



A Comprehensive Social Pedagogical Approach to Solving the Problems of Education, Upbringing, Development

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Abstract: It is known that each science is distinguished by a system of knowledge based on the subject of study of this science. The knowledge system of science is reflected in its concepts and categories. Concept-reality occurs in the process of knowing the universe. Because reality is variable, concepts also tend to change and evolve dynamically. In other words, concepts change depending on historical situation and living conditions.

Key words: pride, conscience, personality, spiritual and moral values, Individuality, advanced Uzbek pedagogical idea

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the development of any science, concepts are grouped into science categories. Science categories are major theoretical and practical applications in this science concepts. The main categories of social pedagogy are social pedagogical activity, social education and social upbringing. Socio-pedagogical activity is a pedagogical department that reflects the processes of professional activity of teachers, focused on social development and the development of the younger generation at a certain stage of social development. Such activities are aimed at helping to adapt to life in a social environment and the specifics of its activities. Socio-pedagogical activities are carried out by teachers who help children assimilate social and cultural experiences, adapt to community life, self-awareness and self-affirmation. Their activities are focused on a specific end result - the social adaptation of the individual and his effective development. Socio-pedagogical activity is purposeful and person-centered. Adaptation to the social environment is effective if the individual characteristics of the individual child, the characteristics of his development, the peculiarities of the perception of external factors that directly affect the process of socialization are taken into account.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Carrying out preventive measures to prevent the loss of ability to adapt to life in society. An individual may lose the ability to interact with society and its members, unable to adapt to new conditions of social development. The development of such phenomena should not be allowed, as they lead to negative consequences not only for the individual, but for society as a whole; Measures for the formation and development of the younger generation, to help increase their level of socialization; Carrying out socio-educational work with families. Assisting families in social adjustment, resolving problems that have been disrupted for a variety of reasons; Working with

complex objects: orphans, children with disabilities, social adolescents, individuals with deviant behaviors, and arginal groups; Conducting socio-cultural rehabilitation of citizens with mental, physical, social formation and development problems.

Social education (teaching) - a purposeful process of imparting social knowledge, the formation of social skills and abilities that contribute to the socialization of the child is called social education (teaching). In the process of socialization, the child acquires a lot of knowledge about society, social relations, social status and places, norms and rules of behavior. She also acquires a variety of skills and abilities that help her integrate and integrate into society.

If a normal child (physically and mentally healthy) is born in a normal family, then its physical, mental and social formation takes place according to certain laws. The child first masters the physical space in which he learns to find his way: crawling, sitting, walking, running, and so on. Then he narrows the street. The child separates close people (father, mother, brothers), learns to own his name, begins to respond to it, the child develops social preferences, feelings, social experiences. Speech plays an important role in a child's social development. Everything in the treasury of the people's spirit is thrown into the child's heart with the help of language. The history, character, customs and traditions of the people are preserved in the language. By mastering the language, the child also acquires folk culture, social experiences and social traditions. Most importantly, a child's social development takes place in games. With the help of games, children get acquainted with different social roles, parents play.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is known that external factors such as environmental, atmospheric and water pollution also have a negative impact on child development. As a result, the number of children born with physical disabilities is increasing. It is extremely difficult for such children to communicate and function with others. That is why new teaching methods are being introduced for them. These techniques help them catch up with their peers in development. Special educators deal with children with disabilities. These children face serious problems when interacting with their peers. This makes it somewhat difficult for them to integrate into society. Therefore, the main purpose of social pedagogical work with such children is to open the child to the channels of communication with the outside world.

If a child is born with physical and mental disabilities, it is much more difficult to master the social experience. If such a child is born into a normal family, then the child's social recovery is often the responsibility of parents who are not ready for it. It is different if the child is brought up outside the environment he or she needs, such as in an orphanage and then in an orphanage. In this case, some social roles will not be assimilated naturally; father, mother, brothers, other relatives. In such cases, there should be special methodologies and technologies that allow children to form certain knowledge and skills, to assimilate social experience with them and to integrate them into society. In the process of teaching in school, the child first acquires academic knowledge. But at the same time it must possess certain social knowledge, skills and abilities that ensure more successful assimilation of social norms, guidelines, values, roles. The goal-oriented process of imparting social knowledge and forming social skills and abilities that help a child socialize is called social learning.

4. CONCLUSION

In short, this social environment is gradually assimilated by the child. If a child develops after birth, mainly in the family, its further development takes place in different environments, preschools, schools, out-of-school educational institutions, various recreational facilities. As the child grows, the area of his social environment expands. The more environments a child masters,

the more he or she will try to occupy a wider circle area. The child always tries to find an environment that is comfortable for him, understands him well and treats him with respect. So it can move from one environment to another. The environment is important in the child's socialization process and social experience.

The concept of environment is the object of study of sociologists, psychologists, educators of various disciplines. They study the creative potential of the environment and its impact on the formation and development of the child.

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