

“THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN BUILDING A BETTER FUTURE”

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Abstract: Education develops society. If a person does not illuminate his path with the light of knowledge, he will remain on the street of darkness and ignorance. The light of the human soul is strengthened by knowledge and enlightenment. Knowledge creates the dignity of humanity. No one has ever been harmed by science. Acquiring knowledge is an art.

Keywords: Education, FLEX, Society, language, self-independence, national level, program, information, development, importance, teaching, education system, life.

Education is the process of imparting knowledge, developing qualifications and skills, the main means of preparing a person for life and work. In the process of education, information is received and upbringing is carried out. Education in a narrow sense means the concept of teaching. However, it also means the process of imparting information not only in various types of educational institutions, but also in the family and other spheres. “We all know that the cornerstone of development, the force that makes a country powerful and a nation great, is science, education and upbringing. Our tomorrow, the bright prospects of our Motherland, are closely related, first of all, to the education system and the upbringing we give to our children” - Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Education is the mirror of every nation. A person always strives to gain knowledge throughout his life. He faces various obstacles and difficulties in the process of acquiring knowledge. However, our modern lifestyle has all the conditions for acquiring knowledge. In the past, there were no such opportunities in the field of education as today, but our ancestors managed to get an education.





Abu Nasr Al-Farabi - a number of scientific achievements of the Middle Ages, as well as the development of progressive scientific and philosophical thinking in the countries of the Near and Middle East in general, are associated with his name. According to some sources, he knew more than 70 languages. This is a very big result for that time. "Education does not change the world, but changes the people who want to change the world," said Paulo Freire.

There is no future without education, the hope for a better, more stable, supportive and just world for all depends on the knowledge they acquire. Today's children will be the leaders of tomorrow, and there is no better way to replace mistakes than to learn from them. Education and upbringing should be harmonious. A thousand years ago, the great thinker Mahmud Kashgari, in his work "Devonu Lugatit Turk", touched upon the issues of upbringing and morality, and wrote: "Time has completely lost its way. Knowledge, wisdom, purity have decreased. The wicked have increased, and the virtuous are disappearing." Similar views of wise men who lived in different eras can be observed in the history of many peoples of the world.

However, with the development of time and society, new problems have arisen in the education of young people, and the tasks facing educators and teachers have increased. People are not divided into good or bad as a whole. If this were the case, the issue of education would be easily resolved. The struggle of good qualities and bad habits, of different ideas to occupy the heart and mind of a person - this shows how complex the issue of education is. Although the word "education" has many meanings, if we proceed from national traditions, its "moral" quality first of all comes to mind. Therefore, our ancestors prioritized the education of children over other types of education.

Fitrat also includes education in the scope of upbringing, calling it "mental upbringing". He also pays serious attention to raising a child to a healthy age, that is, "physical upbringing", and summarizing these three types of upbringing, in modern language he simply expresses the "socialization of the individual": "...the upbringing of children means raising a child physically, mentally and morally and

bringing him to maturity. That is, it means arming them with a strong body, a sound mind and good morals for the wilderness of struggle and struggle, that is, the field of life and death." At this point, it is appropriate to dwell on the lexical meaning of the words "education" and "upbringing".

In the views of prominent figures in the history of national education, Fitrat and Abdulla Avloni, we noted that the meaning of the word "education" is somewhat broader than that of "education", and even "education" is considered a component of education as "thought training" or "mental training". In general, the word education is understood as raising young people (both physically, morally and mentally) as a well-rounded generation. That is, simply put, a "well-rounded child" means a well-rounded generation. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word education is an Arabic word and has a number of meanings, such as "development, care, cultivation; teaching; imparting knowledge".

As Abdullah Avloni said: "Education is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster for us." The purpose of education does not change over time and is equally important for all nations. National and universal values and traditions determine the content and essence of education. Today, both in German, Russian or English schools and in Uzbek schools, scientists are recognizing the need to strengthen the educational tasks of educational institutions and to be dissatisfied with the "educational" activities of education. It is worth noting that there is a need to study the experiences of schools based on education, educational institutions whose main goal is to prepare students for life and socialize them.

At first glance, we can see from their simple greetings that graduates of Japanese or Korean schools, where education is highly organized, were brought up on the basis of the national values of their people. So, in the field of education, one can study and learn about the scientific achievements of countries around the world, but in education, one cannot retreat from national values and traditions or relegate them to the second place. It is also worth noting that education is based



on example and exemplary practical activity. That is, if intellectual education (education) develops from simple to complex based on specific programs and plans, then in education (moral education) it is necessary to instill in young people a timely appropriate attitude to events taking place in society, in addition to the implementation of plans and programs aimed at specific goals and results, a creative approach and a careful study of the social environment are required.

Compared to intellectual education, the scope of activities of moral education and the tasks set before it are large, and the school has limited opportunities for its effective implementation. However, it is appropriate for the educational institution to be the organizer and coordinator of the educational process. Because families are at different levels in terms of not only educational (intellectual), but also moral and physical education of children, and there are many parents who are not even able to teach their children the rules of etiquette. In the pedagogical process, moral education should also be formed based on the requirements of continuity, as in the education system (such as state educational standards), no matter how big and complex the issue is, it should be implemented. Of course, the concepts of spiritual and moral education cannot be molded, but they can be expressed in the form of requirements, inseparable from life.

One of the effective tools in this regard is undoubtedly the further improvement of the teaching of national literature. Because we must remember that our national literature has always been based on etiquette. Education is a lifelong process. Every person in life has an educational impact. Being educated in the school of life, he himself, as an educator and as a means of education, serves to create a social environment. The state can be developed through the development of the education system. According to experts, the best education system in the world is in Finland. Finland is one of the developed countries in Europe. As you know, Finland is a small country located in the north of Europe. It does not have large natural resources, trade privileges or other significant sources of income. At the beginning of the 20th century, Finland was one of the poorest countries in Europe.





The motto of Finnish schools is: "We either prepare a child for life or for exams. We chose the first one." That is why in Finnish schools, exams are given only once - when a student turns 16. The most important thing in schools is to prepare a student for an independent life. That is why they are taught to learn independently. In Finland, the profession of "teacher" is considered a prestigious profession. There is a huge competition for jobs as a teacher in higher education institutions. General secondary education in Finland is free. This includes free lunches, excursions, school buses and books. Collecting money from parents is prohibited. In Uzbekistan, great importance is also attached to the education sector. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a law "On Education". And these laws are stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Everyone has the right to education. Free general education is guaranteed by the state. School affairs are under state control. There are international programs to improve the education system.

This article attempts to highlight the importance of the education system in society. Education is the mirror of the nation. Behind every developed country is an education system. Attention to education and upbringing is of great importance. As Jalaluddin Rumi said, "A person shows his upbringing with his smile, and his level with what he laughs at." Education and upbringing are an integral part of human character. A person spends most of his life on education, and he begins to receive education at birth. The basis of education is upbringing.

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