



VALUES IN EXTERNAL EDUCATION

*Boqiyeva Marjona Shuhratovna,
English teacher of Bukhara Institute of Engineering
and Technology Academic Lyceum*

Annotation: The article discusses that the model of modern education cannot be created without taking into account regional characteristics, without relying on the historical memory of peoples, on the national experience of teaching and family education. The starting point for the upbringing of the ethics of interethnic communication should be the formation of a positive emotional attitude in children to the national diversity of the population of our country and the entire planet.

Key words: modern education, national culture, region, interethnic relations, parenting, primary education, experience.

The coming third millennium will be accompanied by a global change of the world community, the existing world order, changes in the social, political, and economic spheres of society, and the expansion of mutual relations between peoples and cultures. Today, it is difficult to find ethnic communities that do not enter into intercultural interaction and are not influenced by the culture of other peoples. Such integration leads to rapid growth of cultural exchange and acceleration of direct international relations.

Globalization and the expansion of intercultural interaction require the analysis of national characteristics, cultural differences, and at the same time, intercultural interaction and integration of peoples of different countries within the framework of international relations.

Today, the world economy is actively preparing for the upcoming global digitization and robotization, which will require completely different skills and a much higher level of human capital. Therefore, it is very important for Uzbekistan and other countries of Central Asia to create favorable conditions for imparting knowledge and skills that will help the young generation to succeed in life, and not to miss the opportunity to improve the quality of education. In particular, quality organization of the primary education process, which is one of the main links of the continuous education system introduced in our republic, is of great importance for the next stages of education.



The processes of modern globalization and subsequent migration and immigrant flows have become an important and real problem of the modern life system and have affected all spheres of social life. But the process of globalization has not only positive, but also negative consequences, where inter-ethnic conflicts can be included in negative situations, which is a typical social, leads to the destruction of professional activity and other important activities that worsen the quality of life.

It is impossible to create a modern education model without taking into account regional characteristics, without relying on the historical memory of peoples, experience of national education and family education. Scientists of many countries have always been interested in complex and multifaceted problems of international communication. In social science, there are various aspects of this problem (social-psychological, socio-political, sociological, linguistic, etc.), which have become the object of constant research by scientists.

It is known that the educational process implies the selection of such tools and methods of international education that are more suitable for the age and psychological characteristics of children (5-10 years old). Undoubtedly, the views and beliefs of the teacher play an important role in the educational process. Children educated by teachers with a sufficiently positive form of ethnic self-awareness are better adapted to the micro-society; their behavior is characterized by flexible and harmonious ways of interacting with others. . The most important task of a teacher: to create a positive image of ethnic relations in the minds of children. At the same time, such an image is an important element of a multi-ethnic and multicultural society.

The educational system is intended to correct various types of negative manifestations, to create conditions for the formation and distribution of value orientations that are favorable for both the individual and society.

In order to carry out positive activities in today's complex world, it is necessary to protect our children from the influence of "foreign" cultures without losing our own culture.

In addition to interest and sympathy for peers, not only for themselves, but also for other nationalities, preschool and elementary school students, friendship, respect for representatives of different nationalities, the ethics of interethnic communication, the charm and characteristics of different cultures it is necessary to educate to have the right attitude.



The basic functions of the brain begin to form in children even before birth, and this process continues until the age of 5. At this time, the brain's ability to learn certain skills reaches its highest level, and with age, it gradually decreases. Missing this opportunity makes it difficult for children to learn new skills.

Among children under 5 years of age, those who are malnourished, stunted, deprived of parental attention and development incentives, do poorly in school and earn less when they grow up. That is, children of poor families will never have the opportunity to get out of poverty. Therefore, early investment in the younger generation is of great importance for the development of human intelligence and skills and the development of high human capital.

References

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