

**THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL BASIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF
CHILDREN'S CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL QUALITIES IN
COOPERATION WITH FAMILY AND PRESCHOOL EDUCATION
ORGANIZATION**

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ABSTRACT

A parent's reputation is essential for correctly raising a child; without it, the youngster cannot be raised. The foundation of a parent's authority is their sense of responsibility for their family, their life, their career, and how they behave in public. The most respected people are all mothers and fathers because they successfully balance job and social obligations with family responsibilities, show interest in their children's life, and manage them well. It is not the private responsibility of parents to raise their children in a socially responsible manner. The social responsibility of parents is to provide for their children's education. A person's worth is determined by the advantages he provides to society. The primary educators of their children are their parents. In this article, thoughts and comments are made about the theoretical and empirical foundations of the development of cultural and spiritual qualities of children in cooperation between the family and the preschool education organization.

KEYWORDS: *Education, Family, Society, Preschool Education, Cultural-Spiritual, Cooperation, Development, Foundations.*

INTRODUCTION

A defined objective is the focus of the educational process, which involves collaboration between the teacher and the pupils. Education should help students develop well-rounded personalities. The knowledge, skills, beliefs, personal qualities and character, and behavior system that students should learn in relation to the specified objectives and activities are referred to as the content of education. The fundamental duties of education consist of:

1. Creating conditions for goal-oriented development of pupils and meeting their various needs;
2. Preparing a sufficient amount of "human capital" suitable for the social culture necessary for the development of the society;
3. Ensuring the stability of social life through the transmission of cultures;
4. Regulating the movement of members of society within social relations, taking into account the interests of certain gender, age and socio-professional groups.

The qualities of education as a social phenomena on the one hand, and the stable relationships linked with the individual's growth on the other, make up the laws of education. The preschool educational institution's mission is to educate the parties involved about the rights, duties, and responsibilities associated with teaching, educating, caring for, and providing for young children. In accordance with the preschool education charter, the preschool educational institution provides the necessary conditions. He has always been concerned with preserving the lives and improving the health of children.

Children receive imaginative instruction in the first years of preschool. The formation of creative imagination occurs as life experience and reasoning ability increase. Children of preschool age frequently think in terms of visual-motor and visual-image concepts. The terms "logical thinking" and "conceptual thinking" are created on the basis of this. The teacher should encourage students to think critically, enable them to comprehend current events in depth, and help them discriminate between important and unimportant components of such events.

A child's creation and growth include traits like curiosity. It appears in the child's curiosity in the people, things, and events around them as well as in their holding, feeling, and attentive observation of everything. The educator plans observations, makes an effort to respond to children's inquiries as they emerge, encourages them to look for solutions on their own, and doesn't let young children's curiosity diminish. He addresses each child in turn. In turn, the preschool educational facility has fostered parent cooperation. One of the best ways to work with the family in raising a child is through this strategy. Work with parents involves a variety of topics, some of which require group discussion. For example:

1. About the role of the family in raising children, laws on the duty of parents, preparing children for school;
2. On the annual work plan of the pre-school education institution;
3. The issues of the work of the parents' community are among them.

Forms of work such as groups of parents and general meetings, consultations, conferences, parents' evenings for discussing these issues as a team are included in the forms of team work. Educators are closely related to family education in the formation of child education. Therefore, child education is simultaneously formed from the point of view of "Preschool education", "Family" and "Society". We call the family "a small state within a state". A new person, that is, a new representative of the state, is born in it. A small state - a family is the first life medicine for this person. Therefore, parents are the first teacher and educator of a child. In order to raise a child to be perfect and spiritually mature, first of all, parents should have high moral qualities.

The upbringing of children should not be seen as a personal matter by parents. In actuality, bringing up a child is a parent's civic obligation to society, their duty to the state, their duty to their kin and their duty to their clan. Because of this, parents' reputations serve as a spiritual foundation for their children's upbringing. This spiritual nourishment provides a strong basis for parenting as you journey toward the "horizon." Parents who take an interest in their kids' lives, raise them in a fair and rational way, and balance work and social obligations with parenting responsibilities set a good example for their kids—in other words, they are respectable parents. Such people will be smart people, members of exemplary families who pay attention to the upbringing of their children both in the family and in preschool education.

Three factors are said to have an impact on how a person develops their personality, according to scientific authorities. The first of them is the impact of the external social context in which a person is born and grows up, the second is the impact of extensive social education, and the third is the impact of inherited genetic traits that are passed down through generations. has a secret. Therefore, a person's mental development and the formation of their personal attributes are greatly influenced by their external social environment and education. This, in turn, shows that the role of the family and society in the upbringing of the child's personality is extremely large. Preschool education, Family and Society have an equal role in raising a child. Because the child receives education for the first time in the family, it is further formed and strengthened in preschool education and acquires the elements of education through short explanations, advice or games. He definitely uses the acquired education in society and in mutual relations. This is the basis of child education.

Francis Bacon, an English philosopher, claimed "A child is a family's pride, a parent's strength, and the lifeblood of a community. Children make life sweeter and make death seem less horrible". A child is undoubtedly the source of happiness, future, and family pride. Education is a challenging endeavor, though, and parents don't always get the intended outcomes for their children's education. The development of the child's personality, or the time when his education is being taken care of, begins, is the primary responsibility of the family beginning in the first year of life. The family is the unit of society where a child is born; for a small social group, it serves as the first school of life. Parents, as the child's first teacher and educator, must first be psychologically prepared.

The great Uzbek poet and thinker Alisher Navoi, who lived and created five hundred years ago, considered the child to be a "loving stable" - a light that illuminates the house and brings happiness to the family. A. Navoiy also emphasized that children should be disciplined in the family and at school and show that they are polite. Navoiy paid special attention to example as a method of education and encouraged people, especially young people, to learn from good people, to learn from them, to be near them, to talk with them often. In the hadith, which is our cultural and spiritual heritage, it is said that the rights of parents and children are equal to education, morality, friendship, kinship, kindness, justice and fairness. For example, it is said in the hadith: "Respect your children and improve their morals".

If the family lives a meaningless life engaged only in personal pleasure, if cruelty and selfishness prevail in the family, all this will certainly have a negative effect on the moral image of the child. Therefore, family education for parents should be primarily self-education. A high social consciousness of parents helps children to develop the same consciousness. In the family, rules such as respect for elders and care for children should become a daily habit. The importance of parental responsibility is that they carefully monitor every move of the child. Children remember any conflicts, bad words for a long time and try to put them into practice when the situation arises.

Each parent adores their offspring. Nobody wants to raise a generation of terrible, miserable individuals. Every accomplishment a child makes makes their parents happier and makes them feel proud. A complex issue is how children comprehend their parents' intentions and goals, as well as the methods used to accomplish them. Raising children heavily depends on parents' influence and role in society. There is no ranking involved in this. The best reputation is honest work. The reputation of honest work in society has a positive effect on the upbringing of

children in the family. A child also tries to be like his parents. Children brought up in hospitable families are also hospitable. Therefore, they should educate their children in the spirit of the best traditions and family traditions of their people as noble virtues, knowledge and culture.

In Conclusion, the birth of a kid marks the beginning of a child's moral development in a family. It develops as a result of a variety of influences. These variables include the type of connections inside the family, parental role modeling, parental education, the family's level of culture and aesthetic culture, and finally the structure of the family. The following characteristics make up the elements that make up the family's moral education content: In some families, the mother is the only one in charge of the children's education, and the father stays out of it. As children should be educated in kindergartens and schools, historical experience shows that in ancient times, fathers were involved in the education of boys and mothers were engaged in the education of girls, but they were mainly under the control of men.

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