

EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS

VOLUME04 ISSUE03

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijp-04-03-24>

Pages:118-121



THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Mukhtar Ilkhomov

Associate professor, Department of "Theory and Culture of music", Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Upbringing, national upbringing, national virtue, national character, National behaviour, national idea and ideology.

Received: 19.03.2024

Accepted: 24.03.2024

Published: 29.03.2024

Abstract: Looking at history, a person appears on earth who is relentlessly sought, studied, studied and created something to relieve his own weight. It is thanks to this action that the human psyche always reaches progress. It is in this way that he ascends and contributes to the rise of human Tamaddun by teaching his knowledge to others.

INTRODUCTION

In all nations, succession between ancestors and descendants is ensured. Again, looking at history, the historical progress to access the first communication and attitude and leave the inheritance to the descendants, that is, to exchange information through the Internet, which is the product of the current science and technology with the Cromonian man, who expressed his opinion through pictures-an ancient sign on the way to the formation of social knowledge in social memory.

Today's new era, the era of globalization, the human factor in improving educational efficiency, human capital and Human Resources Research, there are comprehensive approaches. We want to consider the issue of upbringing, which is considered one of the positive human resources in the development of education in this matter. This resource is one of the most relevant human resources for the future and development of all nations.

The fact that today's time and space make new demands on the issue of upbringing, one of the most basic resources of the individual, is that we should always have industry representatives in our Spotlight. After all, the approach to the issue of education in a time when the process of virtualization has increased, with clear, scientific justification, strict requirements, is one of the most important pedagogical and psychological factors.

It is now known to us that the issue of the formation of positive qualities of a harmonious personality for all peoples is important at all times. The reason is, as globalization matures, people are gaining more and more characteristics such as marginalism (social alienation, positive isolation), neglect, indifference, carelessness, lack of enthusiasm.

This situation creates a destabilization of the socio-spiritual environment of *sosium*. The issue of upbringing, which today is one of the main resources in young people, is very necessary to determine the main directions in the upbringing of socio-psychological factors and a harmonious personality, to develop their priority indicators.

In the socio-psychological-factors of the formation of positive qualities of upbringing in young people, the analysis of their clearly defined spiritual and moral qualities and qualities as a spiritual indicator is one of the very important tasks. This also includes issues related to the application of psychological and pedagogical technologies in the targeted and targeted organization of preventive work in educational work.

In particular, in this direction, the task of the person responsible for organizing and conducting events at the stage of initially setting an educational goal is to direct the capabilities of the team of the educational institution to a single idea, to establish measures for the effective use of existing pedagogical and psychological conditions, to impose a thirst on the level of preparation for

Today, work on the scientific and technological reform of youth education on a national and modern basis requires its formation on the basis of scientifically based basic competencies, qualities, based on the needs of today.

A new, systematic approach to upbringing, the study of its psychological mechanisms in the guaranteed formation of basic qualities in a child, the full implementation of the socio-pedagogical capabilities of the family, preschool education, general secondary, secondary specialized professions, higher educational institutions, neighborhoods in this issue and the promotion of scientific and methodological continuity among them to a new level.

Our observations show that in most people, loyalty to the motherland, duty and responsibility, initiative and other qualities are not becoming practical habits in its nature, while remaining in their minds as theoretical concepts.

As a result of this, a discrepancy between their words about these qualities and their deeds is manifested, which creates a number of problems in the fact that every year young men and girls who are entering an independent life find their place in life.

The lack of formation of high goals in some student-youth, mobilization for self-study, insufficient development of willpower, perseverance, diligence, qualities of movement also harm the quality of Education.

In our opinion, the source of national upbringing is nationality. The Arabic word "mil" forms the core of the concepts of "nation", "nationalism", "national pride", "national decency", "culture of interethnic dialogue". The word means "core", "bottom essence", "base" in Arabic. And the word "nation" means several; 1) religion: sect; 2) Ummah: population belonging to one sect; 3) people. As we get acquainted with the interpretation of the concepts of "nation", "nationality", we see that they have a Western and Eastern style. More precisely, the Western interpretation is Christian, and the Eastern interpretation goes to Islamic passages. That is, the concept of "nation" entered the languages of the peoples of Europe along with the Latin "natio" - tribe, Christian religion as a people, while it entered and absorbed Asia in the above three different meanings through Islamic doctrine.

And because the word "upbringing" is a component of the concept of "national upbringing", it is considered very important to give an unbiased scientific-pedagogical-psychological definition, taking a new approach to this concept as well.

The Arabic words "nurture", "nurture" (1) nurture; teach; teach; teach etiquette; (2) caress, Show Kindness: be a lookout; have a polygamous content such as protection. And the word "educator" is the

one who carries out this multifaceted educational activity. Hence, the lexical meaning of national education can be defined as "the formation, education of young generations in the pattern of national qualities inherent in their people."

Education and upbringing, carried out by the state, were directed to meet the economic, spiritual, educational and ideological needs of their country.

The highest guarantee of the construction of education and upbringing on a national basis in independent Uzbekistan was protected in its constitution. The essence of the Constitution has the spirit of openness, cooperation, prosperity of national cultures, interethnic cordiality.

National-cultural centers were established in Uzbekistan for the restoration of national cultures, prosperity, and the wide coverage of their activities in the press, radio and television showed the choice of a way to achieve universal and universal harmony through the restoration, enrichment of national values.

Because it was guaranteed by the state that "the rightful restoration and development of the traditions of Uzbek national culture, language should not be at the expense of such processes in other national groups of the population."

In which society the need for social reform arises, in the same society the emphasis on school, upbringing begins to sharply increase, recognizing upbringing as the main tool for improving society.

The task facing the schools of New Uzbekistan is relevant and complex. Because now they need to bring up a new generation of boys and girls who can serve in honor of the new Uzbekistan, taking as a beacon the national pride, culture of interethnic communication, patriotism of Uzbekistan, national decency, pure conscience, and being one of the most beautiful qualities of their people.

This social order assumes a scientific theoretical study of the process of National Education, which is carried out in cooperation in family, kindergartens, school, neighborhood, residential areas, extracurricular institutions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above definitions, it can be said-that the national system of upbringing is a pedagogical process of Growing Generations with new competencies, based on the specific national character of each people, the rules of ethics and the educational requirements of their development.

Despite the fact that National Education was little studied as a scientific and pedagogical term, it has existed, for a long time, with each nation. Because the history of each people is the history of upbringing, based on its own, folk culture.

REFERENCES

1. Abu Nasr Farabi. About Virtue, Happiness and maturity. Tashkent: writer, 2001, -p. 38.
2. Abu Rayhan Beruniy. "Relics from ancient rings". Tashkent: Science, 1972.
3. Alisher Navoi. "Lisonut-tayr" (bird language). - T.: Literature and art publishing house 1991, - p. 176
4. Jonmatova H. Abu Ali ibn Sino on education. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1980. B.19.
5. M. Qurbanov. National upbringing. Monograph. T.: 2004. B.210.
6. Hakimov, F. (2024). THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research, 4(02), 164-168.

7. Hakimov, F. (2024). THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS. *American Journal Of Social Sciences And Humanity Research*, 4(02), 164-168.
8. Norboy o'g'li, H. F. (2024, March). Raqamli Ta'lim Jarayonini Elektron Muhitda Qurishning Psixologik-Pedagogik Jihatlari. In *International Conference on Linguistics, Literature And Translation (London) (Vol. 1, pp. 56-58)*.
9. Rasulov, A., Saparov, K., & Nizomov, A. (2021). THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC LAYER IN TOPONYMICS. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS*, 2(12), 61-67.
10. Nizomov, A., Rasulov, A., Nasiba, H., & Sitora, E. (2022, December). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MAHMUD KOSHGARI'S HERITAGE IN STUDYING CERTAIN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL CONCEPTS. In *Conference Zone (pp. 704-709)*.
11. Маткаримова, С. М., & Маткурбонов, О. (2017). Material-cultural memorials after the independence of Uzbekistan. *Historical heritage, touristic routes. Молодой ученый*, (4), 618-619.
12. Nurullaeva, N. (2023). FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS BY SOVIET SCHOLARS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURE OF THE KHOREZM PEOPLE. *EPRA International Journal of Socio-Economic and Environmental Outlook (SEEO)*, 10(6), 15-18.
13. Tojjeva, F. (2020). Slavery relations and its sources in Khiva Khanate. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(12), 211-214.
14. Matkarimova, N. (2019). The Costumes And Custom-Rituals Related To Khorezmian Uzbeks' Traditional Wedding Ceremonies. *European Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 7(5), 1664-1673.
15. Rasulov, A., Alimkulov, N., & Safarov, U. (2022). THE ROLE OF GEOECOLOGICAL INDICATORS IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results*, 6498-6501.
16. Nizomov, A., & Rasulov, A. B. (2022). GEOGRAPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF MAHMUD KASHGARI. *Journal of Geography and Natural Resources*, 2(05), 13-21.
17. Rasulov, A. (2021). The current situation in the district of lower zarafshan plant species-eco-indicator. *ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH*, 10(4), 304-307.