

## WAYS OF EDUCATING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ON THE BASE OF NATIONAL VALUES AND TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS

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**Annotation:** In this article, the components of our national values and traditions in raising children of preschool age were analyzed from a scientific and theoretical point of view. Also, opinions were raised about the intensive ways of folk pedagogy in teaching children our national values and national traditions in the education of children of preschool age.

**Key words:** Value, National revival, National consciousness, National pride, Nowruz, Mehrjan, National education.

From the first days of independence, special attention was paid to the preservation and development of intangible cultural heritage, as well as to the development of youth. Folk art creation, folk music and dances, national folk games, traditions, paintings have been in constant attention as a factor of our national values. As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said, "...it is both a debt and a duty for us to bring up our children in the spirit of national values, to convey to our children who we are, the heirs of what great breeds, and to raise them as worthy successors of the great and unique heritage left by our ancestors." That is why it is our highest duty to preserve our intangible cultural heritage and pass it on to the next generation. A number of measures are being implemented in our country in connection with the implementation of this task. The President's "State program for the protection, conservation, promotion and use of intangible cultural heritage objects in 2010-2020" has set great tasks for us. One of the best examples of our intangible cultural heritage is the epic genre of folklore - chopchak, that is, fairy tales.

No nation can respect the values of other nations without realizing its identity, preserving its national culture and national values. The strength of independent Uzbekistan lies in the loyalty of our people to universal human values and national traditions. At certain stages of the development of the society, the reaction to social events is manifested in different ways. In particular, since the first day of our independence, terms such as "Values", "National revival", "National consciousness", "National pride" have become frequently used in all aspects of our lives. It's not for nothing, of course. After all, Independence is also a national revival. And it cannot be imagined without these concepts. However, it is worth noting that during the repressive policy and regime, there was an attempt to remove these terms from the Uzbek vocabulary, let alone use them. As a proof of this, the "Uzbek-Russian Dictionary" containing more than 40,000 words, published by the "State Publishing House of Foreign and National Dictionaries" in Moscow in 1959, and 50,000 words published by the Chief Editorial Office of UzSE in 1988 vocabulary. It can be mentioned that the concepts of "Value", "National revival", "National consciousness", "National pride", "National tradition" are not included in the "Uzbek-Russian Dictionary". The phrase "value" in its meaning began to be widely used after the independence of our country. During the time of the former Union, this term was almost never found in circulation, attempts were made to remove it from Uzbek dictionary sources. Also, these terms are not found in the two-volume "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published by the "Russky Yazik" publishing house in Moscow in 1981 and covering 60,000 words. The word "value" is not used in other Russian-Uzbek dictionaries. For example, in the "Dictionary of Socio-Political Terms" published by "Fan" publishing house in 1976, four meanings of the word "sennost" are given in the form of a dictionary article, and one of them has the meaning of "value". did not find expression. With the honor of

independence, conditions were created for studying, researching, observing and expressing an impartial opinion about national values. The first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, expressing his opinion on preserving Uzbek national values and passing them on to the next generation, reveals the meaning of the word "value": Our history has passed the tests, our national interests, today and tomorrow We value ideas and concepts that fully meet our dreams and aspirations, the requirements of our development, and whose value increases with the passing of the annals of history.

People's national holidays - Navruz, Mehrjan, Ramadan and Eid al-Adha, as well as sumalak, lola saili, girl's gathering, koshchi oshi ceremonies, as well as boychechak song, Ramadan song, held in connection with them. i, a number of events such as seeing the new bride and drinking tea from her hands encourage children of preschool age to friendship, solidarity, kindness, kindness, but also to educate them in the spirit of hard work and loyalty to the traditions of our ancestors, their stimulates their desire and interest in work and beauty.

Man is so wounded that his life grows up with the choice of the path of goodness or evil and the destination of the two paths and their consequences. In this sense, the virtue that leads a person to goodness is hard work, and the vice that leads to evil is laziness.

The concept of "education" occupies an important place in human life. Inculcating labor education into the national mentality of children of kindergarten age in the formation of a person as a person is a very important and urgent task of the globalizing world. In shaping the education of children of preschool age on the basis of national values and traditions, we have no choice but to turn to national ceremonies that have been going on for a long time in our history. In particular, the "Cradle" ceremony (for a large group of female children) is one of our national values and traditions in child education, and it is of urgent importance in raising preschool-age girls to be family leaders. We know that a girl child will be the mistress of a family tomorrow, and it is necessary to educate her from the kindergarten age through the "Cradle" ceremony, which is the national heritage of our people. Pre-school girls through the story-role game "Cradled" children go to the market to buy a cradle for the first born child, the second child is cradled in the cradle of his sister, the cradle is a place where the child lies until he stands up, the child is cradled. They will learn about l-guidance, that mothers say alla when there is a child, that alla calms the baby down and allows him to sleep peacefully with his own tone.

Also, with another national value, a large group of girls will get detailed information about the specific aspects of our national tradition aimed at raising a child with "Alla" through human inner experiences through the "Alla Aytar Buvingiz" ceremony. It is said that in ancient times, a leech bride gave birth to a child for the first time, and the child died before hearing her sweet "inga". The fate of the second baby that came into the world did not bring any relief to the mother except suffering and pain. After a while, the woman began to wait for her third child with anxiety mixed with joy, but when the expected time came, the woman saw with her own eyes that the born child would not cry again. Then the sorrows in the mother's heart burst forth and shook the earth and the sky. Without crying, the woman began to sing about her pain in a broken voice. The mountain melted like wax from this sound. The baby suddenly started crying, filling the mother's heart with joy. This painful song was named "Alla" and became a song of holy life. The main purpose of quoting such narration is that it is one of our national traditions, we see that first of all mother's inner feelings and love for children are glorified through "Allah" in order for babies to grow up to be perfect human beings. one of our most important tasks is to educate preschool children about the "God bless you grandmother" ceremony.

Another important national value is the presentation of national and folk games, which are very interesting for children, during the Navroz national holiday. "Navroz" is a Persian word that means "New Day". March 21, the equinox of day and night, is widely celebrated by Eastern peoples as the New Year, Nowruz holiday. It coincides with the beginning of cultivation work for farmers. In this regard, our great thinker grandfather Alisher Navoi describes this day as follows:

I saw Vasli aro, the same height and hair,

Night and day, Navroz has become a dead body!

The second life of this old holiday began only after the great leader of our nation, our first president Islam Karimov, boldly opposed the attacks against the nation and its spirituality and firmly stated that Navruz should be widely celebrated as a national holiday. For 30 years, we have been celebrating this holiday in a large-scale preschool educational organization, school, community, and in all educational institutions in an upbeat spirit. Of course, along with various games that bring joy to our children of kindergarten age on the day of Navroz holiday, the national clothes, national dishes, and national songs of our people, which go back to a long history, enrich their impressions and give them "creates the ground for awareness of the shocks of the past."

The effective use of folklore works given to them in the family and preschool educational organization in the educational system will have a good effect on the upbringing of preschool children as intellectually mature and morally high people. In this regard, to ensure the implementation of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work" dated May 3, 2019 No. PD-4307, as well as It is also reflected in the "Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education" adopted in order to educate young people as active citizens with a broad outlook on independent life.

In the fifth chapter of the concept, it is necessary to carry out continuous spiritual education in the preschool education system, during the formation of positive behavioral motives in children from this period, to cultivate in them a sense of respect for state symbols, courage, courage, national pride, determination in boys. In the formation of spiritual and moral qualities such as honesty, entrepreneurship, respectability, modesty, contentment, and hard work in girls, using fairy tales, proverbs, legends, epics, and proverbs on the topic of "A child is dear, manners are dearer than him", the educator of the preschool educational organization The development and implementation of separate methodical manuals and methodical instructions for teachers and parents were identified as urgent tasks of today.

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