

Topical Issues of Pedagogical Activity and its Effective Organization

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Annotation: This article analyzes the current issues of pedagogical activity and its effective organization. In the article, the author discusses the specific content and effectiveness of pedagogical activities.

Key words: pedagogical activity, efficiency, upbringing and education, person-centered education, pedagogy

Educational activity is an activity that provides relationships that arise between people in the transfer of spiritual and practical experience. Pedagogical activity consists of two types: scientific and practical.

The adult generation of citizens always strives to pass on to the younger generation the accumulated spiritual and practical experience of mankind - culture, so that society can be preserved and developed. Therefore, a person who owns culture is one of the main goals of society. To achieve this goal, a special activity is organized in society - pedagogical.

But it is impossible to convey the whole culture through pedagogical activity. For this activity, a necessary and obligatory part of the culture is selected for mastering, representing a certain set of spiritual and practical experience in the form of knowledge and skills to use them, in the form of the highest moral qualities. The person who owns this part of the culture is the goal of pedagogical activity. The result of the completed pedagogical activity should be a person who has mastered this part of the culture.

A socially educated person with a pedagogical (professional) education can carry out pedagogical activities. The subject of pedagogical activity is the entire part of the culture selected and intended for transmission to the younger generation, the special processing of which allows to achieve the set goal.

Pedagogical activity

The means by which pedagogical activity is carried out are, first of all, natural properties and qualities that belong to man: sense organs and musculoskeletal system; social qualities (the ability to understand, understand, use knowledge and skills); as well as aids: various kinds of tools, including books, writing utensils, etc.

Pedagogical activity is carried out by a set of actions leading to a result corresponding to the goal. This set represents two types of pedagogical activity: scientific and practical.

Scientific pedagogical activity is a type of pedagogical activity, the purpose of which is to obtain new knowledge about the pedagogical relations between adults and children and the forms of their development. Scientific pedagogical activity consists of two types: theoretical and experimental.

Scientific activity studies the entire set of relations arising in the pedagogical sphere, and develops recommendations, norms and forms of scientific organization of practical activity.

Practical pedagogical activity is a type of pedagogical activity, the purpose of which is to transfer a necessary part of the culture and experience of the older generation to the younger.

In practical pedagogical activity, the transfer of culture (experience) to the younger generation takes place.

Practical pedagogical activity consists of two types: educational and educational [1].

pedagogical activity is a type of activity and, therefore, has all the components of an activity. We only have to highlight the signs (features) of the components that will distinguish the type of pedagogical activity from other types.

Let us define, first of all, the goal for the sake of which the pedagogical activity is carried out. The adult generation of citizens always strives to pass on to the younger generation the accumulated spiritual and practical experience of mankind - culture, so that society can be preserved and developed. Therefore, a person who owns culture is one of the main goals of society. To achieve this goal, a special activity is organized in society - pedagogical.

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The next component of pedagogical activity should be a set of actions, the implementation of which should lead to a result corresponding to the goal. When trying to isolate these actions, it turns out that the component of activity - a set of actions - represents two types of activity that can be attributed or called pedagogical: scientific and practical. Scientific activity studies the entire set of relations arising in the pedagogical sphere, and develops recommendations, norms and forms of scientific organization of practical activity. In practical pedagogical activity, the transfer of culture (experience) to the younger generation takes place.

Thus, the set of actions that must be performed pedagogical activity turns out to be not a set of actions, but two types of activity. Each of these types of pedagogical activity has its own characteristics of the components of activity that distinguish them from each other, but they do not go beyond the characteristics of the pedagogical sphere. Practical teaching activities also represent two types of activities.

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