



METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF PEDAGOGY

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Annotation

This is the methodological basis of pedagogy. Based on pedagogical data as well as written sources, the author explores the specifics of the topic that have clarified the problem based on the available scientific literature.

Keywords: Pedagogy, methodology, Farobi, Navoi, education.

Introduction

The formation of pedagogy as a science is a socio-economic necessity, which has developed in connection with various disciplines since ancient times. Allah created the heavens and the earth and all beings through man, endowed him with the pearl of reason, the ability to think, and sent him to earth as a caliph. He said that he was capable of anything, that he was unequal in science, and that he was incomparable in kindness. In Islam, there is a concept of religion and the world that are interrelated in the teaching of science, and they have been proven to be not separate concepts. All the so-called secular sciences are in harmony with the teachings of the Qur'an. Because the first book of Islamic guidance addressed to all mankind was the word "read." In Surat al-Alaq, which was first revealed, Yaani said, "Recite in the name of your Lord Who created. He created man from a clot. Read!" So, the Qur'an commands mankind to read in order to call them to enlightenment and knowledge. It should be noted that the methodological basis of pedagogical science has developed in the structure of religious and secular sciences. In the Qur'an, the word "knowledge" is repeated 765 times in different languages. Western philosophers have also based their work on Islamic philosophy.

Main Part

Islamic teachings are the foundation of all sciences. The French philosopher Jacques Condense wrote in his book, Historical Scenes of the Development of Thought: . In ancient Greece, Socrates, Aristotle, and Plato created the philosophical basis of their ideas of human perfection and education based on ideas. In his exhortation to Alexander, Aristotle emphasized that the highest virtue of man is piety, faith, and knowledge, which means: "Piety is perfected by faith. Faith is formed in the shadow





of thought. The famous physicist Einstein said, "Faith in God is the greatest fruit of scientific research."

As a great scholar of his time, Farabi wrote works on many disciplines, including ancient Greek philosophy in the East, the works of Aristotle, the world's most famous scholar, and contributed to the further development of the idea of commenting on them. contributes greatly to the further development of the idea of writing reuf, was awarded the title of "Second Teacher" throughout the East. He wrote commentaries on the treatises of Greek scholars such as Plato, Galen, Euclid, Parafi, and Socrates. According to Farabi, the greatest and most mature product of existence is man. Man has his mind, his intellect, his senses. With the help of his mind, man understands the essence of the being that surrounds him. Farabi's pedagogical teachings were of particular importance for his time and were imbued with the ideas of humanity. Farabi's humanity is based on his education, his guidance for the development of the human person, his methods of education, the solution of social problems. This plays a role in creating the methodological basis of today's pedagogy.

Folk oral and written art, folk monuments play an important role in the development of traditions, customs, rituals, practical activities, which have emerged in the process of development and have risen to the level of developed values.

The role of encyclopedic thinkers and famous educators in the development of the methodology of pedagogical science is noteworthy. Al-Khwarizmi, Ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Rudaki, Firdavsi, Alisher Navoi, Voiz Kashifi, Czech scholar Jan Amos Comenius, Swiss educator Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, German pedagogue Adolgf Disterverg, Russian pedagogue KD Ushinsky. created. The content, purpose, tasks, principles, methods and means of pedagogical science, as well as the educational influences necessary for everyone in general, must have a new basis.

First of all, it is important to create a new approach to the methodological basis of pedagogical science, research methods, goals and objectives, new directions, content, forms and methods of education and a number of other issues based on the ideas of national independence and national ideology.

At the same time, the science of pedagogy has its roots. It is known that if we look at the history of education, we will see that the most important issue in Mazi is the human being, his upbringing. From the earliest sources, later educational and ethical works analyzed both theoretical and practical issues, on the basis of which the problem of spiritual and moral formation of the human personality was a central problem. From Yusuf Khas Hajib's Qutadg'u Bilig to Kaykovus's Qobusnoma, Ahmad Yugnaki's Hibat ulhaqoyiq, Saadi's Gulistan, Alisher Navoi's Mahbub ul-Qulub, Abdullah Avloni's Turki Gulistan or Morality and many others. It would not be wrong





to say that each of the didactic works is a pedagogical textbook. We can enrich the scientific basis of pedagogy only if we conduct research based on these works.

In order to preserve and strengthen independence in Uzbekistan, every educator must approach the issue from a creative, evolving point of view, directly related to the science of pedagogy and its methodological foundations. In this case, pedagogy, which is formed on the basis of modern requirements, will inevitably become a real, national and modern science of pedagogy, based on modern methods that affect the human psyche.

Results and Discussions

Important interrelated concepts of pedagogy are: upbringing, education, education, human development, human formation, teaching, basic laws and goals of education, pedagogical process, pedagogical environment, types of education (legal, economic, labor, ecological, moral, physical and aesthetic), methods of education, teaching methods, pedagogical-psychological concepts (psyche, personality, activity, self-awareness, communication, mental process and state, skills, abilities, etc. intensity, character, perception, attention, memory, thinking, intuition, emotion, learning and teaching).

Discipline is the process of imparting to others the positive skills of each person's life lessons and intellectual potential.

For example, education, when used as a social phenomenon in a broad social sense, includes all the educational tools of society. Objective laws of education - the organization of the educational process and the formation of the individual, his identity and qualities of social life are stable traditions of students.

In fact, upbringing is a necessary part of social life. Upbringing has the power of high spiritual, physical perfection, understanding the difference between good and evil, the formation of high human qualities. Upbringing is an event that develops and grows at all stages of human society and serves as a legacy from generation to generation. But in every society, the purpose, the task, the content of education are different.

Given the economic, political and spiritual needs of the people, the problems of educating the younger generation were initially the main theme in folklore, folk pedagogy, written monuments and pandnoma, works of thinkers and educators, and interpreted as a necessary event for the formation of a perfect human personality. In folklore, education is described as the main issue, while ideas such as education and manners, unconditional love for the motherland, justice, honesty, courage, diligence, knowledge are used as a means of education. "He who does not know the value of the homeland does not know the value of himself," "He who comes to the homeland comes





to faith." Folk sayings such as "The child is not born, but brought up", "If the father is diligent, the child will be an example" are directly related to upbringing. The science of hadith also explains the qualities of education, such as infinite love for human perfection and scientific feeling. "Improve the morals of your children, as well as honor them," "Obedience to the Father is obedience to God," and so on.

Education can be broadly defined as: a purposeful, systematic, teacher-student interaction that introduces concepts and guiding ideas about the subject to students. based on absorption. As a result, the student receives information, upbringing and general formation and development.

Education is part of the pedagogical process of human development. The didactics department of pedagogy studies it in detail.

The science of pedagogy, along with other disciplines, has a role and relevance in the formation of knowledge, skills about the formation of market relations, a system tested in world experience, the rich sources of national heritage, traditions, national and universal values. Pedagogy has developed in the first place in conjunction with philosophy. Because pedagogy, separated from philosophy, uses the general laws of development of human society and nature as a scientific source.

Today, a number of general issues have been developed, which are equally important in philosophy and pedagogy. These include the relationship between upbringing and other social phenomena: the formation of worldview, moral, labor and aesthetic upbringing; personal and community relations; genealogical issues and other problems related to understanding the essence of the educational process and developing a dialectical theory of knowledge. Branches of philosophy, such as sociology, ethics, aesthetics, play an important role in the development of specific issues of pedagogy.

Pedagogy is directly and indirectly related to the social sciences: economics, psychology and physiology.

Today, pedagogy is an example of a multidisciplinary discipline. In particular, the system of pedagogical sciences includes ethnopedagogy, pedagogy of preschool education, pedagogy of vocational education, pedagogy of higher education, pedagogy of correction and labor, pedagogy of physical development, military pedagogy, special pedagogy: pedagogy of the deaf, deaf pedagogy, mental backward (children) pedagogy, speech therapy, pedagogical skills. The science of pedagogy is intertwined with other disciplines. Since the science of pedagogy is concerned with human education, it is only natural that the sciences should help it. If you look at the field of human education, it is carried out in connection with a certain science, the methodological basis of deaf-pedagogy, the theory of knowledge and the historical





rules of that science are directly influenced by the science of philosophy. Abu Nasr al-Farabi, in his *Talhisul Navomisi Aflatun* (The Essence of Plato's Laws), taught that human perfection develops under the influence of philosophy: It is necessary to improve the laws for the appointment of the judiciary, to strengthen the rules in them. " It is directly related to the rules of pedagogy, psychology, law and medicine. In pedagogy, the disciplines of anatomy, physiology, and school hygiene also play an important role in substantiating the teaching of the division of children into periods. Pedagogy is associated with mathematics, physics, and computer science in the development of scientific research methods.

Conclusion

In independent Uzbekistan, the subject of national pedagogy is directly related to the science of economics, and integrates the problems of transition to a market economy, economic education.

In the field of pedagogy, this glorious task is based on the "national model of education" in the teaching of each subject. theory and practice, management of the education system, history of pedagogy.

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