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PROSPECTIVE PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

In the world, the young people are paid great attention to the education, their relevant professions, the reform of the education system and the training of national personnel to the level of modern requirements. In our republic, one of the main directions of the society's needs is the organization and updating of content in primary school in accordance with modern requirements, connection of continuing education with science and industry, further improvement of the system of higher education institutions in the field of pedagogy, strengthening methodological training of competitive teachers, that article, some issues of improving the methodological preparation of future primary school teachers to teach the subject of education will be considered.

KEYWORDS

Education, upbringing. the process of pedagogy, teacher, thinker, method, activity, the system of education, content and form.

INTRODUCTION

"The continuation of the path of further development of the system of continuing education, increasing access to quality educational services, training of highly

qualified personnel in accordance with the modern needs of the labor market", as well as sharply developing the quality of general secondary

education; Extensive work is being done to train specialists in meeting the needs of employers and to improve the quality and efficiency of their activities in the higher education system. In our country, the methodological training of future primary school teachers in a constantly changing situation, learning advanced foreign experience, the improvement of technology to increase the methodological training of teachers in primary education, didactic methods, pedagogical conditions, content and structure, criteria and levels of formation, form, method, vocations, model, increasing the efficiency of teaching quality, as well as the development of theoretical and practical factors to improve the preparation of future primary school teachers to teach the subject of education. In today, One of the main requirements is to enrich the training, knowledge and experience of future teachers, such as fully mature, knowledgeable and creative youth in today's period of renewal and spiritual growth. Therefore, the importance and contribution of the science of education is incomparable.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan in improving the system of continuing education, developing the quality and effectiveness of education, methodological training of future primary school teachers to teach the subject of education is important in terms of level, potential and importance as a pedagogical issues.

In the system of primary education, the education of students play a special role in the development of the system of educational work and the creation of the necessary conditions for students to operate in accordance with the requirements of the time.

Today, the main goal of the methodological training of future primary school teachers to teach the subject of education is to form the younger generation as fully

developed, well-rounded people necessary for the development of our society. An ideal person embodies spiritual and physical maturity. For the methodological preparation of future primary school teachers to teach the subject of education, firstly, folklore, folk tales, stories, legends, the spiritual heritage of our ancestors and historical books play a key role. In addition, the heritage of Eastern thinkers, poems and ghazals, fictions of art serve as a program. Based on the socio-political, philosophical and educational views of scholars such as Ahmad Yassavi, Bahovuddin Naqshbandi, Al-Bukhari, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Abulqasim Firdavsi, Amur Temur, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babir the development of the learning process requires further excellence.

“Our top priority should be to set ambitious goals and create competent youth to achieve them. Only then will our children become a real force that will realize the age-old dreams of our people,” they said. He expressed satisfaction with the bold ideas and initiatives expressed by youth during the meetings in Kashkadarya, Khorezm and Chilanzar regions of Tashkent.

“Especially at the recent Youth Forum, seeing the passionate eyes of our youth, their passion for knowledge, I was very empowered. And I am once again convinced that they are the brave and determined youth that Ibn Sina said,

“I am confident that together with learned youth, with strong creative potential, we will build a new Uzbekistan,” he said.

In our country, the dedication of each year to a specific social issue also had a deep symbolic meaning. Thus,

the expected result cannot be achieved without a loving approach to everything, the highest feeling in the human heart. Therefore, it is important to treat the national idea and ideology with sincerity, to study its historical, philosophical, religious and moral roots, to inculcate the heritage of our ancestors in the minds of our youth at every stage of education.

In turn, the special tasks set over the years are neither a one-time action nor a 'complex of actions', but a worldview and character, an integral part of the inner spirituality of man, a sign of the culture of society.

Based on the above considerations, we think it is necessary to clarify the role of education in the formation of national ideas and ideologies.

In our opinion, setting a priority every year is the main goal of the idea of national independence from the humanitarian point of view. Therefore, in the process of education, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the tasks arising from the same specific goal.

It is well known that upbringing is used in a broad and narrow sense and is practiced in social life. In a broad sense, upbringing is a special process that transmits socio-cultural experiences from generation to generation with a clear purpose and creates the conditions for the development of the individual.

In the narrow sense, the education of spiritual culture means the process of jointly focused goal-oriented activities of adults in adapting young people to the complex situations of social life, that is, the process of creating the necessary conditions for the development of a mature person.

Each country is interested in providing its population, especially youth with a thirst for knowledge and

innovation, with scientific knowledge, enlightenment and spiritual nourishment. In Uzbekistan, a principled information policy aimed at meeting the intellectual needs of the younger generation, preserving cultural, spiritual and moral values has been formed and is being implemented.

On reforming the education system in the country the work being done is aimed at the same goal. This issue is ideologically consistent with the principles of the Law on Education. The importance of the study of our national educational heritage is theoretically side. In particular, the principles of the national model of continuing education, in essence, mean that education is carried out in harmony with the national-enlightenment, national history, folk traditions, our national heritage. According to the national model of education in general, the modernization of the education system naturally shows the need to study our national heritage and bring it into the consumption of pedagogical thinking.

A true person will have the potential to self-educate. He renounces habits that are useless and harmful to himself and the nation. He relises the interests of the nation as his own interests as a condition for achieving the interests of the nation. He feels his role in reconciling the day of the nation, in lightening its burden. That is why, he rises above his own personal shell and works more, more effectively, than others, for the benefit of the nation, for the perfection of himself through the welfare of the nation. The national idea, believes in the goal, connects it. In a student, these qualities do not appear all at once. They are brought up, firstly, by encouraging the educational environment between parents in the family, relatives outside the family, neighbors, and then in higher education - by acquiring ideological knowledge.

Therefore, this process should be considered as one of the priorities of social pedagogy.

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