

THE EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION: OBJECTIVES AND PROSPECTS

Manzura Khujametova

Student, Chirchik State Pedagogical University

khujametovamanzura@gmail.com

Diana Valeryevna Abduramanova

Senior teacher, Chirchik State Pedagogical University

diana1207saliyeva@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article examines the issues of education, parenting, and personality development. As a result of the collapse in genuine cultural, spiritual, and national values, it is common knowledge that, as a result of globalisation, the inclination of young people to adopt the traits of mass culture (mostly Western) has grown prevalent. As an institution for the socialisation of youth, the education system assumes the functions of aesthetic and ethical education and rearing of the younger generation with a solid social orientation, which is compatible with the measure of universal human values. The progression of any civilization on the road to educational growth. In this setting, there is a growing need to address the education and parenting issues of the nation's youth, who represent its future economic, social, cultural, and spiritual potential.

Key words: education, training, personality formation, community development, science, pedagogy, preschool education, school,

INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of development, preparation of highly educated people capable of active, creative participation in a free democratic society is a crucial responsibility. When attempting to resolve this issue, the development of creative principles and the capacity to modify one's environment become more crucial. In this context, aesthetics, ethical education, and parenting are gaining importance. It is these characteristics that address the issues of establishing judgements, tastes, and building the inner emotional world and spiritual image of the younger generation, so strengthening their awareness and ideological convictions. Modern society's economic, social, political, and cultural situations impose the responsibility of actively exposing youth to the treasure of international culture, universal ideals, and spiritual legacy. In this

respect, there is a growing need to resolve education and training issues in order to advance the nation's scientific progress. Significant efforts and resources are devoted in our nation to the complete development of the area and the education of skilled employees. Changes are occurring in the preschool, elementary, and secondary education systems, as well as in the operations of research institutes.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

As the president stated in his speech on the occasion of the Teachers' and Mentors' Day, science, education and training are the cornerstones of development and a force that increases the strength of the country and people. Therefore, in Uzbekistan, significant efforts and funds are directed to the comprehensive development of the field.

It is important to note that special attention is given to teachers in our country. As the President said on this subject at a meeting devoted to improving the education and training system and accelerating the development of science in the country: “We are a nation that strives for enlightenment and that always respects and respects teachers. When I talk about a teacher, a mentor, I imagine the most respected and dear to me, intelligent and modern, sincere and kind people. After all, it was our teacher, along with our parents, who taught and gave education to all of us. Today, we are laying the foundations of a new era in the development of Uzbekistan. In this process, our closest assistants are teachers and mentors, scientific and creative intellectuals.”

He stressed every family, every child was inseparably linked to the school. And the question of school is very important for the state and the whole society. It represents the preschool childhood period, which is particularly interested in this plan, as the first stage of the national education system and the first stage of mastering according to cultural and historical values of children. This period, which enables the development of common talents, provides a basis for one's advanced education. During the school education stage, children take the foundations of knowledge, master methods and educational tools, and take part in different types of activities (including education). The underestimation of children's independence and activity is significantly impoverished by a kindergarten education process. As a result, children do not develop interest and desire to learn, they become inert, they become passive in cognitive activity, they cannot make creativity.

Preschool pedagogy is going through a period of searching for new content and educational forms of children arising from the rethinking of values in society. The idea of pre-

public education is subject to tests to control the new historical conditions of its theoretical foundations and practical experiences. Not only many traditional ideas, but also some management standards and structures are rejected. Therefore, today a lot depends on the management of schools and teachers – selfless people carry knowledge, culture and spirituality in the village and the city. In contrast, schools should not only be an educational institution, but also by the cultural and intellectual center of the local. Ultimately, as the leader of the state emphasizes, the new Uzbekistan begins with the school threshold.

The history of pedagogical thought contributes to the scientific understanding of the modern problems of preschool pedagogy and prevents the demand for long-developed and tested provisions. The teachings of Eastern thinkers such as Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Nar Farabi, Abu Reichon Beruni, Yusuf Hos Khodjib and others are particularly interesting. These studies took place in the second half of the 9th century – at the beginning of the 10th century – during the recording of preschool pedagogy as a science, the formation and development of preschool education. At that time, the development of original education concepts and learning methods is characteristic. For example, in the philosophical and pedagogical and socio-ethical heritage of al-Farabi, ideas about the methodology of pedagogy, didactic, education, psychology and methodologies have been systematized.

According to the thinkers, pedagogy is the art of controlling the wishes and desires of the educated person in a specially arranged educational process. He defines the goal of education as a harmoniously developed person of the Universe. It is no accident that the main directions in his pedagogical theory are moral, mental, physical, aesthetic and labor education.

The thinkers discussed the necessity of universal music education regardless of the natural data of the students. Also, one of Farabi's central socio-pedagogical ideas is the idea of common goodness, happiness, which all humanity should strive for. Meanwhile, we need to study both historical sources and modern training methods to train a new generation of personnel today. It is pleasing to see that education and upbringing are given so much importance right now.

At the earlier meeting held on October 30, 2020, the President pointed out that a rating of schools should be developed, and on this basis he compiled a rating of the quality of education in the context of districts, cities and regions. According to the results, the activities of school principals and their assistants, teachers, teachers and education consultants will be evaluated. Thus, each school will focus on the success of each student.

It also provides a motivation system for school principals and teachers. Particularly in the top five directors will be paid bonuses from the local budget. In addition, the heads and methodologists, principals and two leading teachers of public education departments, which are ranked first and second in the district rating, will be given two-week free coupons to the sanatoriums at the expense of trade unions. Other methods have been planned to encourage unlimited self-sacrificing trainers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Continuing education creates the necessary conditions for the formation of a creative, socially active, spiritually rich personality. School readiness plays an important role in a unified lifelong education system. The results of scientific research confirm that during a person's life he receives about 70% of all information before the age of 5. This factor determines the importance of preschool education as the main link in a unified lifelong education system.

As the head of state stated in his address to the Ali Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan, “We have set ourselves a great goal to lay the foundation for a new Renaissance in our country, and we must create an environment for this purpose. Conditions for the education of the new Khwarezmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Ulugbekov, Navoi and Baburov. The most important elements in this historical process, which are an integral part of our national idea, are the development of education and training, science and innovation, the promotion of a healthy lifestyle «education, science and innovation are designed to mobilize our desire for a more just life and sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is essential to note that the current stage of development in the Republic of Uzbekistan is characterised by the implementation of deep reform processes in political life, economic life, the social sphere of society, and the social sphere of society, with science and education as integral resources. The country's economic and social prosperity guarantees that its citizens will have a decent level of living, that its social structure will be democratic, and that its cultural standards will be acceptable.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. UP-60 “On the Development Strategy of



- New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 Years”, web source: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5841077>.
2. From the Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of December 29, 2020.
 3. 2020 State Unitary Enterprise «Editorial office of the newspapers «Yangi Ozbekiston» and «Pravda Vostoka»
 4. Abduramanova, D. V. (2021). Teaching foreign language using information and communication technology in pedagogical aspects. "Экономика и социум" №11(90), Россия.
 5. Abduramanova, D. V. (2021). METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES, 2(8), 260-263.
 6. Abduramanova, D., Aliyev, D., & Rasulmetova, S. (2021). STUDENT AUTONOMY AS A PRINCIPLE OF ORGANIZATION OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES, 2(5), 1588-1593.
 7. Makhmudov, K. (2020). Innovative Cluster of Pedagogical Education: Common Goals and Specific Interests. *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*, (2), 182-187.
 8. Makhmudov, K. (2022). The Role, Competences and Methods of a Teacher in Learner's Forming Intercultural Communication. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*, 11(3), 2688-2691.
 9. Makhmudov, K. (2021). Learning a Target Language within its Culture as an Effective Method. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 2(CSPI conference 1), 620-623.
 10. Abduramanova, D. V. (2021). TEACHING HETEROGENEOUS CLASSES. ACADEMIC RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES, 2(3), 966-970. DOI: 10.24411/2181-1385-2021-00494
 11. Abduramanova, D., & Rasulmetova, S. (2020). UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP OF LANGUAGE CULTURE AND SOCIETY. *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*, 1 (3), 1262-1265.
 12. Abduramanova, D. V. (2020). SIGNIFICAT FEATURES OF ORGANIZING SCIENTIFIC EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES. *Academic Research in Educational Sciences*, 1 (3), 718-722.