

THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article analyzes the main goals and objectives of the upbringing process. Upbringing is a complex process that ensures the development of an individual physically, mentally, spiritually and socially, the purpose of which is to transform a person into a useful, responsible and civilized person to society. The article will consider the main tasks of upbringing, modern approaches and methods in their implementation. It is also studied that upbringing is inextricably linked with education. The author proposes pedagogical approaches to more effectively fulfill the goals and objectives of upbringing.

Keywords: upbringing, educational purpose, educational tasks, personal development, moral education, pedagogy, social education, patriotism, hard work, culture, Family Education, Society role, pedagogical approaches, innovative methods, educational process, independent thinking, personal growth.

Upbringing is an important social process for each society, through which the formation of the younger generation as a full-fledged and harmonious person is ensured. The process of upbringing aims to instill in the individual positive habits, moral qualities, patriotic feelings, hard work and culture. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly define the goals and objectives of upbringing, to apply modern pedagogical approaches to their implementation.

Purpose of upbringing

The purpose of upbringing is to transform an individual into a morally — mentally mature, educated, and cultured citizen who meets the demands of society. Within the framework of this goal, the following main aspects stand out:

Physical development: formation of a healthy lifestyle, focus on physical activity.

Mental development: to increase the level of knowledge and thinking, to develop critical thinking skills.

Spiritual and moral development: the absorption of moral values, the formation of a culture of decency.

Social development: finding the right place in society, increasing feelings of responsibility and harmony.

Upbringing is seen as a process that covers the whole life of an individual, it is important to continue it in the extracurricular family, in the church, in the cultural environment.

Upbringing tasks

Upbringing tasks are a set of specific works and requirements that must be completed in order to achieve the goal of upbringing. They include:

1. Moral education: the formation of such qualities in a person as honesty, justice, affection, patience.
2. Teaching hard work: to develop loyalty to work, respect for one's own work.
3. Nurturing a sense of patriotism: respect for national values, strengthening loyalty to the nation.
4. Being cultured: respecting languages, customs and traditions, increasing interest in art.
5. Developing the ability to think and make independent decisions: teaching critical and creative thinking skills.[1]

Upbringing tasks are carried out jointly by the school, family and social environment.

Relationship of upbringing and education

Upbringing and education are inextricably linked processes, one of which is incomplete without the other. When education forms knowledge and skills, upbringing directs them to be applied on a moral and social basis. As a result of the harmony of education and upbringing, a person develops in society as an active and productive person.[2]

Modern pedagogical approaches

Today, innovative technologies, interactive methods and social projects are widely used in the upbringing process. Emphasis is also placed on the principles of inclusive education and intercultural education. This serves to transform young people into individuals who can understand global and local issues, meet the demands of modern society.[3]

Features of the upbringing process

Upbringing is a continuous, systematic and purposeful process of influence that continues throughout the life of an individual. The main features of the upbringing process are as follows::

Permanence: upbringing continues throughout a person's life, in addition to school, in the family and in society.

Interaction: upbringing is not only one-sided, but is the result of interaction between the individual and the environment around him.

Compatibility with individual characteristics: upbringing should be carried out taking into account the individual characteristics, abilities and needs of each individual.

Decisive and purposeful: the upbringing process is planned and systematically carried out on the basis of specific goals.[4]

Educational norms and values

Another aspect that plays an important role in achieving the goal of upbringing is the system of educational norms and values. Formed depending on the historical, cultural and social context of society, these values influence the individual's worldview, moral position and actions. Among them:

Moral values such as honesty, justice, affection, respect, responsibility;

National and universal values;

There are social values such as hard work, discipline, mutual assistance.

The role of parents and society in the process of upbringing

Upbringing begins not only at the school level, but also in the family and continues in a wide circle of society. Parenting is the first and most important factor in the formation of a child as a person. Society, on the other hand, plays an important role in the proper orientation, socialization and culture transmission of youth.

Family: instill moral values in the child, the formation of educational habits.

Society: teaching youth the norms and laws of society, ensuring social adaptation.

School: harmonization of knowledge and upbringing, development of social skills through collective activities.

Ways to increase educational efficiency

To increase the effectiveness of upbringing, the following pedagogical methods and principles are considered important:

Individual approach: educational impact adapted to the abilities, interests and needs of each student.

Activism and participation: actively engaging students in the educational process.

Constant monitoring: assessment of the results of the educational process and its modification, depending on the need.

Social cooperation: establishing an inextricable connection between parent, teacher and team.

Information and Communication Technologies: effective organization of educational work using modern technologies.

Upbringing and personal growth

Upbringing is an important part of personal growth, which enhances the individual's self-awareness, self-esteem, and self-development. The educational process forms in a person the skills of independent thinking, a sense of responsibility and social activity. This is an important factor in the stability and development of society.[5]

Conclusion.

The purpose of upbringing is the comprehensive development of the personality, the absorption of independent thinking, moral and cultural values into it. Educational tasks, on the other hand, involve practical work carried out to achieve this goal. The inextricable connection of upbringing and education is decisive in the organization of an effective educational process. And the application of modern pedagogical approaches and innovations serves to improve the quality of upbringing. Therefore, in order to more effectively organize educational processes, the interaction of educators, parents and society is necessary.

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