

NATIONAL VALUES IN EDUCATION AND FAMILY EDUCATION

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Annotation:The article discusses that the model of modern education cannot be created without taking into account regional characteristics, without relying on the historical memory of people, on the national experience of teaching and family education. The starting point for the upbringing of the ethics of interethnic communication should be the formation of a positive emotional attitude in children to the national diversity of the population of our country and the entire planet.

Key words:modern education, national culture, region, interethnic relations, parenting, primary education, experience.

Introduction:The coming third millennium will be accompanied by a global transformation of the world community, the existing world order, changes in the social, political, and economic spheres of society, and the expansion of mutual relations between peoples and cultures. Today, intercultural interaction to the effect inaccessible and it is difficult to find ethnic communities that are not influenced by the culture of other peoples. Such integration leads to a rapid increase in cultural exchange and the intensification of direct international relations.

Globalization and the expansion of intercultural interaction, however, are changing national characteristics, It requires an analysis of cultural differences and, at the same time, intercultural interaction and the integration of peoples of different countries within the framework of international relations.

Today, the world economy is facing the impending global digitalization and is actively preparing for robotization, which requires completely different skills and a much higher level of human capital. Therefore, Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries are well placed to provide the younger generation with the knowledge and skills that will help them succeed in life. It is extremely important to create conditions and not miss the opportunity to improve the quality of education. In particular, the high-quality organization of the primary education process, which is one of the main links of the continuous education system introduced in our republic, is of great importance for the subsequent stages of education.

Modern globalization processes and subsequent migration and immigration flows have become an important and real problem of the modern life system, affecting all spheres of social life. However, the globalization process has not only positive, but also negative consequences, this on the ground ethnic international conflicts negative to the circumstances input possible, this usual

social, professional activity and life quality debilitating other important events no to do brings.

It is impossible to create a modern educational model without taking into account regional characteristics, without relying on the historical memory of peoples, the experience of national education and family education. Scientists from many countries have always been interested in the complex and multifaceted problems of interethnic communication. In social science, there are various aspects of this problem (social-psychological, socio-political, sociological, linguistic, etc.), which have become a constant object of research for scientists.

Intercultural communication refers to interpersonal communication between children of different cultures, as well as cultural contacts. In the process of such communication, the formation and enrichment of children's national identity occurs.

The starting point for educating children in the ethics of interethnic communication is our country. and the formation of a positive emotional attitude towards the national diversity of the population of our entire planet, towards the diversity of human languages.

It is known that the educational process involves the selection of such means and methods of interethnic education that are most suitable for the age and psychological characteristics of children (5-10 years old). In this, undoubtedly, the views and beliefs of the teacher play an important role in the educational process. Children who are educated and brought up by teachers with a sufficiently positive form of ethnic self-awareness are better adapted to the micro-society, their behavior is characterized by flexible and harmonious ways of interacting with others. The most important task of the teacher – creating a positive image of ethnic relations in the minds of children. At the same time, such an image is an important element of a multi-ethnic and multicultural society.

The education system is designed to correct various types of negative manifestations and create conditions for the formation and dissemination of value orientations that are acceptable to both the individual and society.

To function positively in today's complex world, we need to teach our children to accept cultural differences and protect them from the influence of "foreign" cultures without losing our own.

In the educational work on multicultural education, the main emphasis is placed on cooperation, communication, the creative nature of the activity, supporting and protecting the individual development of the child, providing him with a free, protected space for independent decision-making. To implement such education, the individual must be culturally There are forms and methods of creative expression in identification.

A culture of genuine interethnic dialogue, mutual understanding and communication between children is only possible if can arise on the basis of revealing the spiritual and moral potential of a child, exchanging experiences in social and cultural creativity, and realizing ideals (freedom, justice and equality). After all, such education is distinguished by the fact that it is designed to provide children with a combination of international and national education.

We must start by educating children's empathy for different nations through love for their own mother, relatives, and loved ones. For example, loyalty to a friend and love for nature. By doing this, we awaken the desire to be friends, reveal moral qualities and through representatives of different nationalities, we strengthen respect for other peoples. It is very important to give children the right guidance in the social environment. We must instill in the minds of young people that a person is judged not by his nationality, but by his character and actions.

The formation, deepening, and development of such humanistic ideas are different. occurs in

various types of activities. For example: game, visual, leisure time, teacher's suggestion and at the initiative of children.

In addition to interest and sympathy for their peers, not only for themselves, but also for other nationalities, preschool and primary school students need to be educated in friendship, respect for representatives of different nationalities, the ethics of interethnic communication, and the correct attitude to the charm and uniqueness of different cultures.

Conclusion. The basic functions of the brain begin to form in children even before birth, and this process up to 5 years old continues will reach. This at the time of the brain known skills study The ability reaches its peak, and gradually decreases with age. Take advantage of this opportunity Giving makes it difficult for children to learn new skills.

Among children under 5 years of age, those who are malnourished, stunted, and deprived of parental attention and developmental stimulation perform poorly in school and are more likely to be stunted. They earn less money when they are older. This means that children from poor families will never have the opportunity to escape poverty. Therefore, investing early in the younger generation is of great importance for developing human intelligence and skills and developing high human capital.

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