



MODERN PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES TO EDUCATION

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses education as an integral process of development. The components of this phenomenon, the factors that influence the process and the impact of learning on the development of the individual. How the process of acquiring and transferring the accumulated experience and knowledge takes place. The relationship between education and training and the impact they have on each other. Types of social connections and the impact they have on a person.

KEY WORDS: *Upbringing, personality, educational activities, pedagogy, development, conflict, individual.*

DISCUSSION

Describing the essence of the concept of "education", it should be noted that its interpretation in the pedagogical literature is diverse. Education (as a pedagogical phenomenon) is a purposeful professional activity of a teacher that contributes to the maximum development of the child's personality, his entry into the context of modern culture, becoming a subject of his own life, the formation of his motives and values.

Questions of education interested the great scientists of the past, who determined the theoretical foundation of modern research. Ancient pedagogy considered the moral education of the mind necessary, since it believed that the development of an "evil mind" can only be destructive. Aristotle said: "Nature has given man a weapon-an intellectual moral force, but he can use this weapon in the opposite direction, so a person without moral foundations is a creature and the most impious and wild, unchangeable in their sexual and taste instincts»

Education-initially, it is a procedure built on the improvement of the individual. During the development of the child, the more experienced pass on their knowledge and experience, which has accumulated over many centuries.

Today, this process is divided into several stages. Often, these stages are attached to educational organizations such as schools, kindergartens and other educational centers. The task of the educator in these organizations is not only to convey the

material, but also to make sure that it is mastered in a high-quality way.

Many factors affect the fruitfulness of educational activities, among them we can note the systematic and purposeful process, the qualification of the teacher, as well as the nature of the child, they have the greatest impact on the productivity of activities. Summarizing all this, we can conclude that every developmental activity has a unique character.

Interaction between the pupil and the teacher, between peers is an integral part of the overall development. Through it, the individual adapts, during which various social roles are assigned to him, and through this a personality is formed.

Social interactions form social connections, which are divided into the following types: exchange, conflict, competition, cooperation.

Cooperation is a type of social interaction that is most often traced in family relationships. This type of relationship is characterized by clearly coordinated actions aimed at achieving any goals.

Exchange - most often traced in the provision of any services, or during the purchase and sale. It consists in the fact that people, during interaction, on the basis of the experience gained, calculate the possible profit and costs.

Competition is an interaction based on the struggle of various interests for the most favorable conditions. It is often observed in the struggle of companies for consumers.

The most dangerous interaction is conflict. Conflict is a type of social interaction in which the



resolution of contradictions occurs in the most acute form. Conflicts are most common in the school environment.

This is always accompanied by strong experiences of the individual and most often occurs between peers. Due to the lack of desire to share their problems, this area is rather poorly studied and requires more detailed analysis. It is he who carries the greatest destructive component, which is fundamental to the development of psychological trauma.

During upbringing, a person develops in many aspects. In turn, education is divided into ethical, spiritual and moral, physical, psychological and many other areas. All of them are interconnected and together form a complete system. This shows the complexity and complexity of this process.

Education has goals - close, intermediate, and promising. Relatives are concerned with achieving results in physical, moral, mental and other education. Intermediate goals of education relate to the emergence of already developed skills, new personality traits in a small perspective. Long-term goals are what a person wants to be in life.

In the school environment, there are numerous sections that offer various types of self-development. They are aimed at both the development of physical characteristics and the improvement of creative skills. This is necessary in order to teach the child in a harmonious and comprehensive way.

However, education does not have the status of a separate process, it closely borders on education and training, since these processes are aimed at the individual as a whole. Education is almost impossible to break down into separate components that affect emotions, will, character and intelligence. But despite all this, there are differences in these processes. In the process of education, the main goal is to form a person as a person and his worldview, when in the process of education, the primary task is to develop abilities and acquire knowledge.

In education, there are basic principles reflected in the provisions that should guide the educator in the process of education.

The main requirements that apply to the principles of education:

1) obligation requires mandatory, full implementation of the principles of education in practice;

2) complexity, involves the simultaneous application of the principles of education at all stages of the educational process;

3) equivalence, there are no main and secondary principles among the principles, equal attention to all principles excludes violations in the educational process.

Also, there are principles of education.

1. Personification. Basic knowledge is the knowledge of the individual's personal qualities.

2. Naturalness. It is known that heredity plays a significant role in the procedure of human development.

3. Cultural conformity. This principle reflects the importance of the culture of the society in which the individual is located.

4. Humanization. This education tries to harmoniously improve any individual.

5. Differentiation. According to this principle, the development process should take into account the age of the student.

Pedagogy as a science of education accumulates and systematizes scientific knowledge in its field, studies the laws of educational and educational processes, considers the transfer of accumulated experience from the older generation to the younger, examines the foundations of the formation and growth of the individual, its socialization and creative self-development.

Educational activity is the subject of pedagogy, it is carried out by educators in educational centers. The main source of knowledge is scientific works, all kinds of educational practices, the results of special studies, along with this, local traditions and customs are also considered. The object of pedagogy is an individual, in particular, a child as an example of a developing personality.

The child is seen as an object in many disciplines. The exclusivity of pedagogy lies in the fact that it allows you to combine and systematize data from all the sciences about the child in general.

Pedagogy is not only a science, but also a real art of education. These categories are closely related to each other, and practice shows that successful pedagogical activity is always based on deep and comprehensive knowledge of theoretical material.

Education occupies a special place in the pedagogical process. It has exceptional features and does not focus on either the learning process or development, and is most often studied separately. In the process of learning, the teacher - student system is traced, when the educator and the pupil are in the upbringing.

Education is a labor-intensive process of specific formation of an individual, it consists in constant pedagogical interaction, focused on the brilliant implementation of the goal of education.

The most important element of the personality structure is its value orientations. Value orientations are a reflection in the consciousness of a person of the values recognized by him as strategic life goals and general worldview orientations. The set of established value orientations ensures the stability of the individual, the continuity of a certain type of behavior and activity, expressed in the direction of needs and interests. Because of this, value



orientations are the most important factor regulating and determining the motivation of the individual. Moreover, these orientations are the result of a choice based on the acquired information, life experience and the influence of educators, mentors. Value orientations are reflected in the functions of the process of civic education.

Thus, the process of civic education implies a complex set of pedagogical acts, which has a specific content and a peculiar structure, and is carried out as a result of purposeful and consistent actions.

The purpose of these acts is to form in a person the moral ideals of society, the feeling of love for the Motherland, the desire for peace. The main elements of citizenship include a moral and legal culture that allows a person to fulfill his duties towards the state and treat other citizens with respect. Formation of the experience of civil action, which allows a person to practically realize the most important human values that underlie their worldview, choose a line of behavior, express their attitude to society and to themselves. The components of civic education are patriotic, legal, and moral, which ensure the formation of a sense of self-esteem, internal freedom, discipline, respect and trust for other citizens, and the ability to perform assigned duties.

The specificity of the goals of the educational process is not constant and has various manifestations, it is entirely subject to the political system. These goals are determined by the degree of development of civilization, the nature of relations in society, the socio-economic system, culture and traditions. In addition, the purpose of education is correlated with the system of values accepted in society.

Issues of education are a cultural and historical trend in the development of any society. Education is one of the most important ways of familiarizing with the cultural and historical experience of the people and a condition for individual change and development of the individual. The basic characteristics of education are the personality, the driving forces of its development, age and individual characteristics, methods that enhance the positive influence of the child's upbringing environment and correct unfavorable ones.

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