

SCIENTISTS ABOUT EDUCATION

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Abstract

This article deals with the parenting. Parenting is a learning process, protection and care of children for their healthy development into adulthood. Most often educated by the biological parents of the child, it can also be the eldest sibling, grandparent, legal guardian, or guardian, aunt, uncle or other relatives, and friends of the family. Professional pedagogical culture is an indispensable quality of the teaching person who has a pedagogical profession, who designs his general culture. This is the synthesis of high professionalism and internal characteristics of the teacher, the mastery of teaching methods and the availability of cultural and creative abilities.

Key words: culture, important, approach, skill, profession.

INTRODUCTION

In the middle ages, as soon as a child could do without a mother, nurse, or wet nurse, it passed into the adult world. Understanding of childhood and the need for education in European society appears in the 17th and 18th centuries in the works of the philosopher John Locke and the writer Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

The concepts of parenting differ in their original idea. According to John Locke, a child's mind is like a blank sheet of paper on which any future personality can be "written" in the process of growing up. At the beginning of the last century, behaviorist John Watson wrote: "Give me a dozen normal, healthy babies and the opportunity to build the world in which they will be raised at will, and I guarantee you that by taking any randomly selected child, I will grow out of him such a specialist as you name: a doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant, Manager and, if you want, even a beggar or thief, regardless of his talents, inclinations, preferences, abilities, vocation or race of his parents."

Subsequently, this approach to education was developed by the psychologist-behaviorist by Burris Frederic Skinner, who brought education to reinforce (encourage) the desired behavior. Methods of behaviorism are very effective and are now used for behavior modification in children's correctional institutions, but according to modern ideas, it is wrong to reduce education to reinforcements and punishments. In particular, Albert Bandura showed how important it is for a child to observe and imitate the behavior of others, both children and adults.

The opposite ideas belong to the French writer and philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who believed that the child develops according to its innate nature, and the task of the educator is to create conditions for the manifestation and flowering of these natural inclinations. The following types of human education are distinguished: according to the content of education: mental, labor, physical, moral, spiritual and moral, aesthetic, legal, Patriotic, sexual and, gender-role economic environmental (the author of the concept is E. K. Yanakieva), etc.

On an institutional basis: family, religious, social (in a narrow sense) Dissocial (asocial), correctional. According to the dominant principles and style of relations (this division is neither generally accepted nor clear): Authoritarian, free, democratic. Due to the considerable breadth of the concept as a whole, Russian pedagogy distinguishes such a concept as social education-purposeful creation of conditions (material, spiritual, organizational) for human development. The category of education is one of the main ones in pedagogy.

Historically, there have been different approaches to this category. Describing the scope of the concept, many researchers distinguish education in a broad, social sense, including the impact on the personality of society as a whole (that is, identifying education with socialization), and education in a narrow sense — as a purposeful activity designed to form a system of personal qualities, views and observations in children. It is necessary to cultivate not only and not so much correct behavior, but moral feelings that allow you to accept other people's joys and difficulties as your own. Education is not designed for the development of intelligence and early learning. Here they strictly avoid any load on memory and thinking up to 7 years. If you allow the child's spirit and will to grow stronger in "non-intellectuality", he will later be able to successfully master the intellectual sphere necessary for modern civilization. Evaluation — both negative and positive—is an intervention in the process of natural development, a form of external adult power. Only love for the baby, acceptance of its individuality, allows you to open up and develop its unique personality.

The caregiver should strive to save the child from the need for self-affirmation and allow his own powers and abilities to be realized. Imitation of the teacher. At the same time, imitation is understood not as a repetition of other people's movements or words, but rather as "infection", as an experience of yourself and your connection with the world. You need to strictly ensure that nothing happens in the environment of the baby that he should not imitate. In the broadest sense of the word, education is the process or product of forming the mind, character, and physical abilities of an individual. Since the human experience of one individual does not disappear after its death, but accumulates in society due to the developed mind of people and their ability to communicate, the accumulation of experience allowed the formation of such a phenomenon as culture.

Culture is not the experience of one individual, but the experience of society as a whole. Education is the process of transferring this knowledge accumulated in culture to new generations. Education is purposefully provided by society through educational institutions:

kindergartens, schools, colleges, universities and other institutions, which, however, does not exclude the possibility of self-education, especially in connection with the wide availability of the Internet.

In the ordinary sense, education, among other things, implies and is mainly limited to the teaching and upbringing of students by the teacher. It may consist of teaching reading, writing, mathematics, history, and other Sciences. Teachers in specialized fields such as astrophysics, law, geography, or Zoology can only teach these subjects. The specialization of education increases as students grow older. There is also teaching of professional skills, such as driving. In addition to education in special institutions, there is also self-education, such as through the Internet, reading, visiting museums, or personal experience. The level of General and special education is determined by the requirements of production, the state of science, technology and culture, as well as social relations. Pythagoras also noted that education can be shared with another person and, having given it to another, you can not lose it yourself." "In General, it is education that distinguishes people from animals, Hellenes from barbarians, Freeborn from slaves, philosophers from ordinary people," he believed [3]. The Russian word "education" contains a reminder of the "image" - Greek. (or Paideia), which means bringing something to a certain form, (Latin equivalent-forma).

The right to education is now confirmed by national and international legal instruments, such as the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1966. Awareness of the possibilities of using compulsory education as a means of depersonalizing a person has led to the development of a movement in a democratic society for non-state and even family education, for a large share of courses on responsible student choice (with the participation of parents and teachers) in the program of secondary schools (that is, after primary school), support for self-education, continuous education throughout the active life of a person (as the educational need arises), extracurricular, distance and additional education.

Used literature

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