

EDUCATION

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada tarbiyaning inson hayotidagi o'рни, shaxs sifatida rivojlanishidagi ahamiyati tahlilga tortilgan. Munozaraviy holatlarga o'z fikriy dalillarim bilan yondashganman. Bundan tashqari, tarbiyaning vazifalari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ham tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tarbiya, shaxs, rivojlanish, muhit, irsiyat, qonuniyat, ma'naviyat, munosabat, Aristotel, yondashuv, munozara, bahs.

ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the role of education in human life and its importance in the development of a person. I approached controversial situations with my own arguments. In addition, the tasks and specific features of education were also researched.

Keywords: education, personality, development, environment, heredity, legitimacy, spirituality, attitude, Aristotle, approach, discussion, debate

Education is one of the basic concepts in pedagogy. In the course of the historical development of society and pedagogy, different approaches to explaining this category have appeared. That is, in a broad sense, education is seen as a social phenomenon, the influence of society on the

individual. In this case, education is combined with socialization. Education in the narrow sense means a specially organized activity of teachers and students to realize the goal of education in the conditions of the pedagogical process. The use of education in the broad and narrow sense does not matter to me personally. The main goal of education is to form a comprehensively developed personality. Therefore, it is associated with man and society, fate and the future. Below I will try to highlight these aspects.

In science, there have long been disputes about determining the relationship between the influence of biological and social factors on the development of a person as a person. Is there a strong influence of social events on the development of a person as a person? Or do natural factors play a leading role? Perhaps the influence of upbringing is great? What is the relationship between them?

In science, the point of view, called the biological direction, occupies one of the leading places, and its representatives Aristotle and Plato put natural and biological factors in the first place. They say that innate abilities, destiny and destiny determine the fate of everyone in life.

Representatives of preformism, which arose in the philosophy of the 16th century, attach great importance to the role of the generation in human development and deny the role of the social environment and education.

Another direction in foreign psychology - behaviorism - appeared at the beginning of the 20th century, whose representatives say that consciousness and mental abilities are passed down from generation to generation and are given to man by nature. The representative of this doctrine is the American scientist E. Thorndike.

The course of pragmatism and its representatives D. Dewey and A. Comb also base the development of the individual from a biological point of view. They see development only as quantitative change. Absolutizing the role of offspring, they consider it decisive in the fate of a person.

Thus, a group of foreign scientists associate development with a biological (generational) factor. Representatives of the philosophical current, as opposed to the biological current, determine development with a social factor. Representatives of this trend show that the physical and mental development of a child's personality depends on the environment in which he lives.

The environment means all external influences in the conditions in which a person lives. From this point of view, it is possible for a child to adapt to the social conditions in which he lives thanks to his upbringing. They consider the role of the social environment a decisive factor. Therefore, the development and progress of the human child as a person, his maturation as a person are equally important for the generation (biological factor), the social environment (the conditions in which the child lives), and for purposeful upbringing. When determining the influence of these factors, they rely on the teachings of leading scientists, educators, psychologists and philosophers.

In philosophy, a person is considered as a complex reality of social life associated with society. They believe that the spiritual wealth of a person depends on his relationships.

In its research and educational function, the philosophical and anthropological approach is aimed at the spiritual world of the student. That is why this approach, unlike other existing scientific or epistemological approaches in pedagogy, requires the organization of the educational process based on communication and mutual understanding. The uniqueness of this approach requires looking at all subjects of the educational process not only as a worldview, but also as a way of being. This way of being must be understood first of all as the awareness of existence. Secondly, it is desirable to clarify this mode of existence as a way of communicating with oneself, others and other cultures.

The influence of the social environment on a person is also important. This is done through education. Thus, education is PRIMARY in human life. I can also prove it like this:

First of all, under the influence of education, knowledge and information that the environment could not give, skills and competencies associated with labor and technical activities are formed.

Secondly, due to upbringing, birth defects also change, and a person grows up.

Thirdly, through education, the negative impact of the environment can be eliminated.

Fourth, education sets a goal for the future.

In general, upbringing and development influence each other, this education is continuous and continuous.

Thus, we can conclude that upbringing plays a leading role in the development of a person, and thanks to upbringing, he is capable of comprehensive development under the influence of his pedigree, family environment, and social environment.

General tasks of education:

1. creation of conditions for the purposeful development of members of society and the satisfaction of their diverse needs;
2. preparation of a sufficient amount of "human capital" suitable for the social culture necessary for the development of society;
3. ensuring the stability of public life;
4. regulation of the movement of members of the society;

Features of the educational process:

1. purposefulness;
2. multifaceted process;
3. long duration;
4. continuity;
5. integrity;
6. variability;
7. unpredictability of results;

8. duality

In addition to the above features and tasks, education includes the following laws:

1. dependence on objective and subjective factors of the social environment;
2. the unity and interdependence of education with the development of the individual;
3. recognition of activity and attitude is the basis and main source of the formation of socially valuable qualities of a person;
4. the relationship between mutual educational influence, relationships and vigorous activity of students;
5. intensity of learning and self-education;
6. intensity of impact on the "inner world" of the student;
7. taking into account the level of development of speech and sensorimotor processes and the pedagogical impact of students.

Intensive relationship, duration and level of development of these patterns play an important role in achieving high results. After all, Herbert Spencer, an English scientist, writes that "Education should include practical processes for ensuring the comprehensive development of the child as a person" - and "examples of the influence of living conditions on his growth as a person, in his book "Development of the Whole Personality", he shows mental, moral and physical types of education and states that the most important of them is moral education - authoritarian, democratic, liberal, free education;¹ in connection with various philosophical concepts, it is divided into pragmatic, axiological, collective, individual education, etc. With these words of the President, I will finish my reflections.

"The future and well-being of our planet depends on the kind of people our children grow up to be. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential,

¹ The elements of teaching. Jems M. Banner. Gardners Books.

to prevent the spread of the "virus" of the idea of violence. Thus, the importance of us as educators and our teaching skills is incomparable.

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