyone in general secondary schools, regardless of their future specialization. They acquire the knowledge, skills and competencies required for the profession in higher and secondary special, vocational education institutions. Education is the process of imparting knowledge under the guidance of specially trained individuals who have the right to engage in pedagogical activities.

In the system of pedagogical sciences there are network pedagogies aimed at the youth of pupils. Including: pedagogy of preschool education, pedagogy of general education, pedagogy of secondary special, vocational education, pedagogy of higher education, pedagogy of production, pedagogical management, pedagogical pedagogy, gerontopedagogy, military pedagogy, new pedagogy technologies, etc. This field of pedagogy studies the laws of the educational process in general and secondary special, vocational education, higher education institutions in preschool education. In recent years, family pedagogy, vocational education pedagogy, military pedagogy, sports pedagogy, etc. have been formed. Pedagogy is inextricably linked with general psychology, youth psychology. Psychology explains the laws of mental development of the individual at different ages, the mechanism of change of the human psyche under the influence of education. Therefore, in the process of education, the teacher should study the mental development and personal qualities of students. Only then can it be effective. In the field of pedagogy, such a glorious task as the formation of a harmoniously developed generation is based on the "national model of education" in the teaching of each subject, the methodological, educational theory and practice of The theory and practice of science, management of the education system, the history of pedagogy.

If people who were ignorant of pedagogy had studied pedagogy in time and used their achievements effectively, they would have brought up children better. Those who are well versed in pedagogy have not been successful in raising children because they have not been able to apply their knowledge in practice. It is necessary to study the subject of pedagogy both theoretically and practically. Understanding the purpose of education and imparting new knowledge in their system is a prerequisite for the proper upbringing of children. At the same time, the educator's selfless work, love for children and dedication to them ensure the effectiveness of education. Of course, not all forms of experimentation constitute educational content. Because:

1. First, there are very complex aspects of the development of pedagogy, in particular, the Uzbek folk pedagogy (even unknown parts of this complexity), which young people cannot immediately master. For example; it is difficult to study oriental philosophy or the spiritual

heritage of our thinkers because we are not well acquainted with philosophy, natural and human sciences, religious sources;

2. Second, it is not possible to get all the experience gained due to the age of the pupils and the lack of both methodological and material basis, and so on. Most importantly, it is necessary to shape the content of education, taking into account the socio-economic needs of society and future changes.

The task of Uzbek pedagogy is to correctly solve both theoretical and practical problems of education on the basis of national values, in accordance with the aspirations of different nationalities living in the Republic. At the same time, it is necessary to look for the aspects of education in harmony with the teachings of our scholars, from our scholars who wrote in the Islamic world. It is also possible to use the science of mysticism, which was condemned before independence, in shaping the worldview of the younger generation. After all, the monopoly of one ideology is now over. The system of free thinking is one of the main factors in cultivating the spirit of the younger generation. The origin of the term "pedagogy" comes from the Latin word "daydagogos", which means "play" - "child" and "aygogeyn" - "to lead", as follows: the visiting, educator-slaves were called 'pedagogues'. He was responsible for the development of children. He took the slave's child to and from school. The teachers at the school were called "didaskals" (didayko-I teach). As for the feudal society, as a result of cooperation of people of both professions, special educators were created. As the Czech pedagogue J.A. Kamensky noted, they were called "pedagogues" and the word is still used to refer to teachers.

Pedagogy requires the study of the content of education in accordance with the requirements of society and the age characteristics of students, reveals the components of education and the connections between them. At the same time, it summarizes the experience in the field of education and upbringing, shows the prospects and ways of further development of education. When describing the subject of pedagogy, we used the words "education", "upbringing", and "information". These words are interconnected and complement each other. We call them the main category-concepts of pedagogy. In addition, there are concepts such as "student", "teacher", "method", "discipline", "community", "heredity", "environment", "director", which are considered separately when thinking about topics. we stop. As we study the history of education, we become convinced that it is a very ancient process that humankind has been involved in throughout its life. In the process of upbringing, our ancestors began to look for effective ways, methods and sources of educational impact and implement them, as a result of which ideas, theories and recommendations about upbringing began to emerge. This led to the emergence of the science of pedagogy. World thinkers have contributed to the development of science with their pedagogical ideas. In this process, the contribution of Uzbek thinkers to the history of world pedagogy is endless. It is believed that the idea of education was formed in the VI century BC. In later times, in the formation of pedagogical ideas, the teachings of Zoroastrianism, its sacred book "Avesto" were interpreted as valuable ideas. In the history of mankind, the role of Islamic teachings in the formation of ideas about education is infinite. The Qur'an and the hadiths describe the ways in which human qualities such as the worldview, philosophy, spirituality, morals, beliefs, and all-round perfection of the Muslim people are formed. There have been great reforms in the methodology, content, theory of education,

organizational forms of education, the definition of the level of perfection, the quality of pedagogical science. These changes should be reflected in new pedagogical technologies. Pedagogy - the science of human education; A set of theoretical and applied sciences that study the processes of nurturing and developing a child's personality, it is a complex social system that combines the integration and synthesis of all natural and natural information. the general sciences are about the child, about the laws of development and upbringing of social relations that affect the social formation of the younger generation. Pedagogy - one of which is the social sciences. changes. Pedagogy, in the broadest sense, is the science of human education. He studies models of successful transfer of the social experience of the older generation to the younger ones. It exists in order to demonstrate in practice the easiest ways to achieve pedagogical goals and objectives, the laws of education and ways of implementing teaching methods. By definition, this definition of pedagogy can be said to be the science of the laws and laws of human upbringing, teaching, learning, socialization, and creative self-development. Pedagogy as a field of education and upbringing, the field of human education reveals patterns pedagogical process, as well as the formation and development of the individual in the pedagogical process. Pedagogy recognizes its object - the growing and developing person, in the inseparable combination of natural, social and individual. The subject of pedagogy is education as a truly integrated pedagogical process organized in special social institutions (family, educational and cultural institutions). In this case, pedagogy is a science that studies the essence, laws, trends and prospects of the pedagogical process (education) as a factor and means of human development throughout life. On this basis, pedagogy develops the theory and technology of its organization, forms and methods of improving the activities of the teacher (pedagogical activity) and different types of student activities, strategies and methods of their interaction.

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