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THE PRINCIPALITY OF WORKING WITH PARENTS IN IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL EDUCATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: national education, national spirit and pride, pedagogical literacy, spiritual image, modern manqurt, council centers. national values, upbringing, moral purity, spiritual - material heritage, humanity, kindness, benevolence.

Abstract: The article contains comments on the content and forms of providing national education to children in the family. It mainly includes the uniqueness of working with parents, the content of work related to raising their pedagogical level.

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INTRODUCTION

Along with providing modern education to the young generation, educating them in the spirit of universal and national values, high human qualities, reliably protecting their minds and hearts from spiritual and informational threats, providing them with ideological immunity and proper upbringing in the society of individuals is a constant focus of our state.

It is clear to all of us that the way to the human heart begins with education. Therefore, whenever we talk about this, we remember the priceless heritage left by our ancestors, as well as our parents, we respectfully mention the noble work of educators and coaches, who are closest to us.

The problems of educating the young generation, forming high human qualities in them and bringing them to maturity are always in the center of attention of the government. Efforts are being made steadily to form a socially active person who embodies spiritual wealth, moral purity, and physical perfection.

As President Sh.M. Mirziyoev noted: "We will mobilize all the strength and capabilities of our state and society so that our youth can become independent thinkers, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, become people who are not inferior to their peers in any field in the world, and become happy."

In order to fulfill such responsible tasks, the educators of the preschool education organization are responsible for implementing the historical experience of the Uzbek people regarding education.

Therefore, we should approach the spiritual and material heritage of our ancestors from the point of view of inheritance and educate the young generation right from preschool educational institutions.

Because, according to the creed of our people, "The power of man is in education". From this point of view, the peoples of Central Asia, including the Uzbek people, have their own rich historical, spiritual and cultural heritage, educational practices, traditions, and moral rules that have been formed over thousands of years.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The content of national education: aimed at forming a well-rounded person. Stable moral motives are formed in a nationally educated person. The degree of formation of national concepts in different age groups is different. Children's moral feelings and experiences are one of the important conditions for the formation of spiritual beliefs. National feeling refers to a person's emotional attitude towards society, people, and himself. It arises and develops in the process of interaction between people. Emotions are closely connected with national knowledge and beliefs. Cultivation of national feelings is not a separate society, these concepts arise and develop based on human needs, knowledge and experience. It is necessary to develop different methods and methods of pedagogic influence in the education of a

child's personality. In their opinion, pedagogues pay great attention to the education of national feelings, and the roots of good feelings should start from childhood.

Preschool children do not always understand the essence of the explanation, and the usual requirements do not reach them from us. In such situations, the game method is used. The game method is one of the most attractive methods for a child. Methods of reprimanding and praising "what is good?" and it is necessary to give a clear understanding of "what is bad?" The desire to imitate is a psychological characteristic of children.

Humanity, kindness, cooperation, union, benevolence, care for the beauty of the surrounding world in labor concerns arise in the process of excitement. National customs, national beliefs, along with emotions, are included in the system of internal regulators of behavior.

Today, preserving and developing creative thinking, patriotism and internationalism, moral and aesthetic ideals, the need for work, and national aspirations in children by instilling the traditional and cultural-spiritual heritage of the people is considered one of the important tasks of national pedagogy. The people's educational school is a social institution that seeks to develop national pride, consciousness, and spirituality, relying on its original folk material. It is difficult to talk about the successful upbringing of the sixth generation without knowing the national experience, traditions and pedagogical traditions of the people. The joint creative activity of children, parents and pedagogues is important in the process of "Education of Me" of preschool children at the national level. In practice, in cooperation with parents, there are several forms of instilling the national spirit in children, which provide the result of education as a whole.

The first form is one-on-one work with parents, —... this type of work is of great importance. In this case, the educator studies the personal characteristics of the family and the child and takes them into account in his educational work. In the experience of our MTTs, it is observed that the educator visits the family, talks with the parents, gives them advice, and familiarizes the parents with the life of the MTT. The teacher's visit to the family. When the educator goes to the family, he observes

the environment related to the child's education in general: the general material and financial conditions of the family, spiritual environment, mutual relations, attention to education and upbringing, the conditions created for the child are studied with observation and extreme caution. Attention to the material and financial conditions while looking, it is necessary to ask whether there are allocations for books, toys, dolls suitable for the child from the family budget. Reading is considered a national and universal value for our nation, but when buying books, it is appropriate to convey to parents that it is appropriate to buy children's literature with content that expresses our national identity. In the following years, the "Book of Education" in several parts, as well as the "Forty Hadith" coloring books, adapted to children of different ages, were published. In addition, it is necessary to buy toys with a national image, because they are powerful tools of national education. The spiritual atmosphere of the family is a sign of mutual respect, mutual understanding, consensus, and cooperation in all matters, including child education. However, the level of the spiritual environment in the Uzbek family is measured by the respect and observance of the national language, national and religious customs and traditions. The educator's attention to these aspects during the visit to the family serves as a lesson for parents and other family members. The spiritual environment also depends on belonging to the type of family (peaceful, superficially peaceful, restless, incomplete families) given by Rezauddin ibn Fakhridin in his work entitled "Family" and this condition also affects the quality of national upbringing of the child.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the Uzbek family, there are relationships that have been formed over the centuries, such as father and mother, son and father, son and mother, brother and sister, sister and brother, and most importantly, they reflect our national identity. The educator should determine how it is necessary to observe these age-old national traditions in the family. This is reflected in his future plans, the content of his activities, the way he approaches the child. Attention to education is a reflection of the pedagogical literacy, worldview, and cultural-spiritual level of the adults in the family. In some families, grandparents and parents consider themselves intelligent,

educated, modern, but they lack national mood, national spirit and pride. They prefer to educate their children according to Western culture, language, and traditions, and they want to explain this with modernity. In fact, they do not know that they are demoralizing their lovers, that they are leading them towards modern tyranny. This situation presents the educator with problems related to individual work with both parents and children.

Situations that are the opposite of these, that is, when the leadership of national-spiritual education is observed in the household, the educator should be hesitant to share their experience, family achievements among other families, residents, that is, it requires measures related to the second form of working with the family - collective work with parents. when the conditions are studied, whether there is a separate room for the child(ren) in the family, if there is, whether opportunities are created for him/her to relax, to perform household tasks, what kind of equipment is available - such details are studied. The presence of some of the state symbols of Uzbekistan in the child's room, the nature of our country, architectural monuments, photos of our national heroes from the past serve as factors of national education that the child will be familiar with every day. Conversation with parents. The place, topic, purpose, duration (that is, how long) of the conversation will be different. The teacher can conduct the conversation with the parents when they bring the child to the MTT, when they pick them up, when they go to the families, and conduct them separately.

As for the topic, the child's health, interests, physical and intellectual capabilities, character, temperament, mental-spiritual state, perception of behavior and self-control according to gender and nationality can be. These themes come from purpose. The duration is determined by agreement and can be short or long depending on the situation. Among the goals foreseen in the talks, there should be a place for children's upbringing on the basis of nationality. For example, while discussing the child's health, it is necessary to inculcate in the family the need to pay attention to one's own health from a young age, to be active, diligent, and fit, just as it is in MTT. To instill in the child's mind that our ancestors, such as Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, and Tomaris, who are our national heroes, were

physically fit and powerful, and to be so strong, they listened to the advice of their grandparents and parents and paid attention to their health from a very young age, physical education and it is explained that they have taken training lessons. In managing children's interests, priority is given to focusing on national sports, national customs, traditions, and the history of great ancestors. Such details are discussed with parents in interviews. Organizing consultations for parents. At first glance, it seems that there is no need to separate this event, because the advice can be given during the conversations described above, even when visiting families. True, they can be implemented together and combined. But calling parents (together or separately) for a specific purpose and giving advice (consultation), on the one hand, emphasizes its importance, and on the other hand, its influence is high. Parents (grandparents) take advice with special attention, seriousness and responsibility. For example, from the point of view of our national traditions, they are given special advice about how a father should treat a boy and a girl, how to treat a child, the child's unique character, origin, national shortcomings, and so on. familiarization of mothers with MTT. It is important for every parent to come to the educational institution often, to familiarize themselves with the work done here. In the course of introduction to the general activities, special emphasis should be placed on the work done on providing national education to the students. For example, the organized national corner, national toys and dolls, books that guide children to nationality, activities and other activities organized in this direction are brought to their attention. As far as possible, it is desirable to ensure that parents participate in these events in a respectful manner. Also, it is appropriate to ask parents (grandparents) to come to such activities and events of MTT in national costumes.

These include forms such as group and general meeting of parents, school of parents, conferences, sabbaliks (hashars - D.A.), question-and-answer evenings. We will touch on each of them. Group and general meeting of parents. Organizational, educational, didactic issues related to children's education are discussed at the meetings. At each group meeting (once a quarter) with parents, among other issues, the topic of national education is put on the agenda from time to time. In general

meetings (twice a year: at the beginning and at the end of the academic year), this issue must be considered separately and in the context of spiritual and moral education. In this case, the following topics should be communicated to parents in this form and volume:

- * the essence of national education;
- * necessity and importance of national education in the globalized world;
- * forms of national education;
- * the content of national education in the family.

At the meetings of the group, the issues of the fulfillment of the goals and tasks set through these topics discussed in the annual meetings are discussed. Topics such as establishing national education in the family, cooperation between the family and MTT in this regard, and national education in the neighborhood can be discussed. These topics will consist of several clauses. For example, the use of the elderly (grandparents) factor in family education should be a separate topic of discussion. Among our people, this factor is the most effective and has its own tradition for centuries. Especially today, when parents are busy and lack time, the help of grandparents is considered extremely important in national education. Psychologists note that during the preschool period, the child has a high interest in his environment, things and events around him. Therefore, 3-6 years of this period is considered as a period of extreme curiosity of childhood. Due to high social employment, parents do not have time to answer their children's questions, which arise from the child's interest and aspirations related to the material and spiritual world, including the national identity.

In this period, the child needs an interlocutor who can find answers to his questions in order for the child's mind to be fully formed. His retired grandmother and grandfather can fulfill this task. Because in the nature of retired people, the need for communication, to share their life experiences, to talk about their experiences is highly expressed, and they can easily find answers to the child's questions.

As a result, the communication of grandparents helps the child expand his range of thought. Especially, the system of "child-grandmother" and "child-

grandfather" formed early in family relations creates a sufficient ground for the child to grow up as an independent thinking, free and well-educated person. The older generation, relying on the conclusions derived from their life experiences and what they have seen during their lifetime, strive to provide national education to their grandchildren, who are the successors of their lives. School of parents. This is a unique system of working with parents, which provides understanding and knowledge about their children, physiological and psychological characteristics related to their current work, the content and forms of communication and attitude towards the child. For example, a large part of the information in "Preschool pedagogy" taught to students in the preparation of specialists for preschool education should be delivered to families - parents. As for the aspect related to our topic, introducing articles related to national education published in scientific and popular publications and books in this direction, holding conversations about them are among the tasks that educators should pay attention to. Also, details such as decorating the child(ren)'s room at home, choosing walls and furniture, their color, shape and content are considered. Among them, a small flag from the state symbols of Uzbekistan is placed in the room, pictures of the nature of our country, famous historical architectural monuments are hung on the walls, and a small but meaningful and interesting conversation about them is given in the room itself.

Such activities are consistent with the purpose of the special normative document adopted at the government level, that is, a complex aimed at its implementation attached to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 6, 2020 "On additional measures to further improve the education system" PQ-4884 practical measures are determined in the program of measures, including: organization of consultation centers for parents in pre-school educational organizations; to widen the activity of "School of Young Mothers", "School of Grandmothers", "School of Young Fathers" within the council centers; "The most exemplary family", "Book-loving family" contests are planned. Conferences. Conferences are held with parents on various topics and directions according to the purpose. It would be appropriate to dedicate one of them to the

importance of educating preschool children in the national spirit. Two or three speakers are prepared to reveal different aspects of the given topic. One of them should be a teacher, and the rest should be parents. It is correct to set a time limit of up to 15 minutes in the case of two speakers, and up to 10 minutes in the case of three speakers. After listening to the lectures, opinions are exchanged, discussed, and the mechanism of implementation of the ideas and ideas in MTT and family education is determined. Hashar (Saturdays). This event has an essentially national background and is directly related to education in this direction. The day is set in agreement with the parents and the hashar is held together with them. Fathers are given their own jobs, mothers are given their own jobs. Hashar is organized in the presence of children, involving them as much as possible. A conversation about this public event, which is a vivid example of our national tradition, should be held both at home and at the MTT. This age-old value of ours has a special place in educating children in the spirit of collectiveness and belonging to the nation, typical of Uzbeks. Question-and-answer nights. One (or more) aspects of national education are selected and generally, at the request of parents or the suggestion of the educator, question-and-answer evenings are held. This event can be organized separately or at the end of the conference.

CONCLUSION

In practice, during our pilot work, it was observed that it was somewhat difficult to organize question-and-answer nights. The reason for this is that parents show little desire and enthusiasm, on the other hand, it was observed that many of them avoid the event by giving wrong answers to the questions suddenly asked and avoid getting into an awkward situation. For this reason, the educator should carefully prepare for this event, first of all, he should take measures to attract parents and make them interested. The main thing is that he should prepare several questions of a creative nature that will make everyone think, think, and search to a certain extent. These questions can be asked to parents in advance: with a little preparation, the event will be lively, interesting, rich in information and relationships.

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