

## **THE PEDAGOGICAL VIEWS OF IOGENE HENRIKH PESLALOTS AND THE PLACE OF PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY TODAY**

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### **Annotation**

In the article, the great scientist Pestalozzi's contributions to the field of pedagogy, his works on the field of education and pedagogy and his scientific views are written. In addition, the efforts made to save the people from tyranny are discussed.

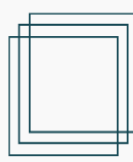
**Keywords:** Kant's philosophy, elementary educational theory, worldview, Pestalozzi's didactics, spiritual, activity, observation, school, physical and activity, discovery, philosophical view, method.

### **Introduction**

"It depends on the teacher to develop the personality of the child in all aspects." Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, the author of these words, a scientist who made a great contribution to the field of pedagogy, was born in 1746 in the city of Stürich, Switzerland, in the family of a doctor. First, after finishing primary and secondary school, he continues his studies at a prestigious educational institution. Pestalozzi's worldview was formed by improving the condition of working people, observing them and studying the ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Pestalozzi believed in improving the condition of the oppressed population suffering from hard work only by making them educated and changing their worldviews, and this slogan became his dream[5].

### **Analysis and Results**

In 1769, he began his social experiment. He borrows money and buys a place on the nearby land and names it "Neygof" that is (new fortress). The main purpose of buying the land was to create a model farm for the farmers who are not familiar with the agricultural work around them. But due to lack of experience, the farm is in crisis. But Pestalozzi does not give up easily and starts looking for other ways for the benefit of the people. In 1774, he founded "Neygof" (Poor Institution) and collected about 50 orphans and children in need of protection in this institution. According to Pestalozzi, the money earned by these children should cover the cost of the orphanage. The children who were brought up in the orphanage worked in the fields and wove fabrics on the looms[6]. Pestalozzi himself taught children. The institution established by Pestalozzi provided for the education of many orphaned children so that they would be engaged in some kind of profession. In this way, the future of many children will change for the better, the establishment of this institution will not only improve the development of those children, but also the

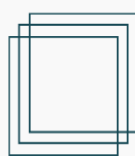


entire society, change the worldview, and the attitude to science will begin to change in the population class of the society[7].

Pestalozzi's experience in Neuhof made a great contribution to the field of pedagogy. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funds, the orphanage will be closed, but this incident will not deter Pestalozzi from his great goal. "I accompanied them alone from morning till night!" My hands were in his hands and my eyes were in their eyes. When they cried, I cried too, when they laughed, I laughed, I ate what they ate and drank what they drank[25]. I had no other thoughts, no friend, no servant." Pestalozzi was trying to get his people back on their feet, he thought that it was possible to change the lives of working people by educating them[8]. Pestalozzi emphasizes that all people should have the right to education and that schools are one of the important means of social change in society. At the beginning of the 19th century, Pestalozzi wrote such works as "How Gertrude Teaches Her Children", "Mother's Book or a Guide for Mothers on How to Teach Their Children to Observe and Speak", "An Alphabet of Observation or a Guide to Measuring". These books describe new methods of primary education. Pestalozzi's dualism developed under the influence of Kant's philosophy. Pestalozzi begins with the observation of knowledge, senses, and through the processing of imagination, it rises to the level of ideas. Although the ideas are not clear, he put forward the views that content exists in the human mind as a formative force and tried to apply it in practice. According to him, the philosophical ideas such as "Eyes want to see, ears want to hear, legs want to walk, hands want to hold, mind wants to think" were applied in his life program[9].

The creator himself created man from the first day of his birth to strive for physical and spiritual activity, and he was constantly searching and trying to reach the people's minds with the idea that education helps to realize this desire[10].

Another important discovery of Pestalozzi is the establishment of the first public schools in Switzerland[24]. According to him, the purpose of the public school was not to give children a shallow level of knowledge that they would later forget, but not to be indifferent to the attitudes and situations around them, to lead a reasonable life, to educate them into capable people and to grow them into perfect individuals. The main task of Pestalozzi's promotion of such ideas was to reorganize the society in order to free the oppressed people, and to build a democratic society, to increase the number of scientists, to educate young people with a level of skill and thirst for knowledge, and perfect individuals in the country[11]. He believed that it is possible to achieve the development of the country only by fulfilling these tasks, and to organize a fast-growing society with competent people. He worked with such lofty goals and of course faced difficulties in the process of their implementation, but he did not give up his goals, that is why we still study his philosophy, his views and teachings on science[23]. Pestalozzi did such great things in the West, but in the East we have grandfathers who can be proud of us. For



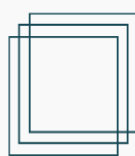
example: Abdulla Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov are among them.

Our Honorable First President Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov says: "We are proud of our ancestors, but today it is not enough to be proud, we must try to be a generation worthy of them." German scientist Herler: "The East is the teacher of Europe", this saying is certainly not in vain[12]. Pestalozzi is also considered one of the great pedagogic scientists who died for the betterment of his country and people's lifestyle. Because he was so enthusiastic and a master of his profession, his pedagogical views and immortal works are still being read and studied[13].

### **Conclusion**

Pestalozzi believes that the main task of education is to grow all the natural forces and abilities of a person in harmony with each other, and to grow them in harmony with each other in every way[22]. He created the theory of elementary education, which helped to develop the public school in the 19th century. During his career, Pestalozzi paid more attention to the field of education, because he knew well that knowing how to build the future is connected with how to educate today's youth. Raising a child starts from the moment he is born, Pestalozzi says[14]. That is, he says, "The hour a child is born is the first hour of education." The task of the original pedagogy is the method of arming the mother with various educational tools. Of course, as the child receives his initial education from this family, is formed from the family circle and becomes socialized, the education in this family determines his whole life[21]. Because Abu Raykhan Beruni emphasizes 3 main elements in the development of a child, these three elements are the main means for the development of his formation, that is, these are: 1) heredity 2) social environment 3) education these three means are the main source for a child. Pestalozzi also emphasized the importance of education and its social meaning. Pestalozzi says that the house of parents is a school of morality. The child's love for the mother gradually appears for other members of the family. This is also one of the factors affecting child education[15].

And the love for other members of the family will eventually lead to the child being active in social relations. It is also emphasized that no matter what kind of upbringing a child has in the process of taking the first step into the social environment, it is strongly condemned to set restrictions and scare the child with something, because a child who is limited from everything will not express his views on the process in the future, creativity will fade[16]. Fear of something causes the child to become timid and overly timid. Can we expect a child who grew up in such an unhealthy environment to be a perfect person or to be a leader, and the indifference of such persons towards the society by themselves leads to an increase in the number of illiterates in the society.



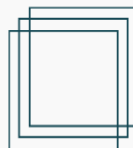
Our Honorable First President Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov in the century "High spirituality is an invincible power" says: "Don't be afraid of a bad person, he can kill you, but don't be afraid of a good person either, he can betray you, but be afraid of an indifferent person, he will never Isn't it proof of the pure meaning thoughts that "doing nothing will cause the society to live and die"[17].

That's why Pestalozzi opened a school and tried to make children with scientific potential. No matter how many failures he faced during his life, he overcame all difficulties to achieve the freedom of the people and died in 1827. But since he left enough traces in his field, we still study his teachings[19]. This is one of the proofs that he is a great scientist. In addition, if we talk about Pestalozzi's thoughts on education, science does not change with the change of time, and his opinion that in order to raise a child, one must first raise the mother is quite true[20]. Of course, the education received in the family can be continued in the school, this is the original education and training. In his theories, he told teachers how to teach and how to awaken creativity in a child, and applied it in practice. As a result of his research, various changes are taking place in education today[18].

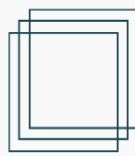
Given that mothers take the main place in education, many opportunities are being created for women students in our country. All this is to increase the number of scientists in the country and in this way to increase the scientific outlook and potential of the personnel, which causes the country to develop rapidly.

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