



Upbringing and Personal Development

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Supporting concepts: The article explains the essence of the concepts of education and maturity of the individual. The problem of educating a perfect person is highlighted. It serves to form a fully mature and harmonious generation.

Basic concepts: education, upbringing, personality, perfect person, perfect generation, patriotism, humanism, charity, parenting, respect, attention.

In the context of building a democratic state based on the rule of law and the formation of the foundations of civil society in our country, the organization of the process of cultivating humane feelings in a harmoniously developed generation, especially children of primary school age, should be carried out on a completely new theoretical basis.

The only way to solve this problem is to modernize the content of primary education. The implementation of internal educational institutions in the educational process is of particular importance. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to use the resources created by our wise people and past scholars and called folk pedagogy in order to sharpen the minds of young school children, develop their mental abilities and logical thinking, speech, culture by purposefully using the subjects taught in primary school. and experience shows that it gives effective results. From an early age, primary school children are taught to respect human beings, young and old, and to cultivate human qualities such as humility and fairness, because man is the most intelligent of all beings in the world. Man, whether large or small, is always working to survive, and he is becoming a person. In the process of education, labor, communication, social experience, knowledge, various attitudes, political ideas, national ideology, a person lives and integrates them, and in the process socializes. That is why he needs constant supervision and training. In this regard, both our scholars and our ancestors paid special attention to the upbringing of families and children, first of all, to cultivate in them a sense of humanity.

The child wants to study, to be educated, to grow up and take an active part in society. The educator must know in what way, in what conditions of relations, in what pedagogical process he should be brought up. At the same time, it is important to remember that the child is an active participant in self-transformation.

Only when there is a teacher-friend, a mentor, a guide, do students reveal their inner worlds.

As mentioned above, parenting is a two-way process that involves the activities of the educator and the learner. Educators are people with knowledge and education, students are young people who learn knowledge and experience. However, students will not be able to gain experience and knowledge unless they are active enough.

This means that the method of education is a way for educators and students to work together and interact. In order to shape an individual, parenting techniques are used to influence a child's system of consciousness, emotions, will, behavior, and relationships. In the scientific literature, methods of education are also referred to as methods of education.

Teaching methods For the first time in the classroom, the teacher organizes a clean-up Saturday. Before giving the work to the children, she talks and shows them how to wet the rag, wipe the desks and the floor. The teacher's word is the style here. Method and style are interrelated and can intertwine depending on the nature of the pedagogical process.

Forms of education are used to organize the team and individual activities of students in accordance with the purpose. For example, class meetings, gatherings, morning clean-ups, club activities, and more.

Educational tools are used to organize the solution of any educational problem in a purposeful way (visual aids, books, radio, television). Other activities that involve students can also be educational. Movies, works of art, a teacher's live speech, children's play, labor, sports, amateur art, social and other activities can be educational tools. Educational tools should be included in the educational system of the teacher-educator in order to achieve educational goals. For example, in order for a school library to be an educational tool, teachers and librarians need to meet with writers and discuss the books they read. The outcome of education depends on the skillful use of methods, techniques, tools and forms of the educational process.

Educators need to choose the most appropriate method of influencing the child's personality, to create the necessary conditions for him to change his personality.

Parenting methods involve individual treatment of each child and the community of children.

Thus, in the process of education, the teacher to solve any educational problem in the interests of the individual student or the class community, taking into account the age and individual characteristics of students, their level of education, the nature of the pedagogical situation. The set of methods, techniques and forms of the district is called the method of education. The methods and means of education have been formed and improved over the centuries, and self-justifying traditions have become a tradition. Consequently, in education, each nation has its own customs, methods, historically formed and tried and tested worldview, educational tools, so education should not be separated from the national and historical background.

Folk pedagogy combines all aspects of true Uzbek morality, etiquette and upbringing. It uses a variety of teaching methods and tools, which are extremely diverse and in many ways superior to scientific pedagogy. Because these methods also influenced the formation of scientific pedagogy.

The most diverse methods of education used in folk pedagogy can be summarized as follows.

1. Explain (study, get used to, practice).
2. Example (giving advice, apologizing, talking about good things, being an example).
3. Admonition, exhortation (encouragement, persuasion, supplication, supplication, wish, approval, thanksgiving, prayer, prayer, etc.).
4. Condemnation and punishment (prohibition, reproach, anger, reprimand, coercion, reprimand, accusation, shame, intimidation, hatred, swearing, beating, beating, etc.).

If we look closely, the four different methods mentioned above represent a common unity. First the general picture is explained to the child. When children do not understand things and events, the educator uses the model method, focusing on the independent observation of young people. Even then, those who do not understand will be able to get to the heart of things and events through the

advice and teachings of adults. Even if the children did not understand or did not want to understand, they had to use the methods of punishment and punishment. But it is also a last resort. Modern scientific pedagogy has proven that condemnation and punishment are the last resort, or rather the least effective.

Rare examples of folk pedagogy, methods of education and educational influences have been realized through certain means. Waiting for a guest, visiting a guest, various labor processes, hashars, various gurungs (teahouses, weddings), festivals, various celebrations (birthday celebrations, boys' parties, girls' parties), competitions, various ceremonies, etc. served as an educational tool.

The seed of goodness sown in the human heart today will sprout decades later, and this must be foreseen on a scientific basis.

In order to facilitate the study and analysis of educational methods, the use of these methods in the pedagogical process, we can conditionally divide them into several groups: methods of shaping social consciousness, methods of shaping social behavior and experiences in the process of activity, - Methods of self-education and methods of encouragement, methods of punishment.

Methods of shaping social consciousness

This group includes methods of influencing the minds, emotions, and will of students in order to shape their scientific outlook, beliefs, spiritual and political ideas.

The essence of this group of methods is that they convey the demands of society on the minds of students. Methods of shaping social consciousness are used to shape the worldview of young people and help them understand the meaning of life.

Students need to be educated in political consciousness and social activism, that is, in understanding and comprehending the domestic and international policies of the state.

Explanation is the most widely used method of shaping social consciousness. The essence of the explanation is to explain to the student the requirements, events, social, moral, aesthetic content of actions, and to help students to acquire sensory knowledge, to cultivate conscious discipline, high culture with national pride.

Conversation and story. The teacher's live speech is the most effective method in the ideological and moral formation of the student's personality. The choice of topic for the interview should take into account its relevance for the class, the relationship of moral confidence in children to the content of the conversation and the expected outcome of the conversation.

It is important that the conversation is lively, public and convincing. As a method of conversation, it helps to broaden the horizons of students' imagination and understanding in life, science and technology, ethics and aesthetics, and other areas. The effectiveness of the interview can be judged by the students' positive or negative responses.

Conversations can be held on a variety of topics: ethical topics (moral standards of people in society, rules of conduct), aesthetic topics (natural beauty, interpersonal relationships, human beauty), political topics (domestic and foreign policy, world events), on topics related to education and cognition (universe, fauna).

It is important to encourage students to speak their minds during the conversation, to listen to their opinions, to take an active part in the conversation, to ask questions that make students think, to analyze their knowledge on the topic, to argue and to understand the truth. important.

Story. Students are usually interested in stories that are full of real-life examples from real life and bad literature. They can be told about moral standards, rules of history, natural resources of our

country, wonderful workers, history, literature, art. Articles in fiction, radio, television, newspapers and magazines are also valuable sources. Both the conversation and the story should be conducted on topics that are appropriate for the age of the students, using words they understand. It is best for the students to choose the topic of the conversation and the story themselves, which will ensure that the conversation is enjoyable and that the students are not indifferent to the topic. The teacher announces the topic of the conversation in advance, for example: diligence or honesty, honesty, and collects articles, parables, and articles on the topic, which further increases the activity of the students in the event.

For example. It is important that students see all the good moral qualities in the people around them, and that teachers, parents, adult family members, and others set a good example for children in their behavior. .

Being a role model is especially important. They observe how the teacher behaves in class and in life, how he interacts with the people around him, and how he performs his duties.

Methods of forming social behavioral experiences in the process of activity

Activity is a key factor in a child's development and self-determination. The principle of a pragmatic approach permeates the educational process in all aspects of school life.

The activity encourages students to acquire knowledge independently, helps them to determine what specialization they are interested in, the experience of creative activity, the acquisition of emotional value relationships, increases their independence.

Homework. Students' ability to complete work assignments as a team is important in shaping their social behavioral experiences. Students learn to focus on the community and to feel responsible for the community. Working develops a child's character and will.

Pedagogical requirements. Pedagogical demand is one of the most important methods of education. Demand can perform a variety of tasks, express social behavioral criteria, be seen as a specific task that needs to be performed in an activity, be seen as a variety of instructions, and motivate one or another action.

In short, the ultimate goal of the ongoing reforms in our country is to create decent living conditions for our people. That is, reform should serve not for reform, but for man, for his well-being. This is the noble goal of any renewal, any change in our society. The essence of the ideology of national independence should serve to instill in our citizens the idea that if every person and family is rich, society and the state will be strong and powerful.

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