

IMPROVING SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL COOPERATION OF "FAMILY, NEIGHBORHOOD AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION" IN YOUTH EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

The article examines the issues of socio-pedagogical cooperation of families, communities and educational institutions in educating young people in New Uzbekistan, a comparative analysis with the experience of foreign countries, as well as the research work of our scientists who have made significant contributions to youth education in the Republic of Uzbekistan. the results of the comparative study were reflected. Ways to improve the socio-pedagogical cooperation of families, communities and educational institutions, the results of experiments, the results of organized seminars and trainings, suggestions, recommendations and conclusions are described.

Keywords: Person, education, upbringing, family, neighborhood, educational institution, social, spirituality, enlightenment, cooperation, activity, ability, discipline.

Introduction

Today's era, which is rapidly becoming globalized, imposes several demands and tasks on the family, neighborhood and educational institutions in raising a mature generation. In our country, priority of individual interests and protection of his rights is one of the issues in improving cooperation between family, neighborhood and educational institutions. Therefore, educational institutions, community activists, and families are directly and indirectly responsible for the development of young people in the country. However, "Youth education in the family, neighborhood and educational institutions, purposeful ideological and educational work with unorganized youth in remote areas and neighborhoods is carried out in a superficial manner, mistakenly joining crime, religious extremism and terrorist activities, neglecting national values, early marriage, family separations. The fact that the propaganda work aimed at preventing such negative situations does not give the expected result in most cases, requires serious attention to these issues.

At the same time, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev considers the issue of crime committed among young people as one of the priority issues, in particular, 22,000 young people committed crimes during the 10 months of 2017.

Although the implementation of the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 371 has been put into practice, why is the attendance rate of students in educational institutions still low? Students do not attend classes without reason and regularly. It was found that the main reason for this is that the implementation discipline of Decisions No. 371, 175 was not properly organized. Vocational college pedagogues send to the houses of the attached students, to the meetings of the citizens of the neighborhood, not themselves, but give the notebooks kept by the students. As a result, the students themselves put a stamp and signature on the notebook. This leads to the fact that enforcement discipline is not provided in a timely manner, low attendance, and negative deficiencies in the cooperation of the family, neighborhood and educational institutions.

- The plan of parent meetings in educational institutions was not developed and approved by the decision of the pedagogical council. Parent meetings are not organized according to the plan.

- Parents of 15-20 of the thirty students in the group come to the parents' meetings organized at the end of the half-year semester in educational institutions. They are also parents of excellent, well-educated students. Children with low skills, problematic education, and unhealthy families do not come to parent meetings.

- The issue of ensuring the employment of graduates of educational institutions is one of the priorities of the cooperation of the family, the neighborhood and the educational institution. Today, the employment of students in their specialties is not fully ensured in educational institutions. The reason is the lack of vacancies in organizations for graduates of vocational colleges. Because of this, graduates are forced to work in unskilled jobs. In some cases, unemployed young people go to work abroad in search of work.

The study of 1573 studied families made it possible to assess the situation of the aspects that need to be controlled by parents in the upbringing of children. The statistical analysis in the cross-section of the regions showed that the main task of parents is to control the preparation of lessons of their teenage children (Table 1). At the same time, it was shown that not enough attention was paid to their children's friends, how they spend their free time, and their interest in reading.

The fourth line of work within the framework of the Five Important Initiatives implemented in our country is directly aimed at increasing the culture of reading among young people. This requirement imposes several requirements and tasks on the family, neighborhood and educational institutions in raising a mature generation. However, due to the lack of scientific pedagogical support of this direction, certain shortcomings were observed in this regard. In particular, the average number of households with a family library is 37%. In the remaining 63% of households, it was observed that family libraries do not exist or do not meet the requirements.

Despite the opportunities created by our state and decrees, decisions and measures aimed at improving the field, it was observed that there are shortcomings in the cooperation of families, neighborhoods and educational institutions to attract teenagers to various circles. Studies have shown that 56% of students are involved in clubs and extra classes, and 44% of

them have low social-pedagogical efficiency in the rational organization of free time (table 3).

From the point of view of our research, the three-component measurement system of measuring the criteria, indicators, levels and qualities of students' national education, developed by Professor M. Kuronov, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, is of particular importance. Because patriotism, national pride, culture of inter-ethnic communication, conscientiousness, national manners and national ideological consciousness, based on the practical unity of scientific and folk pedagogy, are qualities directly and indirectly related to the national feeling of a developing person.

The gender characteristic of spiritual education is also reflected in Islamic enlightenment. Mufti Usmankhan Alimov, chairman of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan, writes about this. "Women should dress modestly and behave well. This shows that if Uzbek girls dress and behave on the basis of national education, and if spiritual and moral qualities are formed in them, they will not remain under the yoke of attacks of "mass culture" coming from the West.

In order to widen the social cooperation of public organizations in raising a perfect generation in Uzbekistan, to create and implement an effective mechanism of systematic study of the socio-spiritual condition of families, and to constantly study the real state of living standards of the population, to provide methodical assistance to local public representatives in this regard, to identify existing problems in families and solve them. It is necessary to develop a program of measures for elimination. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a series of scientific and methodological recommendations aimed at increasing the responsibility of the neighborhood, family in terms of raising children, strengthening family values, showing the role of the family in maintaining peace and stability in society, and increasing the pedagogical status of the family institution!

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