

Issues of Education of Students in the Spirit of National Traditions

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Abstract – As a result of the formation, management and educational activities of the person, the training of highly qualified personnel with high moral and ethical qualities is carried out not through random actions, but on the basis of pre-determined and well-thought-out educational goals. In educational technology, its purpose, form and methods, aspects of self-education and re-education of the individual play an important role. Therefore, the ideological approach to the teacher's ability to correctly define and set the goals of education is determined on the basis of social order, and it is necessary to create the existing conditions for its implementation.

Keywords – Student, National Tradition, Education, Pedagogy, Technology, Cluster.

The people of Uzbekistan have seen a lot, carried the tests of history and social conclusions on their shoulders, wished themselves and others peace, tranquility and prosperity, and made a worthy contribution to the development of all human civilization. Today, our people have not lost this banner of goodness, inherited from our ancestors.

Respect for our great ancestors all over the world, interest in studying their rich scientific heritage has always been high. Evidence of this can be seen in the creation of scientific and artistic works about their lives and activities in different countries, the erection of monuments to the memory of our great ancestors. The statues of Ibn Sino in Belgium and Latvia, Mirzo Ulugbek in Latvia, Alisher Navoi in Japan, Russia and Azerbaijan, and Ahmad Fergani

in Egypt are an expression of deep respect for the history of our people.

We marvel at the encyclopedic knowledge of Eastern scholars and thinkers who lived and worked in the Middle Ages and made invaluable contributions to the development of world civilization. Unfortunately, as a result of various tragedies, wars and natural disasters that took place in those historical periods, only a part of their great legacy has survived. The persecution and persecution of scholars in the dark and ignorant periods of history, and the fact that they did not back down from their purpose and aspirations, can be recognized as the courage of that period. The achievements of the peoples of the East in the Middle Ages had a profound effect on all spheres of artistic thought: from mathematics and astronomy to poetry and prose. references to the scientific and literary environment, content and

genres, devons, rubai, and letters written in Arabic and Persian, including algebra and med to his words.

The study of medieval Eastern culture is becoming more relevant in the era of globalization. One of the important tasks of today is to once again refer to the experience of the Middle Ages, the positive result of the millennial tests and the full development of cultural riches, the effective use of humanistic ideas.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov writes in this regard: "The most important task is to gain a deeper understanding of ourselves, preserve and enrich the invaluable heritage left by our great-grandfathers and saints, to be worthy successors of our great ancestors." The priceless manuscripts and books that were considered the source of knowledge as the first victims of mutual contradictions, conflicts and disputes suffered. The destruction of the Alexandrian Library, the largest library in the ancient world, and the unique library of Mirzo Ulugbek were the most tragic events of that period. Unfortunately, there are many examples of such a sad situation.

The Mongol invasion in the early 13th century dealt a major blow to the development of science in Movarounnahr and had a major negative impact on the development of science. The Mongols set fire to mosques and madrassas, executed scholars or clerics, and took them as slaves. Sacred and scientific books were destroyed. Sources say that after the Mongol ruler Hulagu Khan captured Baghdad, he threw all the books in the city into the Tigris River. The ink of the book came out of the water and the color of the water in the river changed and became like water mixed with blood.

As a result, people have not been able to drink river water for a long time. The same thing happened in Samarkand, Bukhara and Urgench. Libraries under madrassas in these cities were completely destroyed.

As a result of many invasions and atrocities committed against our country at different times, many cultural treasures, incomparable gems and unique books inherited from our ancestors have disappeared.

Let us remember our ancestor Mahmud Zamakhshari, who in the Middle Ages traveled far from the land of Khorezm to Arabia, developed the grammar of the Arabic language perfectly, and became famous in many other fields of science. Despite his physical disability, he has traveled extensively around the world, amazed the entire Islamic world with his profound knowledge and scientific potential, and will undoubtedly remain a symbol of spiritual maturity for our people.

At this point, it should be noted that a large part of the unique heritage of our great ancestors was taken to foreign countries. Today, this unique heritage has become an invaluable asset to the world's largest libraries, museums and collectors.

However, despite such tragic and tragic trials, scientists and thinkers have fully demonstrated their responsibility for the development of science, humanity and commitment to the ideas of enlightenment.

The lives, achievements and discoveries of our great scientists in the field of science amaze today's enlightened humanity. We rejoice in their efforts, even in the most difficult conditions, and their efforts for the development of society are a source of spiritual courage and we bow before them with pride. Today, the scientific heritage of the great discoveries of the geniuses of the Middle East is being studied in depth and in full.

The spiritual heritage of our ancestors, who made a great contribution to our national culture and the development of world civilization, has been returned to our people. His birthdays are celebrated all over the country in cooperation with UNESCO. 1991 - 550th anniversary of Alisher Navoi, 1994 - 600th anniversary of Mirzo Ulugbek, 1996 - 660th anniversary of Amir Temur 1997 - 2500th anniversary of Bukhara and Khiva, 1998 - 1200th anniversary of Ahmad Fergani, 1998 - 1225th anniversary of Imam al-Bukhari, 1999 - Jaloliddin Manguber 800th anniversary of the birth of i, 1000th anniversary of the epic "Alpomish", 2000 - 910th anniversary of Burhaniddin Marginoni, 1130th anniversary of Imam Moturidi, 545th anniversary of Kamoliddin Behzod, 2001 - 2700th anniversary of "Avesto", 2002 - 2500th anniversary of Termez , 2700th anniversary of Shahrissabz, 2003 - 900th anniversary of Abdukholik Gijduvani, 2006 - 2700th anniversary of Karshi, 1000th anniversary of Khorezm Mamun Academy, 2007 - 2000th anniversary of Margilan, 2750th anniversary of Samarkand. In 2009, the 2200th anniversary of the city of Tashkent was widely celebrated, and the awarding of the Order of Independence was a great event in our recent history.

The naming of Tashkent as the "Capital of Islamic Culture" in 2007 by the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Education, Science and Culture (ISESCO) was a great cultural and spiritual event in the life of our country and was greeted with great joy by our people. The fact that our great capital, known as the Gate of the East, has achieved such a high status gives pride and pride not only to our people, but also to our friends near and far.

The scholars who grew up in our country and became famous in the Islamic world were Bahauddin Naqshband's 675 (September 1993), Khoja Ahror Wali's 590 (November 1995), Mahmud Zamakhshari's 920 and Najmiddin Kubro's 850, Imam Bukhari's 1225 and Ahmad Fergani's 1200 (October 1998). The 1130th anniversary of Imam Motruđi and the 910th anniversary of Burhanuddin Marghinoni (November 2000) were widely celebrated, and ancient shrines associated with their names were restored.

The perfect man is an example of the hard work of a teacher. Even in the scientific heritage of Eastern scholars, the education of the perfect man has always been a controversial topic. In particular, Aziziddin Nasafi writes in his book "The Perfect Man": "It is known that a perfect person is a person who has the following four things in perfect form. The first is good words, the second is good deeds, the third is good morals, and the fourth is knowledge. A person with these perfect forms builds the foundation of a great state, the foundations of a prosperous life. The process of upbringing and development of a perfect person is a continuous process of pedagogical activity, consisting of organizational activities carried out within the latest models of pedagogical technology and aimed at the formation and development of positive qualities of students.

In this activity, the teacher should know the following main features of the educational process:

- Integrity of education;
- Systematization of education;
- Periodicity of education;
- Technological nature of education.

Integrity of education is understood as an integral unit of the process of upbringing and teaching, as well as the goal aimed at the development and formation of students in accordance with the requirements of society. Nurturing and teaching, although science does not differentiate them, are interrelated and have much in common. The content of teaching is mainly scientific knowledge about the world. In the content of education, norms, rules, values, spiritual riches prevail. Teaching mainly affects the mind, and upbringing has become primarily a person's constant consumption area. Both processes have an equal effect on the consciousness and behavior of the individual and create the basis for social development. No matter how close they are, these are specific processes that science considers separately in educational theory and didactics. At the same time, the teacher ensures the methodological principle based on modern conditions and, in particular, the integrity of the entire pedagogical process, which is relevant.

The system of education is common in the educational process, because educational processes consist of different features of several systems. It can be said that educational processes are a series of changes in the state of the educational system. A systematic review of the educational process represents the structural features of the system and the process, as well as the separation of functional relationships between them. It is important for the teacher to understand the specific nature, essence of each educational style, the changes that occur as a result of the influence of one on another. For example, the purpose of upbringing determines its content, the level of upbringing affects the choice of methods of upbringing, and so on. The periodic structure of education in the pedagogical process is a set of its components, which correspond to the main features of educational technology.

As a result, the teacher can determine its periodic structure:

1. Goal setting is the process of breaking down the goals that come from parenting into specific time processes.
2. Content selection - independent development of educational content at the level of society's requirements.
3. Democratic activity - the laws of free thinking and observance of universal norms in the upbringing and interaction of participants in the educational process.
4. Assessment - the teacher's assessment and continuous analysis of the effectiveness of the results achieved in the educational process.

Pedagogical activity is also built by the teacher in accordance with the structure of the educational process: the goals, content, methods and types of activities are developed and the results are analyzed. Determining the goals of education requires pedagogical determination (diagnostics) - the state of the educational process, primarily the study of students' upbringing, as well as other conditions of the process.

In addition to the considered pedagogical means of upbringing in the scientific pedagogical literature, some general methods of educational interaction with the person are also reflected. These include the introduction of new types of pedagogical activities, changing the meaning of behavior, and so on. However, their content is to influence the minds of the pupils and in terms of meaning include the methods of upbringing discussed above.

An experienced teacher knows that the use of methods of psychological educational influence at the same time is sufficiently effective. As noted, the pedagogical tools used by the teacher are focused on the minds of the students. Pedagogical experience shows that non-verbal methods of expression (facial expressions, pantomime, gestures, posture, gestures, eye expression, voice intonation), methods of emotional interaction (joint grief, anger, joy) and rational influence Demonstration methods (the main tool - persuasion) are very effective. At the same time, the simultaneous use of psychological methods and pedagogical methods enhances the pedagogical impact of the teacher on the student's personality.

The methods used in educational technologies are considered in all forms of education, creating the conditions for a more complete solution of its problems. However, in choosing, mastering and implementing them, it is necessary to pay attention to many factors, including national traditions, customs, pedagogical peculiarities.

In all pedagogical cases, there are no absolutely "correct" educational methods. The teacher uses a set of educational methods to achieve the educational goals, usually by creating his own strategy of pedagogical interaction, designed for a certain period of time. A skilled teacher will have his or her own variety of educational methods and will find and apply their alternatives for a particular situation. There is its own technique of applying educational methods, which depends on the pedagogical skills of the teacher. As A.S. Makarenko said, "students perceive the influence of the teacher as an educator, his appearance, rich spirituality, oratory, ability to use the intonation of the word in its perfect place, facial expression".

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