

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION IN SOCIAL LIFE

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Abstract: In this scientific article, ways of development of personality, related aspects of education and training are studied.

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Education is a practical pedagogical process aimed at forming certain physical, mental, moral and spiritual qualities in a person; a set of measures taken to ensure that a person has the characteristics necessary for living in society. Education is the most ancient and eternal value that ensures the humanity of a person. Neither an individual nor a human society can exist without education. Because the values that ensure the existence of a person and society are passed from one generation to another only because of Education.

In pedagogical literature, the term «Education» is used in broad and narrow senses. In a broad sense, Education means the sum of all influences, activities, actions, and aspirations aimed at forming a human personality, ensuring his active participation in the production of society and social, cultural, educational life. In this understanding, education includes not only the educational work carried out in the family, school, children and youth organizations, but also the entire social system, its leading ideas, literature, art, cinema, radio, television, etc. Also, the concept of education in a broad sense includes education and information acquisition.

In a narrow sense, Education means pedagogical activity aimed at the cultivation of physical development, worldview, spiritual and moral image, aesthetic taste of a person. This is done by the family, educational institutions and public organizations. Learning and getting information is not part of education in the narrow sense.

Education plays a crucial role in the life of any society and any country. A country that is not sufficiently involved in the education of the young generation, in general, members of the society, is doomed to stagnation and crisis. After all, in order to grow and develop in any society, the production of material and spiritual wealth must be constantly increasing. For this, the young generation must be able

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to produce material and spiritual wealth at the level of their ancestors, even better than them. In order to be able to form such material and spiritual abilities in the young generation, the society must have a system of educational disciplines that works effectively continuously.

Education has been interpreted differently in different periods of social development. During the time of the Soviet Union, the ruling communist ideology demanded that Education be approached as a class and party phenomenon. That is why in a class society, education has only a class character, and the education of different classes is opposed to each other. However, world science, especially the experience of Eastern education and Uzbek folk pedagogy, proved that education does not have a class aspect. Also, due to the pressure of communist ideology, social institutions were overvalued in education, genetic and biological characteristics were almost not taken into account in this process.

As you know, education is a special sphere of social life that creates external and internal conditions for the development of an individual in the process of assimilating cultural values, synthesizing education and learning, education and self-education, development and socialization, that is, a multi-level space that creates conditions for personal development [4]. There are a large number of definitions and formulations of the concept of "education". Its value was developed at the end of the XVIII century by I. Goethe, I.G. Pestalozzi and neo-humanists. The interpretation of the concept of "education" began to be associated with the processes of education, with the help of which the essence of the human soul is formed. Later, with the development of pedagogical science, education began to be defined as an educational process carried out in various public institutions with the help of special programs and methods based on a specific educational content.

As a complex and multifaceted social phenomenon, the sphere of transfer, assimilation and processing of knowledge and social experience, education acts as an institutionalized process, on the basis of which society transfers values, skills and knowledge from one person, group, community to others. The task of education is that an individual in the process of mastering a set of systematized knowledge and related skills and abilities join the set of cultural values that dominates in a given society [1, 3]. The goals of education are consciously defined, expected results that a given society, a country seeks to achieve with the help of the established educational system. This is a specific description of the program for the development of a person by means of education, a description of the system of knowledge, skills, abilities and attitudes that the learner should acquire at the end of the school [7].

There are a number of general principles for constructing the content of education: taking into account the social conditions and needs of society, the compliance of the content of education with the goals of the selected educational model the unity of the content of education at various levels of community and at the

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interdisciplinary level, the unity of the content and pro-cedural activity of the training and others. These princi-ples are changing over time, complemented by new ones. Thus, the education system is an open, develop-ing, effective system, if it corresponds to time and is based on the development strategy of the society and the individual in it. Focused on the future and constantly updated with goals, content, etc. [2].

Education as a process reflects the stages and spe-cifics of the development of the educational system as a change in its state over a specific time period. At the present stage, the following characteristics of education as a process can be distinguished [5]:

1. Humanization;
2. Diversification;
3. Integration;
4. The introduction of new technologies;
5. Formation of a creative personality, individuali-zation;
6. Multilevel;
7. Standardization;
8. Informatization. Education as a process is im-plemented in schools.

The bases for the development of education are new concepts and models at the level of the state, the region, the educational institution, new educational standards. This process is governed by the state, scientific and pedagogical institutions, teachers, parents, students [6]. The category of pedagogy "education" is understood as:

- education as a common human value of a devel-oping person and society
- Education as a process of training and educating a person implies a length in time, the difference between the initial and final states of the participants in this pro-cess, the manufacturability ensuring changes, transfor-mations [8].
- Education as a result of the training and educa-tion process. Education is interpreted as a process and result of a person's mastering the experience of genera-tions in the form of a system of knowledge, abilities, skills, relationships. Education as a result indicates the end of an educational institution and the certification of this fact with a certificate.
- Education as a system - it has a certain structure and hierarchy of its elements in the form of scientific and educational institutions of different types (pre-school, primary, secondary, secondary special, higher, postgraduate education) [1, 9].

The entire set of educational, educational institu-tions is built into the system within a particular city, region, and country. Over the centuries, various educational and educational institutions have been designed, for example: kindergartens, gymnasium schools, boarding schools, lyceums, colleges, institutes, universities, acad-emies, centers for advanced training and professional retraining, palaces of

creativity, etc. [2]. Education ultimately provides a certain level of development of the cognitive needs and abilities of a person, a certain level of knowledge and skills, his preparation for a particular practical activity [8].

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