

# EDUCATION AND TRAINING IS THE DECIDING FACTOR

*Rashidova Baxti Yaxyayevna*<sup>1</sup>

*Musaeva Suikum Tulembayevna*<sup>2</sup>

**Annotation:** *In this article, education and upbringing are the decisive factors, implemented in the framework of national programs in the field of education in our Republic despite the ongoing work and a number of positive changes achieved, further increasing the quality and efficiency of education, using the conditions and opportunities created in this is one of the most urgent issues today, the mechanisms that shape the motivation of young people to learn and their knowledge and education through new forms of teaching, non-traditional methods - there is talk about the need to develop and implement mechanisms for improving the system of the educational process and quality control.*

**Key words:** *education, training, youth, independence, science, national program, modern, education, quality, thinking, patriotism, specialist, teacher.*

The development of the homeland is one of the highest concepts of our national idea, and it depends on the education and maturity of our citizens. Each of our compatriots, regardless of the field in which they serve, should fully understand this truth, feel responsible for their spiritual maturity, harmonize their personal interests with the interests of this country, this people, and raise the growing young generation to be perfect human beings. It was not for nothing that our President mentioned kindergarten educators, school teachers, professors and scientific-creative intellectuals in the next stages of education as the four pillars of the New Renaissance period in the work "New Strategy of Uzbekistan".

At the core of this is the principle of "teaching based on education", which has become an oriental and national value in our education system. Education is closely related to each other. It is not without reason that the activists of the Republic of Spirituality and Education Center and a group of education promoters have given special emphasis to teachers in their address to the people of Uzbekistan. It is known to all of us that people of science, who set an example for everyone with their science and thought, culture, spiritual and spiritual level, have their role in educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism.

First of all, it is taken into account that the young generation, who will be the founders of the future, get an education, become highly qualified personnel, work hard for their country and people, and be taught to work honestly for the development and happiness of a free country. Because independence requires self-sacrificing, highly-qualified personnel who are very loyal to the interests of their homeland to lead the society.

Despite the positive work carried out within the framework of the national programs in the field of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan and a number of positive changes, further increasing the quality and efficiency of education, using the conditions and opportunities created in this is one of the most important issues today. There is a need to develop and implement mechanisms that shape the

---

<sup>1</sup>Teacher of the Department of "Social Sciences" of Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute  
baxtirashidova@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences Associate Professor South Kazakhstan University named after M.O.Auezova



motivation of young people to learn and improve their knowledge and the system of the educational process through new and non-traditional methods of teaching.

These are the things that require the content improvement of the continuous education system, taking effective measures that serve to raise the effectiveness of education to a new level of quality. One of the permanent tasks of education is to establish national and universal values in the consciousness of young people, to form practical and life skills to find their place in society, and to prepare the ground for active participation of young people in social and legal relations.

It should be emphasized that if the correct method is not chosen during the lesson, regardless of the high theoretical knowledge of the teacher, it will not give the expected result. It is possible to effectively organize the educational process only when the teacher's knowledge is combined with pedagogical skills. For this, it is necessary to know various methods of organizing the educational process and their application.

The main priority of the National Program of Personnel Training is the formation of an independent and free-thinking person who can consciously participate in social and political life, actively influence social processes, and be responsible for the fate of the country, nation, and family. In raising boys and girls in the spirit of patriotism, the education system is second only to the family, and in some cases even more so. For example, if teachers explain to students that the unity of the country and the protection of the country is a sacred duty, the young generation will grow up with a sense of loyalty to the country. As a result, our future generations will feel from the heart how great our duty is to protect the country and will grow up to be patriots who are strongly committed to it.

An enlightened person is educated. Knowledge is one of the characteristics that glorify human virtue. It is necessary to get education, to be enlightened, for people to win materially and spiritually when they face difficulties in various fields. An uneducated person is defenseless. Enlightenment in a broad sense means to educate people, to acquire skills and abilities. It is the field of human activity that shapes spirituality and increases the creativity and innovativeness of society. In other words, education is a concept that encompasses human activity aimed at satisfying the needs of society for education.

It is not for nothing that our great enlightened grandfather Mahmudhoja Behbudi, at the beginning of the last century, called to awaken the consciousness of the people of Turkestan with his righteous thoughts, saying that "worldly science and science are necessary to survive in the world, a nation that does not benefit from modern science and science will be inferior to others". The time of today's high thinking and technologies is also proven." The pursuit of science and enlightenment has always been supported by the intellectuals and educators of our people. The necessity of teaching and accustoming children to science and education from a young age, and the important role of family education in this regard, has an important place in the pedagogical works.

That's why the idea of acquiring knowledge was one of the main topics in the modernist movement that operated in the beginning of the 20th century. In the article "Education and education" by A. Azimi, published in the 15th issue of "Oyina" magazine, 1915, it is said, among other things: "If you want to know the future of any nation, you should look at the children of that nation and think about their children's condition. So, exaggeration is the first factor and teacher. The influence of the mother on the child is more than the influence of the father. Because the mother fed the child with blood for several months. For this reason, the child is brought up in accordance with the environment during the time of his mother's upbringing, and if this nature and habit is in an unfavorable state, it is difficult to correct it after he grows up.

The importance of the author of this article and dozens of articles published in the "Oyina" magazine under the editorship of Mahmudhoja Behbudi in general is that they analyze the issue of family upbringing in conjunction with education and family environment. Raising a child is a very



complex process, and it is given to the child through mother's milk and breath. Attention is paid to the issues of mental and psychophysiological impact on mother and child.

After achieving independence, a new period of enlightenment began. During the period of the former Soviets, in contrast to the one-sided policy in the field of education and training, the system of education was radically reformed, reorganized on the basis of the ideas of national independence, and enriched with a new national content. Finally, one of the principles of universal moral culture is the principle of studying the advanced practices and culture of other nations, which has been tested by the historical experience of our enlightened people and is one of the factors that strongly influenced our family upbringing and spirituality.

"The school is the most sacred and valuable building in the world," says Mahmudhoja Behbudi, "Those who know the real and true meaning of the school, devote their lives and wealth to their courage and effort and strive for the development of the nation."

There are many sources that confirm that the Jadids considered education as a decisive factor at the beginning of the last century and that they were the first reformers in this way. Because they well understood that social development does not appear by itself, that advanced experiences in foreign countries are useful. It is no coincidence that young people have been given education in prestigious higher education institutions abroad because of the efforts of young people. However, unfortunately, Uzbek intellectuals who returned from studying abroad were repressed by Russia and the Bolsheviks. When independence is achieved, this educational process starts again in its full meaning.

### List of References

1. New history of Uzbekistan. Turkestan during the colonial period of Tsarist Russia. -T.: 1 t. 1999. - p. 125
2. Mirziyoev Sh.M. "Erkin va farovon, demokratik O'zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz". T.: "O'zbekiston", 2016. 10 p.
3. Mirziyoev Sh.M. "Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz". T.: "O'zbekiston", NMIU, 2017. 38 p.
4. Yaxuyayevna, R. B. (2023). We Will Not Allow Ignorance to Replace Enlightenment. Vital Annex: International Journal of Novel Research in Advanced Sciences, 2(3), 23-26.
5. Yaxuyayevna, R. B. (2023). The Role of the Neighborhood in Preparing Young People for Family Life. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING FOR DEVELOPMENT, 2(3), 37-40.
6. Рашидова, Б. Я. (2024). ТАЪЛИМ-ТАРБИЯ ҚАНЧА МУКАММАЛ БЎЛСА, ХАЛҚ ШУНЧА БАХТЛИ ЯШАЙДИ. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 3(1), 464-469.
7. Tajibaev, M. A., & Rashidova, B. Y. (2022). Content of the concept of synergetics. Scientific progress, 3(3), 938-941.
8. Рашидова, Б. (2022). ЮКСАК МАЪНАВИЯТ АВВАЛО ИНСОН ОДОБИДА НАМОЁН БЎЛАДИ. ТА'ЛИМ VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(12), 351-355.
9. Yaxuyayevna, R. B., & Nurbek, A. (2023). МА'NAVIYAT JAMIYAT HAYOTINING JONI VA RUHI. In " ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM (Vol. 1, pp. 503-506).
10. Yaxuyayevna, B. R. (2023). Education-First of All, it Means Immigration of Knowledge to the Child through Kindness, Attention and Care. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING FOR DEVELOPMENT, 2(1), 161-168.
11. Yaxuyayevna, R. B., & Nurbek, A. (2024, February). KELAJAGIMIZNI YOVUZ KUCHLAR QO'LIGA BERIB QO'YISHGA HAQQIMIZ YO'Q. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL-HUMANITARIAN SCIENCES (Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 32-36).



12. Rashidova, B. Y. (2023). YOSHLARNI OILAVIY HAYOTGA TAYYORLASHDA MAHALLANING TUTGAN O'RNI.
13. Obidova, F., Umarova, Z., & Rashidova, B. (2024, March). Opportunities to increase the efficiency of the development of tourism services (In the example of Jizzakh Region). In AIP Conference Proceedings (Vol. 3045, No. 1). AIP Publishing.
14. Tajibaev, M. A., & Rashidova, B. Y. (2022). The concepts of sustainability and instability in synergetics are an important principle. *Scientific progress*, 3(3), 930-933.
15. Rashidova, B. Y. (2023). QUALITY EDUCATION AND TRAINING IS THE DEMAND OF THE TIMES. *Экономика и социум*, (2 (105)), 300-303.
16. Yahyoevna, R. B. (2022, March). WAYS AND WAYS TO PREVENT POVERTY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN). In E Conference Zone (pp. 39-42).
17. Yakhyaevna, R. B., & Tulembaevna, M. S. (2024). Education of Youth in the Spirit of Patriotism. *Best Journal of Innovation in Science, Research and Development*, 3(3), 338-342.
18. Abdullayevna F. K. THE HISTORY OF SPECIAL CAMPS IN GERMANY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR //CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HISTORY. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 01. – С. 1-5.
19. Файзуллаева К. Реформы в сфере образования.//Вестник НУУз.Тошкент-2024.-1/11/1. –С. 71-73.
20. Fayzullayeva K. A. YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA TURIZIM //Educational Research in Universal Sciences. – 2024. – Т. 3. – №. 1. – С. 619-624.
21. Файзуллаева К. А. ТАРИХИЙ ҚАДРИЯТЛАРГА ТЎҒРИ МУНОСАБАТНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ //MODERN SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES AND TRENDS. – 2019. – С. 111.
22. Abdullayevna F. K., Qizi R. S. D. F. AFG 'ONISTON MARKAZIY OSIYODAGI MINTAQAVIY XAVFSIZLIKNING KAFOLATI // " ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM. – 2023. – Т. 1. – С. 479-482.
23. Узоков, Б., & Хидиров, Х. И. (2022). КОРРУПЦИЯНИНГ КЕЛИБ ЧИҚИШИ, МАЗМУН-МОҲИЯТИ, УНГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШИШНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МАСАЛАЛАРИ. *Экономика и социум*, (9 (100)), 654-657.
24. Узоков, Б. (2022). АЛИШЕР НАВОЙНИ АНГЛАШ ФАЛСАФАСИ. *RESEARCH AND EDUCATION*, 262.
25. Узоков, Б. (2022). ГЛОБАЛЛАШУВ ЖАРАЁНЛАРИНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ. ТА'ЛИМ ВА RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI, 2(12), 347-350.
26. УЗОКОВ, Б. (2023). БУНЁДКОРЛИК, ЯРАТУВЧАНЛИК, ҲАР ДОИМ ЎҚИШ ВА ИЗЛАНИШДА МУЖАССАМДИР. *Лучшие интеллектуальные исследования*, 11(5), 10-15.
27. Узоков, Б. (2023). ЁШЛАР МАЪНАВИЯТИНИ ЮКСАЛТИРИШ-ДОЛЗАРБ ВАЗИФА СИФАТИДА. *Экономика и социум*, (1-2 (104)), 525-528.
28. Uzokov, B., & Xidoyatov, Z. (2024, February). MAHALLA-XALQ VA DAVLAT O'RTASIDAGI ISHONCH KO'PRIGI SIFATIDA. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE (Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 307-310).
29. Узоков, Б. (2022). HISTORICAL WORLDVIEW AS A CRITERION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY. In КУЛЬТУРНОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ И НАРОДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО: СОХРАНЕНИЕ И АКТУАЛИЗАЦИЯ В ЦЕЛЯХ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ ОБЩЕСТВА (pp. 308-314).
30. Uzokov, B. (2022). RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN IN FORMING A HEALTHY FAMILY ENVIRONMENT. *Scientific progress*, 3(6), 27-30.



31. Uzokov, B., & Mahmudova, U. (2024). JADIDLAR MEROSI VA JADIDCHILIK HARAKATIGA YANGICHA YONDASHUV–DAVR TALABI. INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, 4(37), 254-257.
32. Botir, U., & Ibodullaevich, K. K. (2022). Causes of Corruption, Socio-Political Consequences. Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 8, 37-40.
33. Abdurashidovich, T. M., & Botir, U. (2020). YOUTH EDUCATION IS A KEY FACTOR OF THE COUNTRY'S WELL-BEING. International Journal of Discourse on Innovation, Integration and Education, 1(5), 338-342.
34. Axmedova, Y. S., & Shaldarbekova, A. B. (2024). JAMOAGA MOSLASHTIRISH PERSONALNI BOSHQARISHDA BIR OMIL SIFATIDA. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 3(4 SPECIAL), 445-447.
35. Axmedova, Y. S., & qizi Mamadiyorova, F. S. (2024). XODIMLARNI MOTIVATSIYALASHNING PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 3(1), 611-614.
36. Abdumannonovna, T. D. (2024). EXTERNAL AUDITORS AND THEIR LIABILITY TO THIRD PARTIES. Gospodarka i Innowacje., 44, 71-75.
37. Abdumannonovna, T. D. (2024, March). Auditorning axloq kodeksiga rioya etish burchlarining afzalliklari. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE (Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 80-87).
38. Abdumannonovna, T. D., & Abdurasul, A. D. (2024). FORMATION OF STATE FINANCE AND AUDIT ACTIVITY IN THE EARLY PERIODS IN UZBEKISTAN. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE, 3(1), 34-37.
39. Abdumannonovna, T. D. (2023). WAYS OF DEVELOPING THE INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICE IN BUSINESS ENTITIES. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE, 2(8), 37-40.
40. Abdumannonovna, T. D. (2023). AUDITING MOLIYAVIY BOZOR UCHUN ZARURLIGI. INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM, 3(34), 290-294.
41. Турумова, Д. (2022). Банк назоратида ички ва ташқи аудит ўтказишнинг аҳамияти. Science and Education, 3(12), 1013-1022.
42. Турумова, Д. (2022). Банк кредитлари аудитини такомиллаштириш масалалари. Science and Education, 3(10), 640-645.
43. Abdumannonovna, T. D. (2024). IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN ENTERPRISES. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE, 3(1), 6-9.
44. Odilovna, U. Z., & Yangiboyevna, N. Z. (2023). YOSHLARNI QO ‘LLAB-QUVVATLASHGA DOIR KADRLAR TAYYORLASHDA DAVLATNING ROLI. Current Issues of Bio Economics and Digitalization in the Sustainable Development of Regions (Germany), 772-778.
45. Yahyoyevna, O. F. (2024, February). RESPUBLIKAMIZDA AHOLI BANDLIGI MENEJMENTI MASALALARINI ISTIQBOLLARI. In International conference on multidisciplinary science (Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 25-31).
46. Yahyoyevna, O. F., & Tatulovna, Z. M. (2024). ISSUES OF PROVIDING ECONOMIC STABILITY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF FACTORS OF SAVING. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE, 3(1), 374-379.
47. Обидова, Ф. Я. (2023). УПРАВЛЕНИЕ СИСТЕМОЙ КАЧЕСТВА НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯХ. Экономика и социум, (11 (114)-1), 929-932.





48. Odilovna, U. Z., & Alexandrovich, A. A. (2024). ECONOMIC AND LEGISLATIVE CORNERSTONES OF INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE, 3(1), 87-90.
49. Obidova, F. Y. (2024). TADBIRKOR-ZAMONAVIY MENEJER SIFATIDA. Educational Research in Universal Sciences, 3(1), 103-107.
50. Yahyoyevna, O. F., & Alexandrovich, A. A. (2024). THE ROLE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN IMPROVING THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ENTERPRISES. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE, 3(1), 44-47.

