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THE HARMONY OF THE SCIENCES IN THE CONCEPT OF "TARBIYA" IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the importance and characteristics of the harmony of subjects in the concept of “Tarbiya” science included in the educational system, the directions defined in the concept of bringing up the country's children mentally and physically, realizing their talents and potential.

KEYWORDS

Education, spiritual and moral, educational reforms, science, history of education, history of pedagogy, philosophy, history, ethics and aesthetics

INTRODUCTION

The educational reforms carried out in our country, the achievements in the fields of science, technical production and technology require the creation of new generation training manuals for educational institutions operating at all stages of the continuous education system. The most important of the requirements for the creation of such educational resources is to not only express the existing scientific knowledge in their content, but also reveal the essence

of the state policy in the field of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Today, life itself puts new tasks before us. We have no right to be indifferent to these tasks in the current tense period. In his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the twenty-ninth anniversary of our country's independence, our President emphasized that a new renaissance - the Third Renaissance - is

being laid in Uzbekistan. We must all realize that a great historical purpose is embodied in this idea.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev mobilized the people to elevate Uzbekistan to the ranks of great countries. In order to realize this goal, the task of raising and educating a new generation with a completely different way of thinking and attitude to life has emerged. The work carried out in our country in a short period of time, in particular, reforms in pre-school education, general secondary education, and higher education are strengthening the foundations of educating the new generation.

Development of the society, national welfare has always been connected with the education of the young generation, new personnel who have deep knowledge of modern knowledge, and their high qualifications. Relying on the achievements of the older generation and the experience gained by them, it is always the responsibility of the youth to further increase the scientific, economic, cultural and educational potential of the country. For this reason, from the first steps of our independence, the work of educating the new generation in our country, forming their outlook on the basis of new values, has risen to the level of state policy¹.

Based on universal human values and today's realities, a person of the 21st century should be physically healthy, spiritually and morally, intellectually developed, independent thinker, at the same time not indifferent to the events happening in the world, and should be in active contact with the outside world. The period of formation and socialization of a child as a person mainly takes place in the school system. Therefore, a number of systematic reforms were implemented in the teaching of social and humanitarian sciences in general education schools in our country.

In particular, in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 422, which entered into force on July 7, 2020, a single "Tarbiya" combining the subjects "Etiquette", "Feeling of the Motherland", "The idea of national independence and the foundations of spirituality" and "History of world religions" in general secondary educational institutions. It has been decided that the subject will be gradually implemented in the 1st-9th grades from the 2020/2021 academic year, and in the 10th-11th grades from the 2021/2022 academic year within the total hours allocated to subjects.

Taking into account the age and psychophysiological characteristics of students of general secondary educational institutions, in order to instill universal human values and high spirituality in their minds, to educate them in the spirit of patriotism and humanitarianism, to organize spiritual and educational work in general secondary educational institutions on a new basis, based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, 4 social - it was decided to gradually introduce the science of "Tarbiya", which consists of the integration of humanitarian sciences. In 2020, the concept of the subject "Tarbiya" was adopted and the concept was directed to solving the current problems in the implementation of the state policy in the field of education.

The concept defines priorities, main goals and directions aimed at bringing the work in the education of the young generation to a new level. The directions defined in the concept serve to further expand the legal bases, economic opportunities and organizational mechanisms in order to educate the youth of the country mentally and physically, to realize their talent and potential, to involve them in the development of the state and society, and to adequately support their initiatives.

The concept is to ensure the age-appropriate spiritual development of students in the general secondary education system and to form active civic competences. Subjects included in the series "The Idea of National Independence: Basic Concepts and Principles" taught in general secondary schools are "Etiquette", "Feeling of the Motherland", "The Idea of National Independence and Spirituality". defines the main directions of the single discipline of "Tarbiya", which combines the disciplines of "Basics of Spirituality", "History of World Religions". In the development of science programs and textbooks, the experience of several countries with developed education, including the People's Republic of China, Singapore, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Australia, Germany, Great Britain, France, and the Russian Federation, was studied. done

The science of "Tarbiya" cannot achieve perfection in isolation. It, like other subjects, uses the achievements of social science and is enriched with content. Nowadays, the knowledge created by the whole of humanity and the theories informing about the future are to a certain extent a source for the science of pedagogy.

Education, like other subjects, serves the social development of each person. It is based on information about the rules of development of nature and society and is developing as a social science. Therefore, it is inextricably linked with such sciences as philosophy, history, economics, psychology and sociology, ethics and aesthetics.

Every student, teacher-educator should know the history of his motherland and be a patriot. It is impossible to teach without knowledge of the history of education and the history of pedagogy. For a deeper understanding of the theory of education, it is necessary to know its development in the past. For

example, the history of pedagogy shows how it was effective in education in the past, how pedagogical ideas, the content and methods of work in educational institutions were renewed due to changes in socio-economic and political conditions, the pedagogical views of scientists who created in the past, and their activities.

The teacher-educator has a systematic effect on the students in order to give them knowledge, make them educated, and educate them. It is based on psychological and social factors. That is, in order to know the effect of the given influence, he determines the influence plan based on the knowledge of the student's intuition, perception, imagination, attention and thinking. So, the science of education is inextricably linked with such sciences as psychology and sociology. In a certain sense, psychology, which serves teachers, can also be included in the system of pedagogical sciences.

The science of philosophy serves as a methodological basis for the science of education. Because the achievements of the current theory of education are the result of the struggle of philosophical ideas and development.

Philosophy equips education with scientific methods, and becomes a source for the development of objective laws and regulations of education and upbringing.

Ethics and aesthetics provide information on the theory of education. This science is connected with the science of pedagogy in terms of determining and determining the standards of the student's behavior and manners, as well as explaining beauty in the true sense, directly stimulating the attractive and elegant aspects of life in the student's mind. Ways of teaching subjects are also related to the didactics of the subject

of education, because the method of teaching any subject serves to master the content and system of this subject by students. Therefore, the science of education will be effective only if it is organized on the basis of the analysis and comparison of evidence collected on the basis of a certain plan of children's anatomy, physiology, and child hygiene.

Thus, education takes into account the child's age, individual and regional characteristics. Thus, he works closely with psychology, sociology and social geography.

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