

## PROFESSOR A.Q.MUNAVVAROV'S CONTRIBUTION TO UZBEK PEDAGOGY

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### Annotation

Abdurashid Munavvarov is a scientist who developed the principle of purposeful upbringing, the main purpose of which is the formation of a comprehensively spiritually developed, intellectually and morally mature person. Accordingly, the content, organizational forms and methods of educational activity are aimed at achieving this goal.

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It is known to all of us that the future of adult generation, loyal, selfless, independent thinking, broad outlook, high-minded, initiative, responsible, spiritual and physical perfection in the Uzbek family to the motherland, people, family, ideas of independence, is a pledge for the prosperity of the great Uzbekistan.

In this sense, it is important to study the Life, Scientific and pedagogical activity of the researcher Abdurashid Munavvarov, who has made great research on the formation of family problems and family education. In particular, the scientist touched upon the issue of family education and explained the essence of the content of each type of Education.

He conducted scientific research on the topic "labor education of adolescents in Uzbek families with modern children" and successfully defended the candidate's dissertation in 1973. In this research work, the scientist pays great attention to Labor Education.

Labor is a purposeful activity of a person, the main condition for living. Thanks to Labor, a person realizes his material and spiritual needs.

Human itself is a labor, thanks to which he manifests his talent, ability, dignity. In the process of Labor, the worldview of a person increases, the level of knowledge increases, forming a self-image both physically and spiritually.

Everyone can master either this or that profession, or several professions. In the content of the proverb "forty skills to a young man are also few", it is pointed out that it is a vital need to master several professions. Each profession, skill has its own subtlety and flavor. Only a person who has overcome his

pain with perseverance, tireless search, patience will be able to enjoy his pleasure. The craft, carefully mastered in youth, labor skills are the guarantee of a comfortable life until the end of a person's life. «Hunarli er hor bo'lmas, burda nonga zor bo'lmas», «Hunarmandning noni butun», «Hunar zar xunarsiz xar» (xar – eshak). «Bilgan bilar, bilmagan yitar», «Hunarli yigit mevali daraxt» it is also pointed out that the integrity of the sustenance is from behind the handicraft. The craft is so huge that it is impossible to steal it or burn it, even to destroy it.

It is necessary to follow the traditions of Master student when young people are trained in the family as professional, labor-loving. Because in the work of the craftsman who did not see the master, there will be no flour. He does not perfectly know the secret secrets of the craft, the quality of the created product will not be bad. In the family, the first teacher in the possession of a child of this or that craft is the parent. A child who has received preliminary information from parents about the craft that he loves, of course, it is necessary to take education from the master of this craft. As our people say: "Student, who has not seen a master, has a thousand status".

The strict application, diligence, encouragement or punishment of the master against the student plays an important role in the formation of his future master as a master of skill. Extreme kindness towards student, face-memory make him a moderate craftsman. Therefore, it is necessary for the teacher to patiently absorb the knowledge contained in him into the mind of the shocked, and then try to grow a real student, continuing his craft.

A person who has craft, does not evade labor, finds dignity in society. Rising to the prestige career ladder in the nation is also the result of perfect possession of the secrets of honest labor, craft. Therefore, our people say "dear to the country who worked".

The Uzbek people have been known around the world for their professionalism, diligence, honesty and purity since time immemorial. Our people's jewelry, embroidery, carpentry, hairdressing, carving, ceramics, gardening, cattle breeding, gardening, embroidery, weaving, dumping, gardening, crutches, crutches, cradles, boots and hundreds of other craft products are admiring the peoples of the world with their uniqueness, beauty, charm.

The role of parents and family is great in the upbringing of world-famous masters of craftsmanship, in the upbringing and upbringing of the lifetime of artisans ' dynasties. The study of the science of specific and suitable skills for each child of the sex who is brought up in the family means ensuring their future comfortable life. If the boy was engaged in such a heavy physical labor-intensive craft as animal husbandry, farming, carpentry, sanitation, knife-making, gardening, shoe-making, then in ancient times the girls were engaged in such a craft as embroidery, dowry, sewing, which required elegant taste, skill, art. In the family, one of the main duties of both parents before the child is a phrase from teaching him a profession. The main criterion for preparing young people for marriage was also to carefully teach them the secrets of their profession. On the basis of this criterion, the scientist conducted scientific research on the basis of opinions, vital observations and experiences on the issue of the family, which did not lose its relevance and importance even in the conditions of independence.

In the monograph "Педагогические условия повышения эффективности семейного воспитания", published in the publishing house "Science" in 1989, the scientist is uniquely inclined to the theory of education. The rule of upbringing is the elementary state, the basis of guidance, which the educator uses for the purpose of better organization of education and upbringing, says the scientist. The rules of education are determined by the tasks of forming a new person, which are the rules of conduct for teachers and educators. The rules of education are based on the ideas of the philosophers of East and Central Asia and the achievements of national pedagogy. The rules of upbringing have an independent character, reflecting the peculiarities and legalities of upbringing. Observance of these principles in the educational process increases its effectiveness, leads to better results.

The content, organization, methods and requirements of education shall be expressed in the same rules.

The essence, meaning, rules of upbringing explain that in our country new economic conditions of relations have changed.

The scientist revises almost all the rules, methods, ideas to improve the educational process, to make it meet the requirement of the period, focuses attention on the person of the child, uses the positive experience accumulated over the years in a productive way.

Introduces the following to the rules of training:

- the fact that education is aimed at a specific purpose of education,
- humanism and democracy of education, with the inability to associate life, with labor,
- priority of scientific and cultural values in general,
- taking into account the age and personal characteristics of students in education,
- the rules of regularity, systematization, unity and inconsistency of educational influences, etc.

Including the scientist develops the rule that education is aimed at the goal. The main goal of education is to form a spiritually developed, intelligent and morally harmonious personality in all respects. Accordingly, the content, organizational forms and methods of educational activity provide for the achievement of this goal.

The main task of the secondary school of general education is to create as comfortable conditions as possible for the rational, moral, emotional and physical development of the individual, the comprehensive perfection of his abilities. It also provides for the formation of national pride and national morality in students.

Striving for the goal and the goal are not the same thing. Although a good goal scouting has been made, however, there may have been no work done to accomplish that goal. Therefore clearly, it is necessary to try to realize the obvious goal.

The rule that education is aimed at a specific goal helps to see the prospects for the development of the children's community. Each educational event is thought-out in advance, subordinated to the realization of a certain goal, raises its ideological and political level, the chosen method and means are suitable for the intended purpose, the educational effect of which is high.

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