

METHODOLOGY OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE AND ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the peculiarities, main criteria and basic concepts of the pedagogical process. The scientific, methodological bases of pedagogical activity are analyzed from the philosophical point of view.

Keywords: Pedagogy, pedagogical activity, methodology, methodology, experience, socialization

INTRODUCTION

In pedagogy, philosophical concepts are widely used: "essence", "phenomenon", "general", "single", "contradiction", "reason", "consequence", "possibility", "reality", "quality", "quantity", "being", "consciousness", "practice", etc. In order not to overload this textbook with definitions, we will send the reader to philosophical dictionaries in which you can get acquainted with the content of these concepts. The actual pedagogical categories include: "pedagogical process", "pedagogical system", "education", "upbringing", "training", "socialization". Let us dwell on their very brief description. The concept of "pedagogical process" refers to the whole complex of phenomena that this science studies and expresses their essence. This is, first of all, the movement from the goals of education to its results, carried out through the interaction of all participants (subjects) of education, development factors (including educational material and ways to master it), aimed at meeting the educational needs of an individual, family, society and the state. In recent decades, the concept of "a single pedagogical process" has been formed in modern Russian pedagogy, emphasizing the unity of educational and educational processes.

The integrity of the pedagogical process is seen differently by different scientists, but the whole variety of these approaches can be taken into account if the pedagogical process is presented as a system. Very close to the concept of "educational process" adjoins the concept of "educational process", which means the interaction of teachers and students in the framework of a functioning pedagogical system, in which, when studying the curriculum, educational, educational and developmental tasks are implemented. "A pedagogical system" is the unity of interconnected and interdependent structural components, conceptual goals and theoretical principles, methods, forms and means of their implementation in a holistic pedagogical process, requirements for participants in pedagogical interaction, in whose joint activities the goals of education are realized, and the so-called "non-structural factors" (psychological climate, traditions adopted by members of the educational community of values). From the point of view

of a systematic approach, the pedagogical process is a change of state of the pedagogical (educational) system as an activity.

METHODOLOGY

The concept of "educational system" covers one of the main social institutions, the most important sphere of the formation of personality, the historically established nationwide set of educational programs and state educational standards of various levels and focus; a network of educational institutions implementing them, regardless of legal forms, types and types; educational authorities and their subordinate institutions and organizations. The concepts of "pedagogical system" and "educational system" are very close to each other and in some cases can be synonyms. However, in educational practice it has developed that the concept of "educational system" is used, as a rule, in relation to educational institutions, and the "pedagogical system" - in relation to a single teacher.

Education is a special object of pedagogy, speaking in two aspects: as a social phenomenon and as a pedagogical process. As a social phenomenon, education is the object of sociology, and pedagogy sees it as a process and the result of the assimilation of cultural values by a person, carried out in educational institutions and other social institutions for the purpose of general development and the acquisition of social and professional competence. The concept of "education" includes education, training and social adaptation of a person, preservation and strengthening of his health. This definition establishes a clear relationship between the concepts of "education" and "training", preventing, as is often the case in the practice of education and in some scientific publications, the information of education to learning, and education to learning.

It should be noted that the result of education, as a rule, is an appropriate document stating that a citizen has reached a certain educational level established by the state. The concept of "education" is considered to be considered in several aspects: in a broad, social sense, it is a system of specially organized activities for the transfer of social experience from generation to generation (Social experience is the spiritual and moral heritage of mankind created by him in the process of historical development and includes: knowledge, skills, ways of thinking, legal , moral standards, etc.) and the principles of social formation of man. In this sense, the concept of "education" includes the concepts of "education", "education"; in a narrow, pedagogical sense, this is part of education, the creative process of the purposeful formation of personality in a specially organized pedagogical system that ensures the interaction of the educator and those brought up in the course of specially organized, purposeful activities for the formation of moral and volitional qualities of a person, views, beliefs in children, moral ideas, certain habits and rules of conduct. In this case, the concept of "education" together with the concept of "education" form the concept of "education"; in the narrowest, practical sense, the concept of "education" is considered as the inclusion of an individual in business and interpersonal communication, a game, educational and professional activities and other types of social relations. It acts as an ethical regulation of the basic relations of the individual and society; promotes self-realization of a person, achievement of his social ideal. In this sense, this concept is equivalent to the concept of "educational work."

"Education, being the strongest social factor contributing to the socialization of the personality of a future adult, itself experiences both positive and negative influences from the social environment, which significantly affect its results. Education is a part of a single educational, pedagogical process, which is a specific, specially organized, controlled process of interaction between teachers and students, aimed at the assimilation of students knowledge, skills and

abilities, mastery of the ways of activity, development of abilities, formation of worldview, development and consolidation of skills self-education in the process of studying educational material for relevant programs under the guidance and with the support of a teacher. Returning to the concept of "a single pedagogical process," we emphasize that the successive change of one state of the pedagogical system to another is the result of pedagogical interaction between its main participants (teacher and pupil, teacher and student). Therefore, we refer to the pedagogical categories the concept of "pedagogical interaction".

RESULTS

Pedagogical interaction is the essential characteristic of the pedagogical process. It represents the impact of the direct participants in this process on each other, involving interpersonal contact, accidental or intentional, private or public, long or short-term, verbal or non-verbal, which results in mutual changes in their behavior, activities, relationships, attitudes. Pedagogical interaction can be manifested in the form of communication, mutual assistance, support, cooperation, competition, co-authorship, mentoring, guardianship, suppression, etc. Its purpose is changes in motivation, activity, attitude, multiplication and disclosure of potential opportunities of a developing personality.

Speaking of "socialization", one cannot but mention the peculiar antonym of this concept - "individualization". This concept is interpreted in two aspects: a) as a process of an individual acquiring at each stage of his development a certain level of self-awareness, self-determination as a necessary element of individuality, which allows him to assimilate the general cultural potential, to introduce elements of creativity in social practice. Speaking as one of the sides of socialization, individualization allows you to distinguish and form the social essence of the individual, provides personal self-determination in relation to the surrounding society; b) as an account in the holistic pedagogical process of individual characteristics of the personality of the student, pupil. Let us dwell on some leading concepts of pedagogy.

DISCUSSION

Pedagogical situation - a set of external and internal circumstances of the educational process, requiring transformation, resolution of the contradiction between achieved and desired; stimulates search activity, prepares the transition to a new teaching, developing and, as often happens, educating situation. A pedagogical task is an element of the content of the teacher's activity, which is part of its target component, indicating what needs to be done in these conditions to achieve the goals set, to form certain positive qualities of the personality of the student or group of students. Pedagogical tasks are subdivided into pedagogical tasks (SDR) per se, related to changing the student's personality, transferring him from one state to another, higher in level of education, training, development, and functional-pedagogical tasks (FPP) associated with the choice of forms, methods and SDR implementation tools. They include the conditions and the requirement to transform a cognitive, other educational, educational (specially created, imitated) or life (real) situation. These tasks are embodied in presenting students with educational (cognitive and practical) tasks, the implementation of which develops students. Self-education - focused cognitive activity, driven by the personality itself; acquiring systematic knowledge in any field of science, technology, culture, political life, etc., which is based on direct personal interest in combination with independent study of the material. Self-education is a conscious, purposeful activity of a person, contributing to his self-determination and self-realization and aimed at developing positive qualities of his own personality and overcoming negative ones. Self-education begins when a person realizes his own imperfection and a desire arises to overcome it. Continuing education - the acquisition by a person of knowledge, abilities and skills throughout his life in educational institutions of additional

education for adults and children, as well as through organized self-education. The goal of continuing education is to maintain a socially and individually necessary level of culture, general education and vocational training.

CONCLUSIONS

A social order for education is a set of social needs expressed in state documents and public consciousness, the fulfillment of which is expected from a particular subject of educational activity that is part of the social division of labor. Such a social order includes, firstly, providing quality education in accordance with the requirements of state educational standards, which is a prerequisite for the normal functioning of society, and secondly, satisfying the need for educational services in conditions of intensive social development. To understand the role of modern pedagogy in the formation of a person of a new era, the connection of pedagogy with other human sciences is extremely important. Pedagogy is one of the most humane spheres of life (perhaps medicine can be placed nearby): it was created by people and is addressed to people, to each of us. It makes an almost decisive contribution to the process of human education, its socialization and lifestyle formation. The real development of society, society, the collective, of course, is important in itself, with the end result of the development of each of the people included in it. The achievements of pedagogy are always socially significant, primarily because they are responsible for the more successful upbringing and training of many specific people. It is here - the main, generalized criterion for the effectiveness of pedagogical science and practice.

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