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EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONS OF GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract : In this article, the importance of the educational function of general secondary schools in the context of globalization and education based on national values and traditions to warn young people of the negative consequences of globalization, to preserve our identity and image as a nation. from a scientific point of view, comments were made on further clarification of its educational functions

Key words: period, society, national values, school, worldview, intellect, creative thinking, critical analysis

INTRODUCTION

The large-scale reforms in the field of education in our country are aimed at the comprehensive development of the younger generation, providing the public with highly qualified specialists, improving the general, professional and professional knowledge, skills and abilities of the population, their contribution to the country's development. To this end, the state has created a system of education that guarantees young people a thorough education and a certain profession.

In the context of globalization, the educational function of general secondary schools is becoming more important. Only an education based on national values and traditions can protect us from the negative consequences of the globalizing era and preserve our identity and image as a nation. Therefore, educational institutions, in particular, general secondary education institutions will have to decide on a scientific approach to the educational process in terms of modern requirements, to further define their functions in the field of education. As young people step into society through general secondary schools, the school teaches them to critically analyze the facts and conclusions about nature and human society, and to draw conclusions based

on their worldview, intellect, and creative thinking. It engages young people in the work of national ideology on the basis of the rich spiritual treasures of our ancestors and the scientific achievements, teaches them to approach science from the point of view of understanding and evaluating the events of social life.

In addressing these issues, the school community, in organizing its pedagogical activities, the president of our country Sh.Mirziyoyev said: “Another important issue that always concerns us is the morality, behavior, in short, the worldview of our youth. Today the times are changing rapidly. Young people are the ones who feel these changes the most. May the youth meet the requirements of their time. But at the same time, don’t forget your identity. May the call of who we are and what a generation of great beings always resonate in their hearts and motivate them to remain true to themselves. How do we achieve this? Education, upbringing and only at the expense of upbringing.” [1]

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Improving the activities of secondary schools in accordance with modern requirements, the application of modern methods of education and upbringing in the educational process, the creative mastery of advanced foreign experience will ensure that the school does not lag behind in life, modern requirements, scientific and technological achievements. In this regard, systematic work is being carried out to review the content of education and upbringing, to bring it into line with the current level of development of science and technology, culture. The crucial issue remains the professional competence of teachers working in secondary schools and the conscientious performance of their duties.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The implementation of general secondary education in schools and ensuring the effectiveness of educational work is an interrelated process. In addition to providing general secondary education, the school should educate young people in the spirit of consciousness, mobilization for creative work, devotion to the traditions of hard work, loyalty to the Fatherland, readiness to defend its freedom and independence.

At the same time, it develops in them an ideological upbringing and thus develops in the minds of young people the skills to resist the negative effects of globalization. These qualities are manifested in the ability of students to resist alien influences, to consciously understand the national idea, to fight against various ideological deviations.

By equipping students with solid knowledge, general secondary education creates in them a constant need for independent learning, influencing their formation as a spiritually mature person. The school strives not only to ensure that students master the set of knowledge in the general secondary education curriculum, but also to learn how to apply it in their daily lives and activities, enabling knowledge to become an ideological and moral belief that students constantly rely on in their work and behavior.

In the process of studying in general secondary schools, students' socialization skills are decided: positive qualities such as social qualities, socially useful work, respect for elders, diligence, optimism and confidence in the future are formed. The most important task of secondary schools in the field of education is to teach students that the meaning of their lives is in honest and dedicated work for the prosperity of the Motherland and the welfare of society.

Regular participation in various public affairs, activities of lower and middle level organizations of the Youth Union is a school of good life for students, allows them to form a political and moral, spiritual and enlightenment worldview, high level of social activity, organization, perseverance, self-examination and criticism cultivates the qualities of doing, forms the socially oriented motives of activity. In this regard, the successful work done in schools to form a comprehensively developed and harmoniously developing student personality is, in a sense, the result of ongoing reforms in education, active support of the family, community and the general public.

In the educational activities of secondary schools, priority should be given to issues related to the formation of students' respect for the national idea and a sense of

patriotism, the decision-making of the first forms of political and moral worldview, the development of social activism.

In the context of globalization, the ideologically correct upbringing of young people in secondary schools is based on the understanding of the national idea and the formation of respect for it, the qualities of patriotism. At present, a number of works are being carried out to identify the features of the national idea, to inculcate it in the minds and consciousness of the younger generation and to organize this process on the basis of pedagogical technologies. A number of philosophers, including the national idea and its propaganda, content and forms, the relationship of the national idea with the national ideology, its historical development, gradual development, socio-historical content and significance of the national idea, the role of the national idea in establishing interethnic relations E.Yusupov[2], S.Otamurodov[3], N.Juraev[4], K.Tulenova, M.Tillavoldieva[5], B.Tuychiev, J.Mavlonov, Sh.Pakhrutdinov, N.Shermukhamedova[6], A.S.Achildiev[7].

Today, it is more important than ever to inculcate in the minds of young people the national idea, the spiritual, moral and spiritual qualities associated with honor. There is a systematic work being done by the state in this regard: to convince young people of the efforts and practical results, to inspire them to propagate the national idea, to strengthen their confidence in our state and future. is the primary task of all propagandists.

At the end of the XX century and the beginning of the century, such concepts as "information age", "information society", "information crisis" appeared in our lives. This indicates that today the concept of information has become more important, its scope has expanded, its purpose has changed. Information no longer goes beyond reporting a process, event, or phenomenon to affect the minds and spirits of people, to serve the interests of individual groups and communities around a specific goal that unites existing laws in society and universally recognized universal values and concepts. revealing interpretations; is becoming a propagandist of political, economic, military, religious and many other views. As a result, at this stage of human development, the impact of information on the public consciousness and its

negative consequences has become one of the serious problems of society. Now, as a result of the so-called information weapon attack on the human mind, modern forms of "war" have emerged to seize his thinking and intellect, expand his audience and increase their power to serve the goals of forces united around an idea. At the present stage of development, there is a serious struggle for a worthy place in the world information space, which does not have a material appearance and form, but can only be seen and understood by the mind. According to industry experts, the concept of information weapons includes a certain system of special disinformation technologies that negatively affect the mentality, culture, spirituality, religion, information and military system of a nation.

In the time and space in which we live, it is captivating with its "deceptive charms"; Since there are hidden attacks behind text, sound or images that are incomprehensible at first glance, but promote the selfish goals of certain groups and communities, what measures can be taken to protect our society from such negative influences, in particular to reduce the impact of this disease on youth consciousness and worldview? and what else do we need to do to increase the effectiveness of these measures?

In order to increase and improve the effectiveness of the work carried out in this area, it is expedient to carry out the following tasks related to the improvement of ideological education in secondary schools:

- 1) to acquaint young people with the national legal framework aimed at ensuring information security, to make proposals for its improvement;
- 2) we need to cultivate the culture of our people, especially young people, to use the Internet, to teach them to think and analyze any information in it, and then draw conclusions;
- 3) formation of a culture of information use of young people, training in critical analysis of the activities of any foreign media outlets that disseminate false, one-sided information about our country;

- 4) ensuring information security in educational institutions, in particular, ensuring the conduct of special courses on information attacks, their forms and manifestations, purpose and negative consequences;
- 5) Consistent continuation of the work on the promotion of national ideas, ideology, spirituality, patriotism.

The experience of pedagogical teams, teachers, class teachers of secondary schools shows that students have a rich opportunity for educational activities to understand, understand and promote the national ideology and idea. Increasing the effectiveness of work in this area is achieved, first of all, as a result of students mastering the basics of science, mastering their updated educational programs. Modern school education is enriched with new solid ideas, views and materials that reflect the modern achievements of the natural and human sciences, the achievements of social and scientific-technical progress. The introduction of optional classes in the most important sections of the curriculum will also contribute to the serious work on the formation of worldviews. All this, of course, requires the improvement of the worldview content of the subjects studied in general secondary schools and the thorough mastery by the students.

In the current situation, it is important to raise the political level of general secondary school students, to accurately assess the realities in this area, to act in accordance with the political views, to create the need for active participation in school, community, village and city social life.

Mental education plays an important role in the harmonious development of students in all respects. In its successful implementation it is necessary to teach the student to search for knowledge independently, to solve complex tasks, to get into the essence of things and events, to evaluate the knowledge of himself and others correctly and critically.

It should be noted that psychologists describe the system of mental abilities by noting the characteristics of the mind. They note that the growth of these skills allows for quick, deep, and systematic thinking. However, the speed of thinking is determined by the ability to perform certain mental activities in a short period of

time, the reserve of knowledge and experience, the ability to "get" this knowledge from memory, to apply them in real situations. [8]

Mental maturity involves another important aspect of thinking activity - its motivational side: the basics of knowing and learning. That is why it cannot be limited to imparting knowledge and skills to school students. The rapid development of science and technology requires continuous intellectual growth, independent acquisition of new knowledge, which each graduate of the school strives for his future development, the desire to acquire knowledge in a wide range, curiosity, intelligence, intellectual allows you to capture the passion for performance. Naturally, the updated content of education used in schools is crucial in the mental upbringing of modern students.

Society today needs to nurture a new generation that has sufficient knowledge reserves, has developed creative abilities, and is responsive to the ever-changing conditions and growing demands of the times.

Another of the tasks facing secondary schools is to reflect the conscious attitude of students to learning and the culture of their intellectual work. A special place in this is given to the understanding of the importance of scientific knowledge, general, humanitarian and natural-technical knowledge in the life and work of students, the development of such qualities as curiosity, curiosity, curiosity, creative and non-standard thinking.

Speaking about mental labor, V.A.Sukhomlinsky says: "We attach great importance to the research nature of mental labor, children find the truth by observing, thinking, studying and comparing, or learn new observations, readings, experiments to discover the truth. For example, our students sow and cultivate seeds before studying the structure of the seeds of cereals and legumes, paying attention to the characteristics of each variety, making initial observations on their common and unique characteristics ... The purpose of any experiment, laboratory or practical work is not only to open a connection, but also to make students mentally and voluntarily active, even if it is a small step towards the use of the forces of nature". [9]

Solving the problem of cultivating a positive attitude to work, socially useful work in general secondary school students, the student focuses on understanding the importance of work in society, cultivates in them respect for those engaged in socially useful work, teaches honest and creative work. Schools will create the necessary conditions for students to improve their technical knowledge, to master the general culture of labor and the basics of scientific organization of labor. Great attention should be paid to increasing the interest of students in the profession, the proper organization of professional advocacy, their preparation for a conscious choice of profession based on the needs of society, the habit of regular and active participation in socially useful work.

In the process of moral education in general secondary schools, students develop a general idea of the spiritual image of a harmoniously developed person, a worldview of national moral views, understanding of social duty, a deep sense of honor, conscience and dignity, mutual respect, friendship. The behavior, practical activity and behavior of a school student is a criterion of moral maturity, if they meet the requirements of the accepted norms of ethics in our society. In the process of moral education, the rules and norms of morality embedded in the lives and behavior of students ensure their proper socialization.

In order to explain the rules of moral culture, it is necessary to explain to schoolchildren the correct foundations of morality, the aim of which is to teach them rudeness from the right word, politeness from the flattery, attentiveness from the laziness, and so on.

The public opinion of the students is very important in cultivating a culture of morality. If the public opinion of the students is brought up incorrectly, it may be contrary to the opinion of the adults. Consequently, if this thought condemns politeness, zeal, and intelligence, then most teenagers will try to act in accordance with the thought they contain. Such cases indicate that the firm beliefs, skills and habits of the moral culture in school students have not yet been formed.

In educating students in the spirit of adherence to the rules of social ethics, it should be borne in mind that the most complex and important advocacy work begins

after the conduct. Such work is to involve students in active social activities, work, self-education, as a result of which cultural moral skills and habits are formed.

One of the functions of secondary schools in the field of education is reflected in the systematic work on educating students in the spirit of military patriotism. The work of schools in cooperation with military units, current and retired servicemen will allow them to succeed in educating students in the spirit of military patriotism. The work in this area will help students acquire certain military skills, while high school students will master pre-service military science programs. Giving students the opportunity to hear from themselves the life stories of the life, work, and activities of the Homeland Guards will increase their interest in the military. In this way, professional advocacy work will be carried out among students.

Mastering the basics of aesthetic culture is an integral part of a person's all-round development. The school is required to create the necessary pedagogical conditions for students to aesthetically correctly perceive and feel the beauty of the relationship between nature and people, and to follow the views and principles consistent with the aesthetic ideal of independence and national statehood. Serious attention should be paid to developing in schoolchildren the ability to aesthetically perceive and evaluate works of art and literature. Cultural monuments, historical monuments, a deep respect for the folklore of the people, the tradition of promoting active creative activity in various fields of art and literature, the development of personal abilities and aspirations. Students need to constantly improve their knowledge in the field of aesthetics, they develop the skills to bring aesthetics to their morals, work, life, leisure.

Another of the educational functions of secondary schools is the basics of physical education. The school focuses on improving the health of students, the pursuit of physical development, readiness for national defense, increasing interest in physical education, sports and tourism, the need for regular physical activity, the characteristics of movement and will (strength, endurance, speed). , mobility, courage, perseverance, initiative, etc.).

As a result of systematic work on the basics of physical education, the school not only strengthens the health of students, but also improves their sanitary and hygienic culture, strengthens the body and improves performance, fosters a sense of concern for the health of others, develops first aid skills.

The issue of educating students in the spirit of the national idea in schools is carried out not in isolation, but in the context of an integrated educational system. The integrity of the educational process in secondary schools is characterized by the close interdependence of all its forms. The function of any form depends on its role in the pedagogical process.

In the process of general education, the student becomes both the object and the subject of education. The activity of the individual in this process is one of the important aspects of success in achieving educational goals. Student activity is very important in the organization of self-education. Self-discipline is a conscious and purposeful activity that allows the trainee to develop his / her strengths and abilities in accordance with his / her life goals and beliefs.[10]

Secondary school students start working on themselves very early. Signs of self-discipline are felt as early as preschool and elementary school age, but at this age self-discipline is in itself an imitation of adults. Self-discipline peaks in adolescence and youth. As a result, in the early stages, they have a tendency to form the characteristics of the person that should appear in this day and night, in everyday life, and are inextricably linked with the conditions of their activity. This condition is more pronounced in young school-age children and young adolescents. Then the goal of self-education begins to detach from daily activities, and this is especially noticeable in adulthood, when activities are directly expanding and becoming more complex.

As the student becomes more self-aware, he begins to feel the flaws in his morals, in which he begins to want to change himself and his behavior. This means improving one's personality. In this case, the ideal that emerges as a result of the evaluation that life gives and the relationship between individuals serves as an example to him.

CONCLUSION

Forming a need for self-discipline in school students and teaching self-discipline is a slightly more complex task for the teacher than organizing the usual accustomed educational process. For this process to be effective, the team and individual students need to be well prepared. A backward student is not engaged in self-education. He will not have enough willpower to do so. The task of the teacher should initially be to stimulate activity in the students. In the process, they learn their strengths and weaknesses, and develop the skills to overcome life's contradictions. Self-discipline in such students begins, first of all, with getting to know others, comparing themselves with their peers, their own assessments with their own personal assessments. He moves from analyzing the morals of others to analyzing his own actions and behavior. The high point of self-education is the transition from self-awareness to the process of self-command, self-influence, self-assurance.

In pedagogy, the educational process is a priority, which is determined by the basic principles, goals and content of education, but in its implementation, depending on the different levels of educational activity and the student's own development, it is always adjusted. That is why in solving the general problems of education, the educator sets himself the approach to these issues, but also to solve the most important tasks - re-education and self-education.

The retraining activities of a school teacher are related to the overall development of each student. This activity is evident in working with students who are said to be "difficult" to educate or who are pedagogically neglected.

Relying on positive things as a general principle of education is especially important in organizing the re-education of students. If the student's shortcomings are not tolerated and the need to eliminate them is repeatedly emphasized, as well as if he tries to form positive qualities only in a compulsive way, the re-education will be difficult for the student. In such students, positive aspirations and polite stimulation of experiences accelerate the re-education process. Therefore, re-education requires the manifestation and development of positive aspects in pedagogically neglected students, which is, first of all, an important condition for combating shortcomings.

Therefore, the presence of retraining and self-education in the real pedagogical process is natural. The task of the school in this regard is that it should not neglect re-education and self-education, which are an integral part of the overall educational process, while carrying out the process of educating students.

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