

The Importance of National Education in the Educational Process

Khakimova Nargiza Supxonovna, Ph.D

A teacher of Preschool Education department Bukhara State University, n.s.hakimova@buxdu.uz

ANNOTATION

the article is about the concept of national education, its scientific essence, the theoretical foundations of the formation of a person's worldview based on national values in the process of education, universal education, its criteria, issues of forming the concept of spiritual values and understanding of national identity in the minds of students. the word goes.

KEYWORDS: *quality of education, globalization, modern education, national consciousness, customs, customs, traditions, heritage, value, Islamic spirituality, folk genres, folklore, professional competence, pedagogical skills.*

We know that any kind of upbringing exists only in close connection with education. Because, in the process of education and information acquisition, not only the knowledge of a person increases, but also the development of spiritual and moral qualities is accelerated. It is for this reason that our forefathers considered knowledge, education and upbringing to be the most important condition and guarantee of human perfection and development of the nation. Therefore, it is impossible to develop spirituality without changing the education system and, on this basis, consciousness. Therefore, superficial, formal approaches and ill-thought-out work are absolutely unacceptable in this area. Our basic law stipulates that the issue of school and education should be under the control of the state and society.

At the same time, this is a nationwide issue that requires the participation and support of the general public, the entire nation... When I think about it, I remember Abdulla Awlani's words "Education is life or death for us, salvation or destruction, or happiness or I remember his profoundly meaningful words: "it is a matter of disaster". These words of our great enlightened grandfather were as important and relevant for our nation at the beginning of our century; they are as important and relevant for us today. With this in mind, our government has introduced Tarbiya classes since 2020, and teachers have been assigned the task of providing quality education to the younger generation based on modern knowledge. As we all know, upbringing and education cannot be separated from each other, only when these two processes are organized on a harmonious, continuous basis, people are polite, have moral qualities, high spirituality, and at the same time are knowledgeable, intelligent, the opportunity to raise patriotic young people who are mentally and physically healthy, have a broad outlook and thinking, and have modern professions will increase. Today, the work on the scientific and technological reform of youth education on a national and modern basis in New Uzbekistan demands that it be formed on the basis of scientifically based basic competencies and qualities based on the needs of today. A new, systematic approach to national education, the study of psychological mechanisms in the guaranteed formation of basic qualities in a child, family, preschool education, general secondary, secondary special vocational, higher education institutions, social-neighborhoods in this matter requires full disclosure of pedagogical possibilities and raising the scientific-methodical unity among them to a new level.

Effectiveness and effectiveness of educational work largely depends on studying the historical roots of the rich national and spiritual heritage of our people. In the socio-spiritual life of every nation, a unique value is manifested as a legacy in the form of ancient customs, ceremonies, and traditions,

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

which are passed down from generation to generation. The role of national values is important in the formation of the nation's spiritual culture. National values include many forms of value that are important for the nation: "National values include many forms of value that are important for the nation: "National values are a complex social and spiritual phenomenon, which includes the nation's language, culture, history, customs, traditions, total material and "spiritual wealth, all aspects of economic, socio-political life" The following stages of national values can be used consecutively in the context of educational work They are:

Provide an understanding of national value;

- spiritual and material wealth left by our ancestors;
- folk art;
- traditions and their educational importance;
- Learning and celebrating the traditions and rituals created by the people.

The use of national values, revealing the content of the educational process, forms spiritual and moral qualities such as the national idea, national pride, and national pride in students. Based on the analysis of the literature, we tried to give a separate explanation to the important accounts for our article. Tradition is a cultural phenomenon that arises on the basis of natural and social needs in the course of historical development, is inherited from generation to generation, and affects the spiritual life of people.

Habit (custom) is a behavior that is ingrained in people's lives and is repeated for a certain period of time, a habit of behavior and rules accepted by the majority.

A ceremony is an event aimed at celebrating important dates in a person's life, taking place in a situation of formal and spiritual excitement, and following generally accepted procedures. A custom is always observed in everyday life, and a ritual occurs when important events in a person's life occur. The ceremony is associated with the most important events in people's lives (for example, birth, marriage, death). During the ceremonies, the symbolic and official traditions and rules passed down from generation to generation are followed. People are invited to the ceremony, as "witnesses" to the event. People share someone's sadness or joy, think about the future and have good intentions. Each ritual has its own order (beginning and ending). In the process of celebrating an important event in a person's life, tradition, custom, and ceremony are embodied.

Tradition, habit, ceremony are directly related phenomena. Therefore, a component of traditions can be a custom, and a component of a custom can be a ritual. The terms "tradition", "ritual", "holiday" are not fixed concepts. Due to the development of time and changes in life, the content of concepts expands. Due to changes in social life, traditions and holidays that no longer meet the demand are gradually being forgotten. In essence, traditions that are popular and have social weight are developing.

For example, "Navroz", "Kovun saili", "Lola saili" and others. holidays have survived for centuries because they meet modern requirements. The change of the people's life creates the corresponding traditions. In recent years, many social and personal family traditions, ceremonies and holidays have appeared in the life of the Uzbek people, which did not exist before. Recently, the words "traditional holidays" and "new traditions" have been used in scientific literature and periodicals. Traditional holidays mean ancient cultural public events regularly held at certain times - "Flower Festival", "Tulip Festival", "Melon Festival", "Harmon Wedding" (now "Cotton Festival"). Because they are folk holidays that have existed since ancient times.

New traditions are events that are entering our lives and are just becoming a tradition in places. Usually, the term "holiday" means the celebration of some important event, event, date by many

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

people, in a high spirit, with joy. "During the holidays, people feel free from daily work, worry, sadness, dependence, and debt, albeit for a "short" time," says antiquarian M. Kadyrov.

Holidays are a mirror that reflects the unique values of each nation, and as a mirror of socio-cultural life, the holiday also widely demonstrates the socio-economic achievements of each nation.

Values, in turn:

1. universal;
2. regional;
3. national;
4. Divided into religious values.

National values are a complex socio-historical phenomenon that comprehensively covers the nation's language, culture, history, total material and spiritual wealth, economic, political and spiritual life. A person's nationality is also reflected in his feelings. National feeling is a natural feeling. In it, the understanding of the nation's history, current situation, national spirit and character is embodied in an emotional form. If a person does not have national consciousness and pride, if he does not feel to which nation he belongs, it is difficult to imagine how he will understand his national interests and values. As long as nations and national interests exist, national relations, national feelings, and national values will be preserved. Today we understand that trying to deprive the nation of national values is the biggest crime for history and humanity. As the process of self-realization of nations improves, along with their national interests, their national values become stronger and stronger.

The concept of national spiritual values, its definition and description. The concept of "value" is a very broad concept, a part of which is spiritual values. National-spiritual values - include social phenomena concentrated at the intersection of the concepts of "nationality", "spirituality" and "value". The concept of "national spiritual values" can be defined as follows: spiritual assets, practices and principles, ideas and ideals that are necessary and important, dear and honorable for the representatives of a particular nation, and serve their interests and goals. national moral values.

Value types:

1. Values related to the material environment in which a person lives.
2. Moral values manifested in traditions, customs and ceremonies.
3. Values manifested in human skills and abilities, knowledge and experiences, abilities and talents formed on the basis of human intelligence and practical activity.
4. Values manifested in relations between people based on community, benevolence, solidarity.
5. Values related to people's age, profession, gender, and racial characteristics.

Values can be studied in different forms and types:

Universal values.

Regional values.

National values.

Religious values.

The inextricable connection between the national idea and spiritual values. National spiritual values are a factor of improvement of positive moral qualities, elimination of negative vices that hinder the development of the state and nation. There is an integral connection and interaction between the national idea and spiritual values, which is expressed in the following:

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

1. National values serve as a moral basis and source for the national idea.
2. The national idea is a factor of enriching values, raising them to a higher level, instilling national values into people's minds and hearts.
3. The national idea assesses the existing moral values from the point of view of the fundamental interests of the people, develops positive aspects, and denies negative situations. It appears as a moral criterion of achievement. As can be seen from the above points, national education is of crucial importance in the life of any society and country. Because, for its growth and development, the production of material and spiritual wealth must increase continuously. For this, the young generation needs to rise to a higher level than their ancestors in creating these assets.

It is necessary to use the recommendations of modern medicine, pedagogy, and psychology in the teaching process in order to properly educate children of primary school age, both physically and spiritually. It is extremely important for every child to see a person, to always feel responsible for ensuring all the rights and freedoms of a person. Each of the emblems and symbols that serve the national idea and national pride in national education is a great textbook and a powerful educational tool.

References:

1. Supkhanovna H. N. Formation of Socio-Legal Competences in Primary Class Students //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 10. – С. 247-249.
2. Supxonovna H. N. Social Competencies of Primary School Students //AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING FOR DEVELOPMENT. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 2. – С. 110-112.
3. Hakimova, N. (2022). РОЛЬ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПРАВОВЫХ НОРМ В ЖИЗНИ УЧАЩИХСЯ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 25(25).
4. Khakimova Nargiza Suphanovna //Improving the Mechanisms for the Formation of Socio-Legal Competencies of Students in the Lessons of Education in Primary School // Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal 1 (7), 25-28. 2022/11/9
5. Hakimova Nargiza Supxonovna //Social Competencies of Primary School Students// AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING FOR DEVELOPMEN. 2022/12/19. 1 (2), 110-112
6. Hakimova Nargiza Suphonovna Intellectual Development of Future Teachers-Educators on the Basis of the Acmeological Approach// European journal of innovation in nonformal education. 2022/2/14.
7. Hakimova Nargiza Supxonovna, Dilova Nargiza Gaybullayevna, //Forming a sense of respect for the students in primary school educational lessons// Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices. 2022/7/1
8. Nargiza Supxonovna Hakimova, Gullola Shavkatovna Raxmonova //O'QUVCHILARNI MA'NAVIY-AXLOQIY TARBIYALASHDA INTERFAOL METODLARDAN FOYDALANISH// 2022.
9. Nargiza Supxonovna Hakimova // Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarida ijtimoiy-huquqiy mehyorlarga hurmat hissini shakllantirish metodlari// Science and Education. 2022
10. Nizomiddinovna H. N., Gulnigor Y. MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM TASHKILOTIDA BOLALAR NUTQINI O 'STIRISHDAGI DIDAKTIK O'YINLARDAN FOYDALANISH //BOSHQARUV VA ETIKA QOIDALARI ONLAYN ILMIIY JURNALI. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 122-126.

<https://cejsr.academicjournal.io>

11. Nizomiddinovna H. N. et al. KATTA GURUH BOLALARINI TABIAT BILAN TANISHTIRISHDA BADIY ADABIYOTNING AHAMIYATI //Scientific Impulse. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 4. – C. 1437-1441.
12. Nizomiddinovna H. N. et al. KATTA MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNING MANTIQ VA INTELEKTINI RIVOJLANTIRISH //Scientific Impulse. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 4. – C. 1323-1327.
13. Isломович D. M. BOSHLANG ‘ICH VA MAKTABGACHA TA’LIM SIFATI VA SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH–BUGUNNING DOLZAB MUAMMOSI //PEDAGOGS jurnali. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 1. – C. 3-5.
14. Maxmudovna R. D. MAKTABGACHA YOSHDAGI BOLALARNI TEATRLASHTIRILGAN TOMOSHALAR ORQALI MEHNATSEVARLIK ASOSIDA TARBIYALASH //PEDAGOGS jurnali. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 1. – C. 237-239.
15. Rakhmonova D. Buxoro viloyati xalq ta'limi xodimlarini qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish hududiy markazi //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2022. – T. 20. – №. 20.
16. Formation of Social-Legal Competences of Students in Primary Class Education Lessons //Science And Innovation. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. B2. – C. 138-140.
17. Suphanovna K. N. Improving The Mechanisms For The Formation Of Socio-Legal Competencies Of Students In The Lessons Of Education In Primary School //Web Of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal. – 2022. – T. 1. – №. 7. – C. 25-28.
18. Hakimova N. Formation of Social-Legal Competences of Students in Primary Class Education Lessons //Science And Innovation. – 2023. – T. 2. – №. B2. – C. 138-140.