

THE ESSENCE OF PEDAGOGICAL THOUGHTS AND VIEWS IN DIFFERENT PERIODS

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the essence of the development of pedagogic views and ideas in different periods is highlighted, and different directions of the development of pedagogic ideas during the period of independence are highlighted.

Key words and expressions: pedagogical thought, pedagogical innovation, stages of gradual development, non-traditional education, collaborative pedagogy, national pedagogy, education reform.

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada turli davrlardagi pedagogik qarashlar va fikrlar taraqqiyotining mazmun - mohiyati yoritilgan bo'lib, pedagogik fikrlar taraqqiyotining mustaqillik davridagi turli yo'nalishlariga alohida to'xtab o'tilgan.

Tayanch ibora va tushunchalar: pedagogik fikr, pedagogik innovatsiya, tadrijiy rivojlanish bosqichlari, noan'anaviy ta'lim, hamkorlik pedagogikasi, milliy pedagogika, milliy qadriyat, ta'lim islohoti.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье освещена сущность развития педагогических взглядов и идей в разные периоды, а также выделены разные направления развития педагогических идей в период независимости.

Опорные слова и термины: педагогическое мышление, педагогическая инновация, этапы постепенного развития, нетрадиционное образование, педагогическое сотрудничество, национальная педагогика, национальные ценности, реформа образования.

INTRODUCTION

If we look at the history of education, we can see that the most important, the main issue in modern times is a person, to educate him well. Starting from the oldest sources, in the educational and moral works that appeared later, both theoretical and practical issues of education were analyzed, on the basis of which the issue of spiritual and moral formation of the human personality was the central problem. The goal of this problem is to look at education as a whole process, to determine its content, forms and methods, methods, tools, on the one hand, if we turn to the history of education, and on the other hand, to put scientific innovations into practice. it is necessary to take into account the effectiveness of the specific characteristics of education.

It is known that the success of fundamental reforms implemented in our country largely depends on changing the education system, raising it to the level of current requirements, and forming a well-rounded person. Because the development of the society, its economic and social development is determined by the intellectual and spiritual potential of the citizens living in this society. Therefore, in the development of society, each period has its own promising directions, and each science has its place in the implementation of this task. In this place, pedagogical ideas, which are considered the main concept of pedagogy, have their own experience and development.

The goal of the educational reforms being carried out today is to create conditions for the comprehensive development and self-development of the individual, to form the ability to independently find a way in the updated life conditions. With the honor of independence in Uzbekistan, the theoretical and practical foundations of the development of pedagogical ideas were created. During this period, the society went through a complex process of forming a new pedagogical thinking in the minds of people. After all, in the historical conditions that are strengthening their position in the development of pedagogic thoughts, on the one hand, the influence of the ideology of the autocratic regime is gradually being squeezed out of people's minds, and on the other hand, the national idea and national ideology are getting absorbed into the minds and hearts of people.

In such historical conditions, new aspects of development began to appear in Uzbekistan. During the years of independence, the main directions of the establishment of a young democratic state, its economic, socio-political and cultural development were developed and rapidly implemented. However, it was one of the important tasks to bring out the spiritual maturity, ability, talent, and potential of a person, to create the necessary conditions for its practical manifestation. One of these conditions and the most important was to improve their conditions by increasing their material capabilities, that is, our national wealth, and to establish a stable economy with social protection factors, to protect people through the rule of law.

The second important basis of the cultural and educational rise of independence was the creation of its political foundations. It is worth saying that if in the ancient views the ideas of human wisdom and wisdom are the priority, then in the medieval views the priority of the idea of a perfect person is observed. During the time of the Soviets, the main goal was to educate a person with a class character, which comes from the ideological education of the builder of communism. During the period of independence, the idea of raising a mature generation was formed as a priority, and in the first ten years of independence, the theory and history of pedagogy:

- well-rounded human education in the development of pedagogical thought;
- formation of spiritual and moral culture in young people;
- the spirituality of independence and the basics of education;
- Scientific and methodological foundations of national education in general education schools of Uzbekistan;
- socio-pedagogical foundations of general secondary education management;
- problems of organizing primary education and its liberalization;
- socio-pedagogical foundations of the national personnel training program;

- introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies into the educational process;
- theoretical and practical foundations of using national traditions in the educational process;
- laws of interdisciplinary connection and interdependence of pedagogy;
- Pedagogical foundations of general education schools of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the direction of improving the educational process;
- researches were carried out in areas such as modernization of the content of mother tongue education.

As a result of scientific research carried out by scientists in the first ten years of Uzbekistan's independence, it was possible to find solutions to the following scientific-theoretical and practical problems in the development of pedagogical ideas.

1. In the years of independence, based on the tasks of educational reforms, the conditions affecting the development of pedagogical ideas have been identified;
2. The impact of the national idea and national ideology formed in the years of independence on the development of pedagogical ideas is highlighted;
3. The main directions of pedagogical ideas are determined;
4. A historical-comparative analysis of the development and formation of pedagogical ideas in the history of pedagogy;
5. The development of pedagogical ideas and the best practices of world pedagogy at the present time are comparatively analyzed.

At this point, it should be said that in the first ten years of Uzbekistan's independence, traditional education based on the study of pedagogical innovations and the provision of ready-made information related to the issues of reforming the education system by applying it to the educational process. based on efforts to move from the type of teaching to an educational system that teaches students to search for information themselves. Accordingly, the need for new knowledge has increased. The updated ideas, their content and scientific aspects were substantiated by Uzbek scientists U.Nishonaliyev, B.Farberman, N.Saidahmedov, N.Azizkhodjayeva, U.Tolipov, M.Usmonboyeva.

In the first ten years of independence, pedagogical innovations in the conditions of Uzbekistan were mainly focused on the improvement of the pedagogical system, on the basis of this, the development of pedagogical technologies aimed at the effective organization of the educational process and its application to the educational process.

The content and essence of pedagogical innovations served to enrich the content of pedagogical ideas by requiring the improvement of this pedagogical system, making its components more convenient for the student. As a result, in the first ten years of independence, the foundation was laid for directing pedagogical innovations to improve the education system, adapting it to the level of socio-economic development of the society, and thus training competitive personnel who can adapt to changing life conditions. Also, the transition from the traditional method of teaching and upbringing to the technological, creative and research method in the organization of the educational process made possible a technological approach to the educational process. This served to enrich the content of pedagogical ideas by managing the educational process on the basis of democratic principles, encouraging the activities of learners, supporting initiative, and creating a favorable opportunity for the formation of cooperative pedagogy based on cooperation.

Collaborative pedagogy - unlike traditional teaching, focuses on establishing a friendly relationship with the child. The principle of "working in cooperation" is based on a deep knowledge of the personality of the student. Collaborative pedagogy has a positive effect on the child's personality, allows for the purposeful and purposeful direction of pedagogical thoughts by directing warmth, cooperation, like-mindedness, one's will to a single goal - education in the educational process. .

In conclusion, it should be said that the reforms carried out in our country in the first ten years of independence, changes in people's minds, changes in pedagogical thinking ensured the further development of pedagogical ideas.

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