

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

Yavkochdieva Dilafruz Egamkulovna – Acting Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogy, Psychology, and Educational Management of the Kashkadarya Regional State Educational Institution. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences.

Abstract: This article examines the nature and significance of the educational process in the development of society, and argues that the education of the younger generation is important in any society. The essence of the educational process and the content of education of the younger generation based on national values and humanism are considered.

Key words: Educational process, development of society, national education, personality formation, national heritage, national values, education of youth, teacher.

Явкочдиева Дилафруз Эгамкуловна — и.о. доцента кафедры педагогики, психологии и образовательного менеджмента Кашкадарьинского областного государственного образовательного учреждения. Доктор философии (PhD) по педагогическим наукам.

E.mail: yavqochdiyevadilafruz@dmail.com

Tel: (91)469-18-60

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются сущность и значение образовательного процесса в развитии общества, а также утверждается, что образование подрастающего поколения важно в любом обществе. Рассматриваются сущность образовательного процесса, содержание воспитания подрастающего поколения на основе национальных ценностей и гуманизма.



Ключевые слова: Образовательный процесс, развитие общества, национальное образование, формирование личности, национальное наследие, национальные ценности, воспитание молодежи, учитель.

Yavkochdiyeva Dilafruz Egamqulovna — Qashqadaryo viloyati PMM Pedagogika, psixologiya va ta'lim menejmenti kafedrasi dotsenti v/b. Pedagogika fanlari boʻyicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада жамият тараққиёти даврларида тарбия жараёнининг хусусияти ва аҳамияти ҳақида ёритилган булиб, ҳар қандай ижтимоий жамиятда ёш авлод тарбияси муҳим эканлиги ҳақида баён ҳилинган. Унда тарбия жараёнининг моҳияти, ёш авлодни миллий ҳадриятлар ва инсонпарварлик асосида тарбиялашнинг мазмуни ҳаҳида суз юритилган.

Калит сўзлар: Тарбия жараёни, жамият тараққиёти, миллий тарбия, шахс шаклланиши, миллий мерос, миллий қадриятлар, ёшлар тарбияси, ўқитувчи.

At all stages of personal development in the process of education, one of the important tasks is the formation of skills and abilities in students that will serve the formation of a moral culture that corresponds to the moral requirements of society for the individual. To achieve this goal, teachers influence young people's consciousness, emotions, and will based on the principles of pedagogical excellence. Their education is based on the humanities, while simultaneously developing the professional skills of future professionals. If even one of these skills is missed, achieving this goal will be difficult. The nature and content of education reflect the country's socio-political goals and are based on society's demands on its citizens. Indeed, the fact that the progress of every nation and the power of states largely depend on the education of generations is a long-established historical fact.

"Education is a pedagogical activity organized between a teacher and a student (a teacher and a student), a regular and systematic influence on the individual with the aim of improving it in accordance with a specific goal, a comprehensive



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formation of the individual by referring to the socio-historical experience of society, is an active process of activity oriented towards the richest ideological foundations of the people, "towards the formation of their behavior and worldview, social consciousness."

Education forms the student's personal characteristics and consciousness, develops his spiritual wealth and feelings, and creates a system of moral virtues and values necessary for finding one's place in public life and serving to properly organize relationships with people.

In any social society, the upbringing of the younger generation is organized around a specific goal. This goal is determined by the development of society, its direction, and the nature of social relations. Today, the primary goal of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is to raise a comprehensively developed generation, both spiritually and physically, and reforms in this direction continue systematically.

The words of the renowned Uzbek writer Abdullah Avloni on education: "For us, education is a matter of life and death, salvation or disaster, happiness or shame." His thoughts are a truth applicable to the education of people of all nations. These ideas imply that personal education is not a private matter, but a public, national, and state one.

These ideas imply that personal education is not a private matter, but rather a public, national, or state matter. Educational theory reveals the meaning of education, its dependence on children's age, students' work outside of the educational institution, and the collaborative work of the educational institution, family, and work collectives in raising children. Teaching theory and methodology form the scientific basis of educational activities at an educational institution. It is crucial for educational institutions to educate and train students with their future specializations in mind. The primary goal of the educational process is to develop comprehensively mature, harmonious, and adult individuals. The ultimate goal of education is to develop a holistic, mature individual. A comprehensive approach to personal

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¹ Холиқов А. Педагогик маҳорат. Ўқув қўлланма. Тошкент, Иқтисод-молия, 2010.32-бет

² Авлоний Абдулла. Туркий гулистон ёхуд ахлок. - Тошкент, Ўкитувчи, 1992.



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development objectively encompasses the unity of intellectual, ideological, moral, work-related, aesthetic, and physical education. This requires the creation and functioning of pedagogical systems that ensure the unity of students' consciousness, behavior, and activity, as well as the integration of individual, group, and mass forms of educational organization.

The educational process is aimed at developing socially valuable qualities in a person, laying the foundations for their relationships with others and with themselves. Education is a long, ongoing, and essentially continuous process that begins long before a child enters an educational institution and continues throughout a person's life. The process of education and re-education is carried out in conjunction with the elimination of negative attitudes toward certain environmental phenomena, as well as those relationships and negative characteristics that arise under the influence of the environment. The most effective educational process is self-education.

Education is a unique process. No educational tool can be permanent. After all, a child changes, develops, and becomes more complex. The inherent strength of the educational process can lead to internal and external contradictions within the individual. External contradictions manifest themselves in inconsistencies. One of the main sources of human development is the discrepancy between needs and the means of satisfying them. Taking these characteristics into account, the educator must approach the child with consideration for their individual characteristics, which will determine the specifics of the child's cognitive activity, the characteristics of their emotional-volitional sphere, and the development of their character. Character flaws are also taken into account. "A child must learn to behave among adults and gain confidence in their abilities and knowledge. They must be able to critically assess their own shortcomings. In the overall system of educational work, cultivating students' moral qualities is the most complex and, at the same time, responsible task.



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The most important goal of education is to instill in the younger generation strong convictions and feelings and spiritual behavior based on them."³

The teaching of "Methodology of Educational Work" in higher education institutions is also connected to the historical roots of Russian education. The concept of "national education" is multifaceted and encompasses targeted educational activities based on national values, a unique form of universal education characteristic of each nation, and the preservation, restoration, and development of the people and their culture.

Understanding spiritual values and national identity, no society can imagine its future without developing and strengthening spiritual and moral values in the consciousness of its people. Preserving our country's vast, priceless spiritual and cultural heritage, created by our ancestors over many centuries, is an extremely important task, demonstrating that the revival of spiritual values and the recognition of national identity is a natural process, inextricably linked to the spiritual origins and roots of a nation.

The restoration of our society's national culture, which has absorbed the experience of thousands of years of spiritual and moral development, was a crucial step toward self-determination, historical memory, and cultural and historical unity. Another powerful source of spiritual values is the etiquette of traditional family and kinship relationships. Respect for elders, mutual assistance, and care for future generations have always been its main principles. The works of Eastern thinkers place particular emphasis on education.

The future of the new Uzbekistan depends on nurturing a young generation with a well-rounded intellectual potential. In this regard, questions of moral and spiritual development, inherent to our people, occupy a central place in the works of our ancestors. Those who emphasized that people develop in harmony with nature, civilization, and society: "Oh, my child, people, air, water, earth, plants, and animals form a single chain in nature. The links of this chain cannot exist without each other.

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³ Тарбиявий ишлар махсус методикаси. Маърузалар матни. Тузувчи ўқитувчи 3.Ахмедова. Тошкент.2004. 52-бет



If one link breaks, the others will suffer. Therefore, we must care for them as we care for our own health."⁴

Among the wealth of spiritual treasures created by humanity, the advice and teachings of sages, their thoughts on education, occupy a special place. The advice of sages is an eternal spiritual treasure. For it stems from life, from life experience, and a good night's sleep symbolizes intention. It should be noted that the most ancient ideas about education have not reached us directly. They testify to the fact that human development is the result of many years of development of material and spiritual culture. This is why our thinkers, who lived and wrote in every era, interpreted the word "education" differently.

Education is a matter of conscience; it fosters spirituality and goodness, while upbringing is the task of science. Later, when a person reaches adulthood, these two types of knowledge complement each other. Education can be viewed as the continuous acquisition of knowledge necessary to maintain established relationships between members of society. In education, while caring for the development of each person's individual abilities, it is also necessary to instill in them a sense of responsibility to others. The prosperity of a state and the well-being of its people depend on noble conduct, and noble conduct is determined by education. Education, above all, must sow in our hearts the seeds of virtue that are beneficial to society. Education should not only develop a person's mind and instill in them a certain amount of knowledge, but also awaken in them a genuine thirst for work, without which a person cannot be either worthy or happy in life. In our country, attention to the development of a physically healthy, intellectually mature individual is an important task for society and educational institutions. Strategies, programs, target plans, and events of national importance have been developed for the specific and targeted implementation of work in this area. In conclusion, education means transmitting the experiences, passions, and convictions of the older generation to the younger generation.

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⁴ Тарбия китоби: ибратли ривоятлар ва ҳикматлар/ нашрга тайёрловчи: Муҳамадамин Тўхлиев ва Абдумурод Тилавов. — Тошкент: Yurist — media markazi, 2018. — 176 b.



In conclusion, education means transmitting the experiences, passions, and convictions of the older generation to the younger generation. The primary goal of upbringing is not only to motivate people to perform good deeds, but also to teach them to derive pleasure from these good deeds. Education should strengthen a person's abilities and love for work, as well as enable them to find a worthy career in life. The process of upbringing is complex, and improving the conditions of upbringing is one of the sacred duties of every person.

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