

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DISCRIMINATORY APPROACH ON THE MOBILE AND FLEXIBLE CHARACTERISTICS OF LEARNERS AND THE FACT THAT IT IS A FACTOR OF LOW LEARNING

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Abstract

In this article, the existing discriminatory approach in the education system and its negative impact on students are analyzed as psychological aspects, negative consequences in the preparation of mobile individuals, pedagogical-psychological factors that cause existing problems in the life of society, and social pedagogical-psychological proposals scientific opinions are expressed.

Keywords: education, flexibility, discrimination, mobile, student, teacher, educational institution, psychological mechanism, sphere of influence, motivation, innovation.

Аннотация:

В данной статье существующий дискриминационный подход в системе образования и его негативное влияние на обучающихся анализируются как психологические аспекты, негативные последствия в подготовке мобильных личностей, педагогико-психологические факторы, вызывающие существующие проблемы в жизни общества, и высказываются социально-педагогические и психологические предложения, научные мнения.

Ключевые слова: образование, гибкость, дискриминация, мобильность, ученик, преподаватель, образовательное учреждение, психологический механизм, сфера влияния, мотивация, инновации.

Introduction

As in all times, the notion that a healthy psychological climate prevails in every part and sphere of society is inappropriate. The reason is that, apart from the conflict of interests, which causes internal conflicts, an impartial and sincere relationship has not been established correctly. In most cases, the human psyche and its sensitivity are not taken into account in the interaction. As a result, the psychological traumas of our behavior and attitude, its negative consequences



have always been ignored and remain. Scientific research of such issues, development of socio-psychological programs related to prevention and elimination mechanisms, and practical implementation are becoming more and more important today. From this point of view, the relevance of the subject that we are analyzing and expressing a scientific response is one of the issues that are currently waiting for a social solution for the life of society. The need for new approaches to the in-depth study of some aspects of the traditional foundations in the activities and interactions of individuals in the life of society, as well as a mobile and flexible response mechanism that meets psychological and spiritual needs.

This researched discriminatory approach, i.e. discrimination and segregation, leads to the violation of the rights and freedoms of citizens, degrades the dignity and worth of people, manifests itself in various forms, in particular, during study and employment, education it is manifested during receiving and work activities, etc. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, states that "Education should be aimed at the comprehensive development of the human personality, increasing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" and progressive ideas were put forward. lib, the principle of non-discrimination in human society and the issue of strengthening the right of every person to education by each country based on its main laws [2].

It can be understood that the goal is to establish a strong civil society in the world as a goal for all countries. For B, first of all, they should implement education and training from a humanistic point of view, realizing that each person is responsible for its full implementation in society. In the issue of discrimination in Kshilik society, it is necessary for all spheres to make the psychological mechanisms of their vital and humanitarian activities, actions and relationships based on the principle of humanitarianism an integral part of education. Issues related to discrimination in the education system and combating them were discussed within the UN and special documents were adopted. According to Article 1 of the Convention adopted by the UN on December 14, 1960, "discrimination" is "any other act that has the purpose or effect of destroying or impairing relations on account of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or educational status." there is talk about preventing discrimination in matters such as beliefs, national or social origin, economic status or birth, education[3].

It should be noted that this Convention clearly defines the access to education, the level and quality of education, and the conditions for its implementation. Also, in order to eliminate or prevent discrimination, a number of tasks have been assigned to the UN member states, which include:

- cancellation of all administrative orders and termination of discriminatory administrative practices in the field of education;
- elimination of existing discrimination in the process of admission of students to educational institutions and taking necessary measures in this regard;
- to ensure equality of tuition fees, scholarships and any other assistance to students who are citizens of a certain country by the state administration;
- to prevent differences in the treatment of students regarding the necessary permits and privileges;



- creating legal conditions to continue studying abroad, regardless of educational success and needs, etc. [2].

I.Ya. Kiselev's scientific comments on the discriminatory approach are important, he says: - discrimination degrades the human dignity of workers, destroys their consciousness, creates tension in the field of labor relations, feeds the hostility of some groups towards others, social does not correspond to the requirements and rules of order of healthy relations, it even creates instability on a global scale and threatens socio-political stability [7].

The discriminatory approach includes all spheres of society, and it is appropriate to study the dynamic processes of this issue from a scientific point of view. In particular, in the field of education, this issue should be comprehensively and deeply researched. In order to prevent discrimination in education, the teacher himself must have professional knowledge and skills in his field. S.S. Mutsinov, who put forward scientific views and theoretical opinions in this regard, puts forward the following opinions - comments: The professional skill of the teacher is determined not only by the general pedagogical culture, but also by the level of formation of didactic, communicative, emotional abilities and development of creative potential. Professors working at all levels of the educational system must constantly improve their professional knowledge and skills and engage in scientific research. Also, every professor-teacher should have high psychological-pedagogical knowledge and pedagogical skills, critical analysis and professional self-improvement, and possess pedagogical culture[1].

It should be emphasized that in the educational process, each participant (teacher, student, student) should behave appropriately, feel that he belongs to the intelligentsia of society, be an example to others, internal order, discipline, manners must obey the rules of ethics and laws. Forgetting or not following the rules of this procedure is one of the factors that creates the current conflicting and discriminatory situation in the educational system. It should be noted that today in some educational systems of our country, direct or indirect discriminatory situations in the field of education can be observed. This process is one of the socio-psychological problems that serve to lower the quality of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism and training specialist personnel. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the factors that cause such problems and eliminate them in time. It is necessary to develop, actively introduce modern scientific methods of organizing the educational process, as well as technical training manuals, to increase the ethics of teachers and to turn the principle of tolerance into the professional competence of all specialists working in the educational system. .

In conclusion, it is appropriate to increase the requirements for students to study with a high level of discipline, devotion to duty and responsibility, and conscientious completion of educational tasks. Eliminating the discriminatory approach in the educational system of our society requires the following:

- information such as "child of an incomplete family", "child of a troubled family", "internally registered" in the educational system (all children receiving education from teachers working in some educational institutions this information is open for students) to be informed within the framework of authorized persons and organizations;
- to ensure the fulfillment of the legal obligation and moral duty of students in all educational institutions;



- to ensure equal higher education and the necessary conditions for its implementation in all educational institutions;
- resolutely not to discriminate against the teaching profession and interfere with its activity without the law;
- taking measures within the framework of the law in order to take measures within the framework of the law for the education of the student (in schools) and the teacher's education and interference with the educational process;
- organization of free time for teachers working in the educational system to improve their target qualifications, to create a fair approach to scientific and pedagogical work, and to create textbooks and training manuals;
- full introduction of modern technical means (computer technologies and other electronic equipment) into the educational process of all educational systems;
- fair implementation of the measures developed to improve the quality of education;
- encouraging authors of educational and methodical programs and ideas related to the training of modern personnel in the educational system to entrust themselves with leadership and motivation;
- development and implementation of a fair criterion for encouraging the scientific projects that are being carried out in order to illuminate the current problems of our time related to education and their elimination;
- to create the most favorable conditions for professors and teachers to effectively organize education and perform professional duties;
- coordination of the mechanism of mobile and flexible attitude in the educational system with innovative factors;
- to create and put into practice a modern model of ensuring the integration of pedagogical and psychological factors free from discriminatory factors, affecting the processes of mobile personnel training necessary for all fields in the future.

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