

FORMATION OF A SYSTEM OF SOCIAL VALUES AMONG FUTURE TEACHERS-EDUCATORS

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola muallif tomonidan tarbiya texnologiyalari asosida talabalarda ijtimoiy qadriyatlar tizimini shakllantirishning samaradorligini oshirish uchun yosh avlodning zamonaviy bilimlar bilan qurollantirish, ularning istiqbolli tashabbuslarini qo'llab-quvvatlash, madaniy saviyasini zamon talabi darajasiga ko'tarish, yoshlar iste'dodini yuzaga chiqarishda fan-texnika yutuqlaridan foydalanish lozimligi yoritib berilgan.

Калит сўзлар

tarbiya, texnologiya, ijtimoiy qadriyat, tizim, shakllantirish, samaradorlik, yosh avlod, zamonaviy bilim, istiqbolli tashabbus, qo'llab-quvvatlash, madaniy saviya, zamon, yoshlar iste'dodi, fan-texnika, foydalanish.

Аннотация

В целях повышения эффективности формирования системы социальных ценностей у обучающихся на основе образовательных технологий в данной статье ставится задача вооружит молодое поколение современными знаниями, поддержат их перспективные инициативы, поднят их культурный уровень до уровня современного. требованиям, исползоват научно-технические достижения в раскрытии талантов молодежи, необходимост их исползования разъясняется.

Ключевые слова

образование, технология, социальная ценност, система, формирование, эффективность, молодое поколение, современные знания, перспективная инициатива, поддержка, культурный уровень, время, талант молодежи, наука и техника, использование.

Abstract

In order to increase the effectiveness of the formation of the system of social values in students based on educational technologies, this article aims to arm the

young generation with modern knowledge, support their promising initiatives, raise their cultural level to the level of modern requirements, and use scientific and technical achievements in bringing out the talents of young people. the need to use it is explained.

Key words

education, technology, social value, system, formation, effectiveness, young generation, modern knowledge, perspective initiative, support, cultural level, time, talent youth, science and technology, use.

Perfect upbringing is the key to a prosperous life. As we all know, the upbringing of the younger generation has been important and relevant at all times, and it has not lost its power even now. But in the 21st century in which we live, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and life. "The more perfect the upbringing, the happier the people live", the sages who did not say for nothing. It is absolutely impossible to allow a gap to arise in this matter so that upbringing is perfect in the current shaky period-says our Honorable President Sh.M.Mirziyoev.

Therefore, consistent reforms carried out in our country, 5 important initiatives of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in the education of young people related to social and spiritual and educational spheres, the rapid development of Science, Technology and technology, the opening of branches and faculties of higher educational institutions of foreign countries, the ability to take responsibility for the prospect of, in addition to educating ambitious young people, with the correct orientation of the initiatives of future teachers of pedagogical higher education institutions, changes are also being made to the content of education in order to introduce and develop new literature on the formation of a system of social values in students on the basis of educational technologies. Technology of upbringing is a concept that interacts with any pedagogical system – with scientific problems. However, if the scientific problem represents goals such as giving knowledge to the educator, improving his scientific thinking and forming skills and competencies, then the technology of upbringing will help the teacher to correctly direct the guidance of educating students and the means of achieving them.

Technology of upbringing as a scientific problem aimed at upbringing implies the improvement of all human qualities necessary and inherent in a perfect person in order to form a system of social values in students on the basis of educational technologies on the basis of continuous education under certain conditions, which is relevant with the peculiarities of the content of Education.

On the issue of approach in terms of the formation of a system of social values in students on the basis of educational technologies, scientific discussion and debate continues between scientists and specialists from all over the world.

Ancient Western philosophers also interpreted value in different ways. Those who understood the concepts of beautiful and ugly, good and bad, happiness and misfortune, belonging to value, in different times and in the imagination of different people. They tried to formulate the main axiological issues: is there higher happiness? What is the meaning of human life? What is the truth? What is love and what is separation? What is beauty? They have identified contradictions in the nature of values: beautiful things can start a person to a crime; a beautiful word can express negative-looking content; external beauty is spiritual poverty.

According to the ancient Greek philosopher Heraclitus, cognition is based on cognition, but wisdom is achieved only through thinking.

Democritus is the measure of all things, as a supreme value, understands not any person, but only a wise one. He argues that emotional perception is reflected as the primary source of knowledge, not denying Heraclitus' opinion. However, in his opinion, emotional perception gives "Dark" knowledge of things-phenomena. Understanding the essence of the world makes it possible to acquire truthful knowledge with the help of thinking. This does not detract from the role of sensory perception. On the contrary, Democritus justifies the harmony with the nature of the child in upbringing, the need to take into account his interests, the futility of punishment.

Democritus's theory of the atom also sums up a number of educational values in itself. For example, these include thoughts about the formation of a constant habit of work, the formation of a positive motivation to study on the basis of persuasion, the search for truth, the liberation of the soul from fear, the formation of passion.

Socrates also views the human movement aimed at achieving reality as a value.

Plato was one of the first to substantiate the educational system from a philosophical point of view, emphasizing the need for state education for this. In his teaching on education, including the state, he distinguishes between the mind-based world of ideas; the state (society, polis); the individ, The Thinker, the abiding by the laws of the state.

Plato developed the first valuable classification, which reflects the essence of high goodness. Goodness in itself reflects the connection with Measure, moderation, time.

These values are located at the top of the progress ladder. In second place, Plato puts beauty and perfection; after them reason and thought; then - the pleasure of the soul, which calls for perception and knowledge. A "high beauty" settles on the last syllable.

Today, a lot of attention is paid to the development of the educational sphere in our Republic. State programs for the reform of this sphere are being adopted and successfully implemented. Currently, educational institutions in our republic require replenishment with equipment produced on the basis of the latest achievements of Science and technology, the introduction of modern production technologies, the provision of highly qualified specialists in the labor market¹.

Since the task set before us is the formation of a system of social values in students on the basis of educational technologies, this is called pedagogical activity or enlightenment. "Enlightenment is the art of managing the will of the educator in the desired direction," Abu Nasr Farabi¹. In order for us to masterfully carry out our pedagogical practice, we need to know well the content and essence of pedagogical science and what kind of being a person himself is, considered the object of our labor activity.

Pedagogy has been formed and developed in the structure of philosophy throughout the historical development of mankind. In the second half of the 16th and early 17th centuries, with the work of Yan Amos Kamensky and others, pedagogy began to break away from philosophy as an independent science. This process continues to this day. In many foreign countries, even now it is in the composition of philosophy. This is due to the fact that philosophy and pedagogy have a lot in common and the bond that connects it. While Chunoichi, philosophy is a science that studies the worldview (ontology section), pedagogy is the field of human activity that shapes the worldview. Alternatively, if philosophy studies Man and society (Department of Axiology), pedagogy teaches each person, creating conditions for the development of society to be positive.

I have to say that it is forbidden to carry out educational activities at the ends of the hands, in a hurry. It will be necessary to do it only with the whole body, skillfully, employing all the intelligence and knowledge it has. So is the difference between these activities and those of other types. Because the shortcomings and mistakes made in other types of labor activities either cause material or moral harm to the person himself, or to someone else, or to the labor community, mistakes and shortcomings made in education have a negative effect on the development of people, especially the younger generation, and have an opposite effect on the progress of the whole society for several decades.

A number of our great thinkers have made a worthy contribution to the science of pedagogy, leaving their precious thoughts in the effective organization of educational activities and have not lost their value even today.

In Imam al-Bukhari's views on upbringing, ignorance is condemned as a fatal tragedy to a person. Calling on people to be truthful, to keep the promise, he shows that the hypocrite has three signs, which he says are: lying, not fulfilling the promise, and tricking the trust. He believes that a person's strength is not in physical pahlavon, but in the fact that when he gets angry, he can feel full. Moral views are central to Imam al-Bukhari's teaching and teaching. He assures that a lot of laughter without a place with a loud sound is a trait that hurts the hearts of others. To be pleasant and reverent to the people, to be his love is beautiful morality, he considers alloma. In the works of The Thinker, a special emphasis is placed on the need to be sympathetic to the minor, respect for the adult.

Abu Isa at-Termisi, from the folk proverb "A healthy body will have health", calls for health from a young age, not to waste time: "I have two things, many do not appreciate them: one is health, the other is Leisure". Among the Hadith collected by Abu Isa at-Termisi, it is promoted to educate children in the spirit of morality, respect for the dead.

The development of socio-philosophical thought of the last century is associated with the name of The Thinker Abu Nasr Farabi, whose doctrine of human perfection is of great importance in the field of Education. Farabi saw that the main task of education is to educate a mature person who can meet the requirements of society and serve for this society, and developed a specific criterion of upbringing.

After Farabi, Ibn Sina, Beruniy, Makhmud Qoshgariy, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Kaykovus, Umar Khayyam and others reflected on the social qualities achieved at the end of the upbringing.

The great thinker Alisher Navoi in his fiction created perfect human images and expressed his thoughts on education, while in his educational works everyone should be intelligent, moral, knowledgeable, intelligent, wise, pure, calm, patient, fair, courageous, humble, brave and courageous.

Along with the above points, at the scale of our Republic, currently, research on the formation of a system of social values in students on the basis of educational technologies serves in the training of competitive personnel.

On the research of scientific and theoretical and practical problems of the formation of a system of social values in students on the basis of educational technologies

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A.Q.Munavvarov, K.Khoshimov, F.R.Yuzlikaev, O.Musurmonova, M.Quranov, S.Nishanova, J.Khasanboev, N.M.Egamberdieva, N.X.Rakhmankulova, R.Mavlonova, B.X.Pedagogical scientists such as khodzhaev have carried out a number of scientific works.

In conclusion, it is worth saying that the analysis of the literature shows that certain problems arising in exchange for new laws and regulations, requirements that are coming as a result of the improvement and development of our society confirm the need to reveal the essence of this article and form a system of social values in students on the basis of educational technologies.

Therefore, in order to increase the effectiveness of education and upbringing in all branches of educational institutions, it is envisaged to arm the younger generation with modern knowledge, support their promising initiatives, raise their cultural level to the level of modern demand, use the achievements of Science and technology in bringing youth talent to the surface.

In particular, it is necessary to achieve that each teacher is able to study in depth information on his subject and the education of young people and apply them in his pedagogical activities. To do this, it is advisable to form the skills of the productive use of new pedagogical and information technologies, harmonizing theory and practice in communicating the basics of science to young people.

The introduction of modern information technologies in the educational system provides for the formation of a system of social values in students on the basis of educational technologies, deep assimilation of the studied science, expansion of their independent activities, individualization of the educational process on the basis of the introduction of interactive methods, humanization, achievement of differentiation, interest in obtaining knowledge in students on

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