

MODERN YOUTH-ON THE PATH OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING

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ANNOTATION:

The article analyzes the situation in the field of youth education, the relationship between family and school, child and parents. Also, innovations should relate to one of the four areas of distribution: - in education; - in training; - in management; - in retraining of personnel. The basics of educating teenagers, parenting children, educating young people, and educating the sexes are unknown to most people. Indeed, the actual problem of upbringing and education is the problem of ill-mannered adults.

Keywords: public schools, East, paid schools, polite person, morality, writing, counting, music, archery, horse management, basics of personal education, youth education, parents in the family, innovations in education, gaining growth rates, the concept of education, health care interested, in the lecture "On parental authority" by A. S. Makarenko, lack of time, in Ancient Egypt, active interaction, in ancient Egyptian papyri, organize family education.

INTRODUCTION:

The history of the school and education as special spheres of activity dates back to the 5th millennium BC. The origin of education began in the ancient civilizations of the East. For the first time, the ideas of education were born in the family, where, according to Eastern ideas,

one should obey the father and learn everything from him, as well as honor the mother. With the increasing stratification of society on social and property grounds, the organization of education also changed. Now children from different walks of life were brought up differently and taught different things. The children of poor citizens were brought up and educated mainly in the family by their own parents. Paid schools were opened for the children of wealthy citizens. The education of ancient China was of a family-social nature, that is, family orders arose under the influence of public ones. The ideal of education was a person who was polite, well-read, with inner harmony and dignity. The first schools in China appeared in the 3rd millennium BC and were of two types: Xiang and Xu. In the Xiang schools, the elders taught the young people, passing on their experience and knowledge to them. Xu was originally a military school, then it was transformed into Xue, the curriculum of which included six subjects: morality, writing, counting, music, archery, horse management. The emergence of private schools in our republic under the Decree of President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev is gradually gaining growth. As a rule, private schools are accessible to the entire population, since the tuition fees in them are quite normal. With the advent of private schools, the possibility of obtaining a normal education is revived. State general education schools are constantly in need of funds, since the planned expenses for education are not actually implemented. This leads to a decrease in the

financial situation and, as a result, the social status of the teacher. As a result, schools employ many teachers with a low level of qualification and, often, with an inappropriate education profile. The desire of young people to get an education is gradually beginning to increase the number of students in secondary and higher educational institutions. Competitions for higher education institutions are growing. This is the interest of young people to get an education.

Consider the works of the great teacher A. S. Makarenko. In his literary and pedagogical works, A. S. Makarenko repeatedly touched on the problem of youth, the relationship between family and school, the child and parents. The family is the unit of society that lays the foundation for the education of the individual. In the family, children are guided by the social and moral attitudes of their parents, their ideals. The level of moral education of parents, the experience of social communication are often crucial in the development and upbringing of the child. The father and mother are responsible to society for the upbringing of children in the family. A. S. Makarenko defines the authority of parents in the family as a normal relationship between parents and children, when children, respecting their parents and believing them, obey their will, their requirements and instructions. The decline in the standard of living of young people has also affected their cultural life. Western ideas of a consumer attitude to life are popular, which is reflected in the cult of money and fashion, the desire for material well-being, and pleasure. In addition, there are problems of youth leisure. In many cities and villages, the conditions for cultural spending of free time are not fully created: there are no free swimming pools, sports sections or interest groups. Spiritual impoverishment is also reflected in the problem of the speech culture of modern youth. The low level of education, communication on the Internet, and

the creation of youth subcultures contributed to the development of slang, which is far from the rules of the literary Russian language. Following the fashion, the younger generation uses swear words, slang expressions in speech, and violates language norms. Let's review the problems of innovation in education. The problems of innovation in education begin at the very first stage of their development and implementation. None of the authors of the latest pedagogical approaches can prove that his plan will work effectively in the educational space and also cannot motivate other authors to join his new concept. Be that as it may, any innovation is a big risk. And no one can be completely convinced that this risk is justified. Nevertheless, attempts to introduce various innovations and improve technologies in education are ongoing. The very essence of innovation in education is to find and successfully apply new approaches to teaching the younger generation. Any innovations must meet the requirements of modern society and information technology. Also, innovations should relate to one of the four areas of distribution: - in education; - in training; - in management; - in retraining of personnel. The basics of educating teenagers, parenting children, educating young people, and educating the sexes are unknown to most people. Indeed, the actual problem of upbringing and education is the problem of the ill-mannered adult population, those people who should show examples to children and carry out the education of a person, and not ordinary animals, who are only interested in the comfortable existence of their own physical bodies (food, physical love, fame, wealth, power, comfort). Today, humanity needs to completely change the concepts of education. The child needs to be shown examples of how his actions affect him through society. We need to understand ourselves and educate our children to understand that by doing bad things to other people, we create a society of suffering around

us, and accordingly, we suffer ourselves. Just look at the events that are happening in our world today. Everyone strives to "snatch" only for himself and is not interested in the consequences. We catastrophically deplete natural resources with senseless consumer behavior, pollute the environment, and poison ourselves with toxic and genetically modified food. Our society is only interested in individual profit. Everything revolves around profit. The goal is only profit. We have completely detached ourselves from reality, forgotten about the efficiency and rationality of the use of resources, about the meaning, about the truth. Pharmacists and healthcare professionals are interested in making humanity sick and profitable. No one is interested in keeping you healthy. Manufacturers are interested in producing unnecessary goods and selling them to us, using the knowledge of human psychology. Moreover, the product is manufactured in such a way that it quickly becomes obsolete or fails. Due to the fact that we often buy new products, the maximum level of profitability is achieved. But we forget about the rational use of resources. So it turns out that a person constantly wants to earn in order to spend. People do not have time to raise their own children, because they always need to buy something and always earn money on unnecessary things. Some resources used in production are not renewable. The scarcity of resources has a detrimental effect on our society. Scarcity fuels the desire for conquest. Thus, wars are unleashed, which lead to suffering. As long as we feel only a shortage in oil, wars are not so significant, but when we begin to feel a shortage in water and air everywhere, wars will be aimed at destroying part of humanity. In the lecture "On Parental Authority", A. S. Makarenko showed various types of authority, he singled out the authority of suppression, love, kindness, and friendship. He believed that the main basis of parental authority can only be the life and work of

parents, behavior, that the merits of parents in the eyes of children should be primarily merits to society. In his Book for Parents, Makarenko refutes the view that the "main conflict" is the lack of time. This is the excuse of the parents of losers. In the same place, the teacher writes: "Tricks in family education should be decisively discarded. The growth and upbringing of children is a big, serious and terribly responsible business, and this business is, of course, difficult. In ancient Egypt, as in other countries of the Ancient East, family education played a huge role. The relationship between a woman and a man in the family was built on a fairly humane basis, as evidenced by the fact that boys and girls were given equal attention. The upbringing of children was given great importance, because, according to their beliefs, it was children who could give their parents a new life after the funeral rite. All this was reflected in the nature of education and training in the schools of that time. The children had to learn the idea that a righteous life on earth determines a happy existence in the afterlife. At the end of my article, I want to say that young people were taught eloquence, which was considered the most important quality of scribes: "Speech is stronger than weapons"; "A man's mouth saves him, but his speech can also destroy him" - said in the ancient Egyptian papyri. The leadership role is assigned to the school, which is designed to coordinate the educational functions of the family. Relationships between family members are built on mutual love, respect, and support in all matters. If the family has a negative climate, then there are difficulties in raising children, both in the family and at school, which often leads to the appearance of difficult-to-educate students, and sometimes to offenses. A. S. Makarenko wrote about this: "Families are good, and families are bad. It is impossible to guarantee that the family brings up properly. We cannot say that the family can bring up as it

wants. We must organize family education, and the organizing principle should be the school as a representative of state education." In addition, there is the education of young people through new innovations, television. Personality is formed by many elements of the socio-cultural environment. The basis of a person's morality is the moral qualities that determine his moral appearance, make him internally free and socially valuable in all spheres of public and personal life. Moral qualities are one of the essential internal mechanisms underlying moral choice and self-regulation of behavior, determine the level of social activity and maturity of a person, his moral culture. Young people actively penetrate into the social life of society, establish certain connections and relationships with it, comprehend the meaning of activities and actions. During this age period, an extremely intensive assimilation of ethical rules, norms and principles, the formation of related moral habits of behavior and moral qualities of the individual takes place. The change in the social situation of the child's development makes it necessary to educate a certain set of moral qualities of his personality, which would allow him to quickly adapt to new social conditions and serve as a basis for further moral education.

Consider the psychology of a teenager and determine how strongly influenced a person is at this age. This period completes the preparation for an independent life of a person, the formation of values, worldview, the choice of professional activity and the affirmation of the civic significance of the individual. As a result, and under the influence of these social and personal factors, the entire system of relations between the young man and the people around him is rebuilt and his attitude to himself changes. Because of this social position, his attitude to school, to socially useful activities and studies changes, and a certain relationship is established between the interests of the

future profession, educational interests and behavioral motives. As a result of psychological research, it is established that the individual development of a person and the formation of his personality occurs primarily as a result of active interaction with the environment. In different periods of human life, the relationship between social and biological is ambiguous. With age, the influence of the social factor on the psychological development of a person increases.

The multi-temporal sequence of biological and social maturation finds expression in the contradictions that are more often observed in adolescence.

CONCLUSION:

For the education of young people, first of all, in the anatomical and physiological features characteristic of this period of growth and development. At the same time, with age, the attitude of the growing personality to the teaching, to itself, to the surrounding reality changes, the significance of all this for this person changes. The significance changes because the needs, interests, beliefs of a person change, their views and attitudes to everything around them and to themselves change. This change in significance is determined by the interaction of a person with the surrounding social environment in which he lives, learns and acts. We must not only be the father of our children, we must also be the organizer of our own life, because outside of your activities as a citizen, outside of your well-being as a person, there can be no educator.

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