

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING IN GROWING YOUNG GENERATION

Sitora Qarshiyeva Bahromovna

A second-year student of Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Email: qarshiyevasitora011@gmail.com. Phone number: +998 90 2268904

Abstract: This article provides information about the place and role of education and culture in the life of young people in eastern countries. In addition, it informs about the focus on the education of young people and the actions taken to expand their worldview important aspects of the importance of having a worldview of individuals, teaching independent thinking, working in cooperation with students.

Key words: individuals, education, opinions, scientific, method, feature, improvement, relationship, approach, aspect

Currently, in eastern countries, a lot of attention is paid to young people to improve their worldview and knowledge. Having a scientific worldview of people is important in all times. A person with a scientific worldview can correctly interpret the essence of events and thoughts related to the world, nature, society and the field of science. Possession of a scientific viewpoint, independence of a person, free thinking, is distinguished by the fact that the thoughts are clearly proven and logical. Moreover, education, upbringing and culture are very important for a person to grow up and achieve perfection

Upbringing and culture necessary aspect of people as it provides an avenue to help people to grow economically and broaden their understanding of cultural and social practices in the community. As our president Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "I believe that if we pay attention to the development of our children's abilities from childhood and mobilize all opportunities for their development, many more Berunies and Ibn Sinos will grow up in our country". In a broad sense, human development is the study of the factors that influence how a person becomes his personality, taking into account these factors, we can study these factors through sociology, psychology, biology, religion, and others. It is reasonable to interpret that scientific worldview serves as the basis for formation of the worldview of the young generation. First of all, family and society play an important role in order for young generations to have scientific potential and develop. And also, Education, that's, kindergartens, school, higher education institutions should be given more attention.

Furthermore, The government should be pay attention human development focuses on assisting students so they can have a better educational experience. Being able to have a rich and safe education is a human right. Some landscapes make attaining

this difficult for students, and so, human development specialists become a resource for students to achieve their goals and learn skills to surmount factors that may stand in the way of their education. In addition, Culture is significant of our young generation. In fact, Culture plays an important role in how parents raise their children. It influences everything from how much time parents spend with their children to how they discipline them. There are cultural distinguishes in how people think and behave. The role of teachers in forming the outlook of students is also important. The teacher confronting his students with problematic issues and conflicts leads students to a scientific approach to finding solutions to the problem. This situation motivates students to work on their own research and read scientific books. Scientific worldview is formed by reading scientific books, working on oneself and develops gradually.

To sum up, at the root of everything is definitely hard work. Of course, the young generation is our future. Every person, working in the path of science, feels that his society needs him and that he is part of it. He will certainly reach higher and higher levels in the development of their country.. All this depends on the scientific knowledge acquired at a young age.

REFERENCES

1. Piquart, M., & Silbereisen, R. K. (2004). Transmission of values from adolescents to their parents: The role of value content and authoritative parenting. *Adolescence*, 39, 83-100
2. Lewkowicz, D. J. (2011) The biological implausibility of the nature-nurture dichotomy and what it means for the study of infancy, *Infancy*, 16 (4), 331-367
3. Mayer, B., & Trommsdorff, G. (2012). Cross-cultural perspectives on adolescents' religiosity and family orientation. In G. Trommsdorff & X. Chen (Eds.), *Values, religion, and culture in adolescent development* (pp. 341-369). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
4. Motel-Klingebiel, A., Tesch-Römer, Mayer, B., & Trommsdorff, G. (2012). Cross-cultural perspectives on adolescents' religiosity and family orientation. In G. Trommsdorff & X. Chen (Eds.), *Values, religion, and culture in adolescent development* (pp. 341-369). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
5. Kuczynski, L. (Ed.). (2003). *Handbook of dynamics in parent-child relations*. London, UK: Sage
5. Albert, I. (2007). *Intergenerationale Transmission von Werten in Deutschland und Frankreich [Intergenerational transmission of values in Germany and France]*. Lengerich, Germany: Pabst Science