

## National Socio-Psychological Methods of Educating Positive Qualities in the Behavior of Young People

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**Abstract:** In this article, one can see the originality of worldview and socio-psychological factors in the education of positive qualities among young people, as well as pedagogical methods and socio-psychological approaches to education, prepared on the basis of local history research.

**Keywords:** virtue, morality, education, idea, ideology, approach, socio-psychological factor, threat, vice, trait, quality.

### INTRODUCTION

When talking about the ideological and socio-psychological factors of raising positive qualities in young people, the profound words of the well-known Uzbek enlightener Abdulla Avloni, "Education for us is a matter of either life or death, or salvation or destruction, or happiness or disaster" attract people's attention [ 2, pp. 108-118].

Today, modern researches on the human factor and its socio-psychological aspects are carried out in the social sciences. In most of them, all kinds of interesting empirical results are obtained on the main factors of the spiritual and moral decline of a person, but among them there is one factor that worries a person, which seems to be neglected at first glance, but which leads to a huge spiritual decline and ignorance for humanity, namely, the disease of neglecting children's education. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the basis of the moral decay of nations.

The importance of this issue can be explained by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1059 on approval of the concept of "Continuous Spiritual Education". In this concept, a set of specific qualities necessary for our young people to lead a personal and social prosperous and happy life was determined.

It is mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Resolution that one of the priority directions of the implementation of the Concept and its implementation plan is "Loyalty to the Motherland, entrepreneurship, willpower, ideological immunity, kindness, responsibility, tolerance, legal culture, innovative thinking, and hard work are important in young people. gradual formation of qualities starting from childhood" [1].

This is a purposeful innovative approach to the youth education of our country, which requires us to build the educational process on a scientific basis and to develop its socio-psychological indicators in the issue of national education.

So why today parents ignore the ideological and socio-psychological factors of raising positive qualities? What are the factors that prevent them from engaging in child rearing? Do parents know the methods of raising children? These questions challenge us to find an optimal solution for everyone.

Today, at a time when there is a struggle for human capital in the whole world, it is certainly a good situation that the biggest investment is made in the good education and upbringing of the child.

The fact that today's time and space puts new demands on education, which is one of the main internal resources of a person, should always be in the center of our attention. After all, in a time when the process of verification has intensified, approaching the issue of education with clear, scientifically based, strict requirements is one of the most important socio-psychological factors.

At this point, we can know that attention to the issue of education has always been one of the most urgent issues from the following thoughts of our great compatriot Imam Ghazali, that is, our thinker said, "Children are a trust given to their parents. A child's heart is a precious gem without any pattern. It accepts whatever pattern is made, and bends wherever it is bent. If he is taught to be good, he will grow and achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter. His parents and every teacher will share his reward. If they are made to do evil, if they are left to their own devices like animals, they will eventually perish. And his guilt falls on the shoulders of those who are responsible for his education.

Today, it is no secret to anyone that neglecting the moral issues of young people causes many spiritual threats and vices on earth.

When we look at the analysis of literature and research on the issue, it can be seen that many representatives of the older generation and young people answered the question of attitude to the issue of morals and education with a level of indifference rather than a level of involvement. For example, they say, "Times are very difficult now, you must not run for a living!", "What can I do, my children say they eat and drink, don't you tell us that they will wear clothes yesterday, it is not easy for us...", "Yes, if he survives, his education will be a matter of course. ...", "When he grows up, he will educate himself", "he will educate himself in life" can be followed.

*In our opinion, "If he survives, his upbringing will be a matter of course..." this kind of carelessness and neglect is behind the moral decline of the whole nation. Therefore, every parent should take a look at this issue today. Because today, in a time when science and education are constantly developing, education must be the basis of education without a doubt. Therefore, it is appropriate to conduct science on the basis of education.*

Today, every parent should be a pedagogue and thoroughly master the methods of education, because the investment in the child's education is the most profitable investment.

In this matter, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor M. Kuronov states that "Today every parent should be a pedagogue." In particular, the scientist said that the most effective method of child education is the method of teaching. Because in it there is an explanation, there is a conversation, there is also a demonstration, there is also a saying, there is also an example [3, c.320].

We would recommend modern parents to use the following national educational methods to raise modern, idealistic young people:

To blame - to find the child justly guilty for his sin, mistake, to blame and to make the child understand it. To scold - to blame the child for his bad behavior, to make fun of him or to temporarily turn away for educational purposes. To evaluate - to express a positive or negative opinion about the importance, value, value of the child's behavior. To argue - to argue with a student (at school), with a boy or girl (child) at school, at home in a scientific, literary, moral, national-ideological context.

Make a stranger - when it is discovered that the child lied, when his rudeness is discussed, etc. A teacher, or parent, or mother keeps him away from him temporarily to make him feel remorse for what he has done. To unite - to give to the upbringing of a teacher who is an example to many in manners and a profession. In the past, the parents who saw the neighbor gave their sons to work as servants to the tea shop so that their

children would learn how to deal with people and strangers. A deal is to discuss a serious issue related to the child's life, education, and future with him and come to a mutually positive agreement, a stop, a decision.

To order - to give orders for the sake of the child, for the interests of the community, the nation, and the Motherland based on the educational goals of the situation. To make a promise is to get a word from the child about the fulfillment of a task or obligation in order to test the child's loyalty to his word, the unity of his word and work. To be Girgittion is to caress the child with kindness, using the words "turn", "orgilay", adding "john", "khan" to the name. Cracking - when you find out that the child is inappropriately upset with you, leave him alone and tell him that your main goal is his success. Kindness, sincerity will bring success to this method.

To get acquainted - to establish a close, friendly relationship with a child, to get along. To be a guarantor is to convince others (teaching staff, students) about the child's goodness and take responsibility for the child when he or she does not know and makes a mistake. To consult - to discuss together the problem facing the child's class group. Koyimaq is a mild form of punishment. Scolding, reprimanding, beating a child.

To observe - to look closely at the behavior of the class members, each child. To show - to draw attention to something in order to give a child, children an example or an example, or to create a new understanding and knowledge in them. To praise is to talk about the good side of the child to oneself or in front of others, make it look good. Advisement is a speech, advice, admonition, instruction, said in a calm, benevolent situation with the aim of guiding and educating the child.

To console - to comfort a child or his family when something bad happens to him, to console him, to stop him from crying. Accustoming - practicing etiquette. For example, to develop and teach the habit of greeting, addressing, showing kindness, etc. To justify - there are situations when a child has been showing excellent behavior and learning patterns all year, and unknowingly makes a mistake. For example, he fights with someone; and so on. In this case, the teacher - class teacher should justify him (respecting his previous exemplary behavior).

To ask - to get information about the child's scientific and moral knowledge, to check, to conduct an informal examination. Demand - persistently asking a child for something for the purpose of education. To console - to comfort a child who has failed, to talk, to act to cheer up. Interpret- in a child. To describe the behavior of people in the class and in the community. Emphasizing - in every situation spent with children, to give them a moral content that is not easy for them.

Appreciate - to value the student, the child, to evaluate him appropriately, to make the child feel that he has value. To prohibit - to forbid something to a child or student for educational purposes. To praise - to welcome a student, a child with words like "balli", "well done", to praise the school. To compare - when a child or student does something admirable, to compare his behavior with the behavior of the most respected and dear people, and when he does a bad deed, to compare it with the behavior of a person who is known as "bad" in his village, neighborhood, region.

Scrutiny - from time to time showing a sufficient degree of strictness to the child, checking and keeping him back from his "path" for misbehavior. To embarrass - to make a child extremely uncomfortable, embarrassed, ashamed, embarrassed for his bad behavior. Exciting - the child's behavior, academic success. To indulge in the future with a sense of great satisfaction, to be interested in spiritual upliftment, to enjoy and delight, to satisfy. To caress - to caress a boy as "my lamb", "my poem", and a girl as "my sister", "my mother". To beg - to make a request to persuade him to do something in order to renew and awaken affection in the child's heart, if there is no other way to blind him; to ask

Reconciliation - to stop the mutual war-quarrels that sometimes occur in the family, in the class, to make an agreement not to fight, to improve the relationship, to reconcile. Playing is a way of playing games together with a child, which are performed according to certain rules and methods, aimed at developing positive qualities in him and eliminating negative qualities. To teach is to explain and guide the child how to perform an action (for example, making tea, behaving in different places and situations, speaking, etc.) and making him able to do this independently. To teach - to say and listen to what is written or the text by means of signs and letters in it.

To restrain - if the child, the student gets angry, gets hot and decides to do something bad, or if the situation shows it, to encourage and restrain him from such inappropriate, undesirable work, behavior. diverting the topic, having fun, joking, making the child laugh in order to eliminate it. Giving gifts is to renew and increase the child's love by giving gifts to the child on the occasion of holidays and Eids as much as possible. To sponsor is to help, support and protect a child if he is interested in a field and engages in it.

National education methods described below allow us to use them in family and school education while preserving the cultural, loving and demanding attitude of our people to boys and girls, respect for the child's personality. There are also negative methods of educational influence on the child. They should also be analyzed and studied in order to eliminate them in practice. This will help some teachers to correct the pedagogical and psychological errors encountered by parents.

**CONCLUSION.** In conclusion, it can be said that the ideological and socio-psychological factors of raising positive qualities in young people are one of the most important issues of today's century. In this matter, the effectiveness of parents, persons responsible for education, without knowing the national education, national character, national qualities and the socio-psychological mechanisms of their formation, will be weak. In addition, it is very important to organize our educational work in new, modern directions and approaches at a time when today's youth are more subject to the influence of virtual reality than real reality. Therefore, it is desirable to expand the scope of research in this direction.

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