

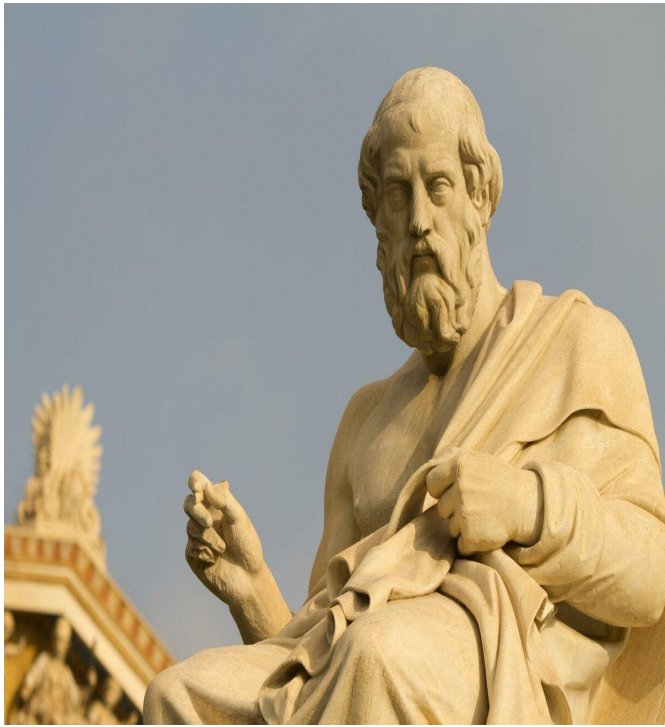
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Pedagogy as a science. Object, subject, functions and tasks of pedagogy



- Pedagogical knowledge is among the oldest. It was born together with human society, when there was a need to pass on to new generations the hard-won experience of survival. Pedagogical knowledge was recorded in everyday norms-beliefs, requirements. Then gradually developed traditions, traditions, customs that reflect the experience necessary for the transfer of youth. For centuries, the process of transferring experience





- The development of the pedagogical process takes place in schools of the Ancient world (Sumerian "tablet houses", ancient Egyptian schools of scribes, etc.). Numerous sources testify to the great importance of the pedagogical process in the ancient world. In Ancient Greece, questions of education and upbringing became part of ethics, a branch of philosophy that studies the interaction of man and society. These

- Teaching practice and pedagogical ideas continue to develop, however, until the seventeenth century, the pedagogical knowledge remains a part of philosophy. As a special science, pedagogy was first isolated from the system of philosophical knowledge by Francis Bacon, and the founder of scientific pedagogy is considered to be Jan Amos Komensky, who formulated the first laws of teaching and education in the famous work "the Great didactics" (1632). The development of pedagogy accelerated in the XVIII century, especially



- The object of pedagogy is the phenomena of reality that determine the development of the human individual in his interaction with the world.
- The subject of pedagogy is education as a real pedagogical process, purposefully organized in special social institutions (for example: in the family, in educational and cultural institutions).



- Like any science, pedagogy performs certain functions and solves a number of urgent problems for humanity. The main functions of pedagogical science include the following: - General theoretical, consisting in the theoretical analysis of the laws of the pedagogical process (description and explanation of pedagogical phenomena and processes, identification of their causes, General laws, conditions of their existence, functioning and development); - prognostic, which consists in a reasonable prediction of the development of pedagogical reality; - practical (transformative, applied), which

Main tasks of pedagogy:



- - identify patterns of education, patterns, manifested in the relationship of education and training in a holistic educational process, as well as the laws of education management; - study and generalization of pedagogical practice, experience of pedagogical activity; - development of new ways and means of training, education, and management of educational structures; - forecasting the development of education in the near and distant future; - introduction of the results of

Structure of pedagogical science

- The first stage is the accumulation of knowledge and experience in their practical application. Scientific knowledge expands, adding new established facts. However, the structure of science has not yet been defined, the methodology of scientific research has not been developed, and key links between established facts have not been identified. Therefore, scientific knowledge eventually becomes cumbersome, inconvenient for practical use, reliable information in it side by side with erroneous conclusions.

- The second stage involves identifying patterns, formulating General laws and principles, and developing a scientific methodology. Knowledge of the General laws that govern the phenomena and processes under study allows you to "collapse" scientific knowledge, makes science more accessible to understanding and repeatedly increases the possibilities of its application. For example, knowing one General law that explains



- The third stage is characterized by the emergence of branches within science, merging them with related branches of other Sciences, or separating independent Sciences from it. This occurs when a huge amount of scientific knowledge has been accumulated and indicates that scientific knowledge no longer fits within the previously established framework of this science. Modern pedagogy is at the third stage of its development. Today, it actually represents a system of pedagogical Sciences, United by a common subject of

research

- Social pedagogy develops problems of the influence of society on the formation and development of personality. It includes the following industries: - family pedagogy that deals with issues of education in the family; - pedagogy of labor collectives; - penitentiary (correctional) pedagogy, which includes the problems of education and re-education of



- Correctional (special) pedagogy studies the education and upbringing of children with physical and psychophysiological developmental disabilities. In its structure there are traditionally...
- - defectology (studies issues of education and upbringing of children with mental retardation); - speech therapy or speech therapy (correction of speech defects); - sign language education (education of the deaf and hard of hearing)
- ; - tiflopedagogics (education of visually impaired and blind children); -
- Oligophrenopedagogics (education of the mentally retarded)

Ethnopedagogics explores the experience of popular education. Comparative pedagogy studies education in different countries of the world, compares it and highlights its content and organizational features. Private (subject) methods deal with the teaching of individual academic disciplines. So, modern pedagogy has a branched structure, due to the large amount of accumulated knowledge and a variety of connections with other Sciences, with different needs of the individual and

- Categories of pedagogy are concepts that define the main phenomena and processes studied by pedagogical science.
- Among scientists, there is no doubt that the following concepts should be assigned to the categories of pedagogy: training, upbringing, and education. Often they are added to the formation of personality. Along with the formation, many attribute the development and socialization of the individual to the categories of pedagogy. Finally, among the categories of pedagogy, you can find basic concepts that are unique to pedagogical science: the pedagogical process, the pedagogical system, and

Let's define the essence of
these concepts.

Education

- 1) the impact of society on the individual;
- 2) the social process of transmitting historical and cultural experience from generation to generation;
- 3) the process of specially organized interaction between teachers and students to implement educational goals and objectives that reflect the basic requirements of society.

- Training is a joint purposeful activity of the teacher and students, during which students acquire scientific knowledge and practical experience of their application.
- Education – 1) the process that combines the education and training of a person; 2) the result of this process; 3) a complex system of interactions between people and material resources that provides training, education and development of the individual;
- 4) the value created by mankind for the development of man and society.

Formation of personality – giving form, a certain completeness, harmony of all

the process of improving existing qualities and acquiring new properties, changing qualities from simple to complex, from lower to higher. In relation to a person, development can mean:

- 1) comprehensive development of a person as an individual;
- 2) physical development, the formation of a physically healthy and viable person, the development of his strength, agility, endurance, etc.;
- 3) development of mental processes (perception, memory, thinking, imagination, etc.);
- 4) the development of the personality as a complex, individual system of the inner world

- Socialization of a person is the process of interaction of a person with the social environment, as a result of which a person learns the norms and rules of behavior, cultural values accepted in the society to which he belongs. In other words, socialization is the process of entering a person into society, "embedding" a person in the system of social relations. And here, too, there are several ways to interpret the concept, because in society, a person must be able to adapt to social conditions, but it is also important to be able to use the resources of social relations to realize their

- Pedagogical process – specially organized interaction of teachers and pupils for the purpose of education and development of the personality of pupils. The pedagogical system is a socially determined integrity of the participants of the pedagogical process, interacting with each other, with the environment and its spiritual and material values, aimed at the formation and development of the individual. Pedagogical activity is a special sphere of activity aimed at transmitting to the new generation of mankind the experience accumulated by previous generations. Pedagogical activity is the management of the pupil's activity and the

thank you for your attention