

MODERN PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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ABSTRACT

Two key categories of pedagogical science - education and training as the next attempt of the appeal to a problem of overcoming alienation of the person from his authentic essence, forming of spiritually developed personality in the course of historical development of society are covered in article that isn't made automatically, and requires efforts from people, and these efforts go as for creation of the material resources, objective social conditions, and on implementation opening at each historical stage of new opportunities for spiritual and moral enhancement of the person. With respect thereto the two-unity of this process giving the real chance of development of the person as persons only all set of material and spiritual resources of society is emphasized. In article the emphasis is placed on difficult, truly human task before which it is worth today - studying not only the pupil, but also the teacher most, to address information sources, the accumulated spiritual experience, making a daily feat of internal growth. Not the last place in article is allocated to a question of the democratization of education assuming orientation to a number of important pedagogical conditions: equality of members of society irrespective of a social position, a floor, national, religious, race as democratic such organization of educational process in case of which the person capable is created is inherent in an educational system is free, to think and work creatively. Also special attention is paid to today's threat of a dehumanization, hypertrophied rationalism, loss of high moral ideals, asocial behavior of youth that, unfortunately, confirms a low performance of her education.

Keywords: Problems of education of youth, concept of education, contradiction of modern education, social and pedagogical problems of society, morality, culture, leisure, self-determination, contradictions of modern education.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Many troubles have their roots precisely in the fact that people from childhood are not taught to manage their desires, they are not taught to relate to concepts correctly, impossible, impossible.

Sukhomlinsky V.A.

From antiquity to our time, humanity has always been very concerned about the problem of educating the younger generation. The formation of personal qualities of the younger generation remains a priority task of pedagogical science.

Pedagogy is a science about the laws of upbringing and education of a person, it studies the laws of the successful transfer of social experience of the older generation to the younger. It

exists in order to indicate in practice the easiest ways to achieve pedagogical goals and objectives, ways to implement the laws of upbringing and teaching methods.

In ancient Greece, a slave assigned to a student whose functions were to accompany him to school, attend classes, was called a teacher. The teacher is a derivative of the Greek words “peyda” - a child, “goges” to carry on, literally “schoolmaster”, “childbearing”. So, since ancient times, we, teachers, have been driving our children around the world. The root cause of pedagogy as a science is the need for life. There came a moment in people's lives when education began to play a big role.

However, the world is changing every day. Life rushes so fast that sometimes there is no time to look back. Change is occurring in people, especially young people. All the vices and imperfections of modern society are reflected in the pressing problems of youth.

Each time, thinking about solving difficulties in raising children, you hope to affect the welfare of society, society as a whole. But no matter what we decide or say, today the aspects of youth education and training remain one of the important and complex socio-pedagogical problems of society.

The main determinants that affect the process of raising and educating children and adolescents, their correct behavior or affecting their criminal behavior are factors such as: personal, family, social, economic, media (television, radio, cinema, newspapers and journals)

It was noted that the success of the development of civilization largely depends on the upbringing and education of individual generations. Studying the laws and patterns of upbringing, education, training, socialization and creative self-development of a person, we strive to influence and influence the natural and social environment of youth.

Both the family and educational institutions, the focused activities of educators in the system of educational organizations affect the formation of the person and the person's creative self-development.

While a teenager is a child, there are practically no problems. Children are an absolutely special caste of people. They are perfect, like any creation of nature. They are amazing, because it is not yet known what kind of people they will grow from. But time passes, and children grow up.

Everyone who becomes a parent, sooner or later thinks about how difficult it is to raise a personality from a child. This problem is eternal - it is not surprising that even ancient philosophers thought about it. The family was and remains the best school of life.

School and any educational organization does not set itself the task of helping a child or young person to self-determine, find his vocation, the school does not have such a task. So, parents should help them in this matter. An educational organization does not teach children to have compassion and love; it does not have such a task. So, parents should do this. This is the most important thing: to teach love.

The most destitute creature on earth is a child, according to the famous teacher, writer, psychophilosopher Andrei Maximov, and it's hard to disagree.

A child is the same person as an adult, with its own characteristics. There is no science on how to communicate with the elderly. Old people differ from non-old people more than children differ from adults. But, nevertheless, imagine that a book will be published on how to communicate with a person when he is seventy, eighty, ninety - this is hardly possible. And with children - perhaps. This must be remembered.

And now the child is growing up. He goes into the category of "youth." And before him there are many problems that can be solved and unsolved. Many of which are offered by the environment, events, situation, society. And if he was not liked in childhood, adaptation in society is not smooth.

The formation of the human inner world is a natural process, necessary in relation to all people without exception. It is based on uniform processes of restructuring consciousness and behavior. Moreover, it is important that the scientific foundations of re-education as an organic part of the educational system be identified. Consequently, adverse conditions, circumstances, harmful influences are perceived and assimilated by one, rejected by the other. The inner world of a person's silt promotes the formation of negative qualities, or exerts sharp resistance to evil, activates a person's struggle with negative phenomena. In science, the predisposition to the negative and the resistance to it are explained differently. Bourgeois scientists, for example, determined the predisposition to crime by the constitution of the body, the length of the limbs, the oval of the face, the size of the head, etc. The absurdity of such reasoning soon became clear, it became obvious to everyone. But still in bourgeois science the idea of hereditary conditioning of immoral behavior lives on. Unlike her, Soviet pedagogy distinguishes four main groups of internal premises that contribute to the formation of negative phenomena.

The first group is the factors of positive personality development, distorted as a result of improper upbringing.

The second group - factors of negative personality development, resulting from gaps and deviations in mental development.

The third group is already formed negative qualities.

And finally, an unhealthy lifestyle is at the heart of antisocial experience.

At the current time, the most acute problems of survival and adaptation of the younger generation are identified.

Problems of moral education of youth. Having no life prospects, forced to fight for survival, many young boys and girls become part of the criminal world.

The social insecurity of families, the need for job searches affect the culture and education of young people: they move away from study, spiritual ideals.

Low living conditions, dysfunctional, lack of implementation opportunities push young people to test alcohol and drugs. The problem of alcoholism among youth has a monstrous scale. Needless to say, already every second high school student drinks alcohol regularly. The problem of drug addiction among young people is also relevant. By the way, this dependence arises not only among children from low-income families: many drug addicts are children of wealthy parents.

The size of the problem of smoking among young people is considerable. Indeed, among young people there is an erroneous prestige of smoking, which, in their opinion, looks "fashionable" and liberates.

Problems of culture of modern youth. The decline in the standard of living of young people was reflected in their cultural life. Western ideas of a consumer attitude to life are popular, which is reflected in the cult of money and fashion, the desire for material well-being, and pleasure.

In addition, there are problems of leisure activities for young people. In many cities and villages, conditions have not been created for the cultural spending of free time: there are no free pools, sports sections or interest groups. So boys and girls sit in front of a TV or computer, in the company of their peers with a cigarette and a bottle in their hands.

Spiritual impoverishment is reflected in the problem of speech culture of modern youth. The low level of education, communication on the Internet, the creation of youth subcultures contribute to the development of slang, far from the rules of the literary Russian language. Following the fashion, the young generation uses swear words, slang expressions in speech, violates language norms.

Psychological problems of youth. The psychological problems of youth are related mainly to the lack of a clear life guide.

Youth is the time when a person has to solve many important problems: choosing a profession, second half, friends, determining a life path, forming his own worldview.

Education is the activity of transmitting to new generations public historical experience, high moral standards, a creative attitude to reality, and a scientific worldview. (The scientific worldview consists of two answers to two important questions:

- What is a man and why does he live? - Depending on the person's worldview, the answers are formed. Either religion or philosophy gives answers to these questions, but not science. In a broad sense, it is a multifaceted process of constant spiritual renewal and enrichment, it is an impact on the personality of society as a whole. In the narrow sense, education is a purposeful activity designed to form a system of qualities, views and beliefs.

Thus, upbringing is a targeted formation of personality on the basis of formation:

- 1) certain relationships to objects and phenomena of the world.
- 2) worldview formation
- 3) the formation of behavior.

The basics of educating adolescents, raising children by parents, raising young people, raising sexes are unknown to most people. Indeed, the urgent problem of upbringing and education is the problem of bad manners of the adult population, those people who should show examples to children and bring up a person, and not ordinary animals, who are only interested in the comfortable existence of their own physical bodies (food, physical love, fame, wealth, power comfort).

Today, humanity needs to completely change the concept of education. The child needs to show examples of the fact that his actions affect him through society. We need to understand and educate in children ourselves the understanding that by doing things bad for other people, we create a society of suffering around us, respectively, and we ourselves suffer. The main lessons a child receives at school are the lessons of servility, because the child knows very well that if there is a good relationship with the teacher, then there will be five. If you don't line up, there will be no fives.

There are good schools, good institutions of secondary specialized and higher professional education. A good school, an educational institution is good because children and youth want to go there, they do not humiliate them there. There are brilliant teachers and teachers. There are brilliant directors of institutions who are trying to do something in the system of absolute insanity, which our education system represents. There are such people. But these are separate islets.

Ways to solve the problems of youth consist in a purposeful systematic policy of the state, not only on papers and speeches.

The authorities must truly realize that young boys and girls are the future of the country. Educational organizations are in a situation of perpetual repair (and what happens in our education is a situation of perpetual repair called "educational reform"). But nevertheless, education as the main means of social development of an individual must undergo changes depending on the needs of modern society. And with this fact it is difficult to argue.

However, modern pedagogy is extremely unstable in terms of introducing any innovations. In order to understand how successful these or other new methods and forms of training must take a long time. However, modern society cannot educate young people on outdated schemes. Therefore, the issue of innovation in education remains acute and relevant.

Today, the concept of innovation in education is seen as an update and innovation. But what is the purpose of this process? Of course, everything new that is created for the education system is used to increase the effectiveness of learning outcomes.

New approaches are required in the education of the modern rising generation. And the main reason for the question of the introduction of innovations in education is the crisis of the entire educational system. And all the innovations that are created and tested in educational institutions are designed to solve numerous problems and come up with ways to solve them. Today, we can distinguish a number of contradictions in modern education, which only worsen over time and have not yet been resolved:

- The contradiction between the standards of teaching students and their individual interests and abilities;
- the contradiction between the pace of development of science and the real capabilities of students in terms of cognition;
- contradictions between the desire for training in one specialty and the pedagogical task of the multilateral development of the individual.

The problems of innovation in education begin at the very first stage of their development and implementation. None of the authors of the latest pedagogical approaches can prove that his plan will work effectively in the educational space and also cannot motivate other authors to join his new concept. Be that as it may, any innovation is a big risk. And no one can be fully convinced that this risk is justified.

Nevertheless, attempts to introduce various innovations and improve technologies in education are ongoing.

In educational institutions, students are involved in research, creative activities, mass events, during which they learn to think logically, invent, understand and learn new things, be open

and able to express their own thoughts, be able to make decisions and help each other, formulate interests and be aware capabilities.

The role of extracurricular activities is growing, within the framework of which new prospects are created for the self-realization and creative development of each student.

Pedagogy studies the laws, principles, content, methods, forms of education, upbringing, training.

Three main objectives of the generation:

- 1) learn the experience of the previous generation
- 2) enrich and accumulate
- 3) pass on to subsequent generations.

When a generation masters the experience of the previous generation, enriches itself and accumulates its own, development and education take place.

The modern development of society requires a new education system - “innovative learning”, which would form the ability of students to projectively determine the future, responsibility for it, faith in themselves and in their professional abilities to influence this future.

The main directions of education should be a turn to a person, an appeal to his spirituality, the struggle against scientism, technocratic snobbery, and the integration of private sciences.

Moreover, the education development program should contain mechanisms to guarantee:

- unity of the federal educational space;
- open perception and understanding of the whole palette of world cultural, historical and educational experience;
- The priority of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual;
- restoration of the primary spiritual and moral ideals inherent in teaching and research.

The very essence of innovation in education lies in the search and successful application of new approaches to teaching the younger generation. Any innovations must meet the requirements of modern society and information technology. Innovation should also fall into one of four areas of distribution:

- in education;
- in training;
- in management;
- in retraining of personnel.

Thus, innovations in education should be introduced in all four of these areas. And to test their effectiveness, it's important not to be afraid to take risks. Otherwise, education runs the risk of becoming stuck in obsolete models of training and upbringing for a long time, which will reduce the interest of the younger generation in Russian educational institutions, as well as lead to a disruption in the development, upbringing and degree of education of modern youth.

In conclusion, in the words of A. Makarenko, I want to say: “Our children are our old age. Correct education is our happy old age, poor education is our future sorrow, these are our tears, this is our fault before other people, before the whole country. ” The problem of educating the younger generation is especially acute for our society. Now we all care about the conditions under which a new generation can be spiritually reborn and worthily educated.

Education occurs, first of all and most of all, in the family where the child spends most of his life. It is in the family that the fundamental principles of upbringing, training and even education are laid, on which a person relies in his subsequent life.

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