



**USE FOLK PEDAGOGICAL METHODS TO EDUCATE YOUNG
PEOPLE IN A SPIRIT OF NATIONAL GROWTH FROM
NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION**

Rasulova Zamira Pardayevna

2nd-Grade 1-TTNM-BT-21 Graduate of the Faculty of Education and
Methodology (Primary Education) at the Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

ABSTRACT

Family and school cooperation plays a major role in the formation of young people, children, and children who are the future of our country as independent and free individuals, as well as the use of folk pedagogical methods to educate an active citizen in all aspects of education.

KEYWORDS

family, national reconstruction, parents, values, neighborhoods, methods, development, science, great hypocrites, national rise.

Introduction

The attention and participation of parents and the community, along with the educational process in schools or educational institutions, is extremely important in educating young people, educating them in a spirit of national idea, and directing them to pursue a particular profession in the future. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be busy preaching the holy Scriptures., published by Jehovah's Witnesses. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

Tarbia's methods are ways of influe the life and activities of the teacher, the trainer, in order to instill in them positive behavioral skills and skills. The education of the Barkham generation is one of the most pressing issues of our day, and our President, Sh.M. Miriam, said: "Education is our future, life and death. Therefore, we have no right to delay reforms in this area. No matter how complicated it may be, we need to lay the foundation firmly from today in school education. Because we have lost a lot of time.' Our ancestors created wonderful human qualities that passed the test of the times and the methods and tools to accomplish them. On this basis, young people have been raised as people who meet the requirements of national education and social life. It includes the basis for educating human emotions in young people, such as love for people, treating them with dignity, protecting human rights, appreciating them, understanding their duty to people, being sincere, honest with people, etiquette and morality.

Another important feature of Uzbek folk pedagogy is the lighting of the educational methods, methods, and tools used in folk pedagogy in folklore materials. The hardworking public used the methods and tools of upbringing that had arisen over a long period of time. Therefore, explanation,

habituation, everyday order of life for children, instruction, counsel, advice, encouragement, persuasion, please, beg, wish, approve, praise, say thankfully, pray, ask for a white way, investigate, forbid, taste, gina, condemn. to fear God, It is emphasized that such methods as reprimanding, apologizing, forcing, ridiculing, blasphemy, blasphemy, blasphemy, humility, disgrace, intimidation, hatred, swearing, swearing, slaughtering, beatings, and referring to community judgment have been used in discipline. The following pedagogical methods and tools are used primarily to educate children in a spirit of morality:

1. Methods of forming a social mind are methods used to influence students' minds, feelings, and will in order to shape their scientific knowledge and beliefs. When implementing this method, such forms as explanation, teaching, persuasion, teaching, counseling, please and desire, order and demand, and moral conversations are widely used.
2. Example methods play a major role in educating young people in a spirit of national excellence from national reconstruction. An example or an example method is based on imitation in children. Imitation means a conscious or unwanted repetition of the behavior, behavior, and behavior of others.
3. Promotion and punishment. A child needs others to evaluate his behavior and behavior. The mystery of a variety of forms of promotion can include: approval, nausea, encouragement, confidence, persuasion, recording, praise, rewarding.

Forms of punishment include pomegranate, put, shame, and redness. You can also use day-to-day, customizing and gaming and sports equipment.

Based on the aforementioned methods of upbringing, we organized conversations, meetings, and surveys in families to study the interaction of family, neighborhood, and educational institutions in the upbringing of young people. Consider the results of a practical work on "The Role of Family and Neighborhood in Educating School Children from National Reconstruction in a Spirit of National Excellence." During the work, the "Chim" and "Jamatak" districts of Denov were selected.

The objective of the study is to introduce families and neighborhoods to the socio-pedagogical aspects of educating school children in the spirit of national ideas from national reconstruction. It is to help you find a solution to the various problem situations that will happen in families.

The expected outcome of the study: The fact that this work is not ready for some aspects of raising children in families, the lack of use of folk pedagogical examples in upbringing will allow you to know the various situations and problems that occur in family life, ways to overcome them, and to be aware of skills.

Technology for conducting research: Form: observation, conversation, doing things in small groups.

Method: muammoli tahlil, og'zaki bayon, B,B,B, cluster.

Effective technologies today: Q&A, distribution materials, survey questionnaires, multimedia tools.

Control: Intergroup oral inquiry, conducting comparative analysis.

Gradation: stimulation and self-evaluation.

The progress of the study: carried out in three stages.

Phase 1 (organizational-oriented). After getting acquainted with the selected neighborhoods, surveillance work began on the basis of a neighborhood passport for their families. Separate conversations were held with each family, and after getting acquainted with the educational process there, they were divided into groups. Highly educated, secondary education, and ordinary families were selected from them. Five families took part in each group and distributed questionnaires consisting of 25 questions. As a result, the honey they occupy is as follows:

Group 1. Highly educated families make 65%

Group 2. Medium-educated families make up 60%

Group 3. Normal families accounted for 50%.

The indicators were analyzed and explanations were carried out. The following problematic questions were asked, with each participating family being dealt with in a single order.

1. What factors do you rely on in raising children?
2. How do you use examples of folk pedagogy in Tarbia?
3. What factors affect the deterioration of a child's upbringing?

We explained to these questions that each family should express their analytical relationship with accurate, reliable information.

Parents were advised that the analysis be carried out at the following stages:

- Find discipline problems that need to be solved from the following problematic situation.
- Analyze the social, psychological, biological factors that caused Tarbia's problems.
- Offer a solution to the mammoths of Tarbia and make recommendations.

Phase 2 (operational). Families in each group offered their analysis on the cited problematic situation. For example, the participants in Group 1 emphasized the importance of raising a problem and explained the answers to these problems as follows. **First**, from the moment of birth in childcare, special attention and control are needed in the discipline. **Second**, to preserve the continuity of traditions and traditions, to make the most of folk heroes Alpomish, Go'ro's son, and folk tales in the upbringing process. **Third**, the great impact of the environment on the breakdown of childcare is due to the weakness of parents in the upbringing process. **Fourth**, when children spend their free time in a senseless way, leaving them without constant dissatisfaction. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable planning, a brochure has been prepared in English and Spanish entities.

- Parents pay special attention to issues related to child rearing.
- Providing their children with constant insights into the factors that affect tarbia.
- Effective and permanent use of folk pedagogical traditions in the upbringing of young people.
- Conversations, meetings and various contests with families in the neighborhoods.

In this order, families in all groups became acquainted with and analyzed the answers to the problem they had solved.

Phase 3 (analytical). When the families in the group completed their suggestions and opinions, we conducted a survey to study the extent to which young people are now in demand from their parents, how attentive they are in childcare, and how they expect their parents to react to protect themselves from a variety of harmful ills they may encounter in life. According to him, 100% of participants, 48% of their parents, regularly monitored them, asked questions about certain knowledge, 32% said they would inspire them to groups, make it easier to learn foreign languages, and 3% would analyze the necessary news provided through the media.

Combining all opinions in families, additional scientific and theoretical information about the social, psychological, and biological aspects of preparing for family life was provided, and video roles were presented. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

As a comparison of experience and effectiveness analysis, questionnaires were distributed to determine the outcome of the level of knowledge of the above groups. As a result:

Group 1. Highly educated families make 85%

Group 2. Medium-educated families make 75%

Group 3. Normal families accounted for 65%, with a positive indicator achieved compared to their previous results.

Methodologically, analyzing the analysis of the results, the establishment of traditional classes and the efficient and permanent use of folk pedagogical examples will have a positive impact on the place of family and neighborhood in educating young people in a spirit of national idea.

Based on the results of the experiment, the spiritual and educational work in the two neighborhoods was analyzed as follows.

"Bird" mahallasi 80 %

The "Jamatak" neighborhood accounted for 70%.

Analysis of these results shows that the "Chim" neighborhood reached a 80% rate, where neighborhood activists had a good way to achieve their results. Based on family and neighborhood cooperation in raising young people in families, educating young people about themselves, adhering to traditions and values, and engaging them in a variety of circles in their spare time. It is the constant conduct of spiritual and educational work in families in the neighborhood.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you. To achieve high results, they too need to conduct spiritual and educational work on a regular basis in the upbringing of young people, organize neighborhoods, and organize a variety of activities in the upbringing of young people.

Therefore, the role of family and mahalla in educating schoolchildren in a spirit of national upheaval from national reconstruction requires a unique pedagogical environment and a specially organized educational process:

- constant supervision of parents in child rearing;
- a systematic and practical approach to discipline;
- constant use of folk pedagogical examples in discipline;
- regularly conduct spiritual and educational work in neighborhoods and families;
- improving the practical literacy of not only children but also parents in these areas;
- it is intended to find, implement, and make good use of modern pedagogical technologies in the development of new forms of upbringing aimed at replacing family and neighborhoods in educating young people in a spirit of national idea.

Increasing students' activity in public and social life has become one of the top issues of public policy. Implementing this process requires activity from all social institutions in society. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In particular, the need for agreed cooperation between family, neighborhood, and non-governmental organizations is growing in educating students in the spirit of national ideas from national reconstruction. Because ensuring the participation of not only educational institutions but also the governing body in educating a modern-day person will be a major factor. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, the following tools have an important influence in educating students in the spirit of national ideas from national reconstruction. They are:

1. Family.
2. Mahalla.
3. Educational institutions.
4. Media.

5. Sports and medical institutions.

6. National values and traditions.

7. Nonprofit organizations.

With these tools, the gradual development of educating students in a spirit of national growth from national reconstruction will accelerate the process of developing moral and cultural skills, such as understanding and analyzing their participation in society and the nature of family and moral relationships. This requires the upbringing of young people to focus on solving the following pedagogical tasks in cooperation with family, community, and non-governmental organizations.

- proper understanding of the necessity, capabilities, functions and advantages of cooperation activities;

- to know and form a healthy lifestyle for young people, their relationship with starting a family, having children, raising them;

- use the influence of family and the general public in preparing young people for family life;

- not to be given harmful habits, to convey knowledge of the preservation of Oriental traditions to the minds of young people on the basis of life examples and modern evidence.

The family has a wide range of opportunities in carrying out the above tasks. Because the culture of preparing young people for family life, raising and raising children is one of the most pressing issues for Uzbek families. The fact that the most important prerequisite for family upbringing is built on a strong, spiritually healthy basis, first and foremost, parents themselves should be raised, to understand intelligently that harmony between them, the stability of family, the preparation of their children for future life and marriage is a responsible duty in their daily way of belief, and they should justify it in practice. The upbringing of students is such a pressing issue that it plays a leading role not only in the activities of the family, the neighborhood, but also in the activities of the media, educational institutions, social foundations, and non-governmental organizations. This will be evident in the action programs of a number of non-governmental organizations, such as the Young People's Union, which is now a pillar of young people. The competitions, meetings, scientific practical conferences held by them serve as a factor that encourages young people to engage in useful activities, increase their social activity, and make full use of their opportunities.

From this point of view, in collaboration with family, community, and non-governmental organizations, it is intended to develop and implement colorful, interesting, and ever-updated forms, methods, and tools for educating students in a spirit of national growth from national reconstruction. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of **Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure** entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. it is desirable to implement informational measures in the areas of its upbringing. And to do this:

- organize neighborhoods in neighborhoods, where students and young people organize and engage in a variety of activities in order to spend their free time in a meaningful way;

- identify specific approaches to the formation of national ideology and introduce activists from parents, neighborhoods, and non-governmental organizations to the content of the work to be done in these areas;

- correct the agenda of students and young people and regularly carry out information and information activities;

- Explaining to students and young people that the ideas of national growth from national reconstruction through collaborative work forms are the basis for them to live and work well in their future independent family life serves as a methodological solution to practical work on the role of family and neighborhood in educating students and young people in the spirit of national upselling ideas from national reconstruction.

I am impressed by the role and importance of the neighborhood in the socio-political, economic, spiritual, and intellectual life of Uzbekistan. The neighborhood is considered a social institution that reflects the characteristics, lifestyles, and activities of the Uzbek people and is usually used to unite, organize, direct, and encourage the nation to operate on a community basis.

Our country's President, Sh.M. Miriam, emphasized the importance of the issue and did not emphasize that "the land of the land is the time of the state."

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