

CURRENT ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALISATION

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Abstract: The article focuses on the essence, goals and tasks of the necessary changes to the education system in the face of globalization. In this process, issues related to the need to make a number of changes in the educational system, as well as preserving spiritual values, will be highlighted.

Keywords: Globalization process, education system, modern humanity, development, value, global citizen, spirituality, education, family, reform.

Today, the education system and its integral attribute, science, are also playing an important role in globalization. The fact that higher education has become part of the global network is, in turn, associated with the development of traditional universities operating on its territory and occupying a central position.

The experience of Uzbekistan, while introducing a continuous education system, has also put forward the idea of learning throughout a person's life. The National Program for Personnel Training, the Law on Education and the stages of education proposed in them also prove this.

Now universities are not only places of education, they are also creating branches of companies that serve to increase the knowledge of the population in various fields and provide advice to entrepreneurial activities of various structures. Universities need to create networks that combine their various services.

Traditional education and traditional higher education institutions cannot solve the global problems of poverty and wealth, environmental problems, international crime, and human alienation in the world today. "According to E. Giddens, in order to bring the level of education in China up to modern requirements, it is necessary to spend 2% of the gross domestic product for fifty years, this calculation is about a country where the growth of gross domestic product exceeds 10% on average every year. This calculation proves that the development of the world education system is possible only through the establishment of a wireless information system in today's developed countries."

Globalization has created new, global standards in human activities, their lifestyles, and their previously diverse cultures. "Regardless of nationality, modern humanity watches the same

television programs from childhood, the same music videos during adolescence and youth, and the same TV series in middle age. People listen to the same news with similar comments, dress in the same way, eat the same fast food, try to speak the same language, and work in the same equipped offices. As a result, a new category of “global citizens” may appear, that is, people with the same views, interests, and goals. According to reports, 6,000 languages will be out of use by the 21st century.” The diversity of human culture, its national values, customs, and traditions, and national moral principles are on the verge of disappearing. The foundation of the family, which is the main link of its society, and therefore the foundation of society, relies on the above values and lives because of them. Currently, each of us is witnessing the loss of some of these.

Economic, technological and scientific progress has accelerated faster than the spiritual development of society. The purpose of life of a “global citizen” using the Internet is to have a modern car, good housing, expensive equipment and travel the world. Can global culture provide the spiritual wealth that was previously instilled in the human mind from childhood - kindness, decency, goodness, beauty, literature, art, religious ethics, and can a modern person meet the spiritual requirements of society? Today's higher education should strive to develop the preservation and promotion of spiritual wealth on a societal scale. This problem was put on the agenda by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the early days of independence as the most important issue for the life of our country. Almost all of I. Karimov's works touch upon the issues of preserving and developing spirituality. A number of organizations and institutions have been established and are operating to manage and implement work in this area. “It should be clear to all of us that where negligence and indifference reign, where the most pressing issues are left to arbitrariness, there spirituality becomes the weakest and most vulnerable point. And vice versa - where vigilance and enthusiasm, high intelligence and thinking reign, there spirituality becomes a powerful force.”

One of the most important demands of today's millennium, according to scientists, is the need to develop and create the issue of the purpose and content of human life, which determines the spiritual image of society based on the requirements of the times. In today's rapidly changing world, the only solution to this problem is to educate a person on the basis of national traditions and values that exist in all nations. Only in this way can human existence be preserved in the era of globalization.

At the same time, in the era of globalization, there are universal human values that need to be formed in all citizens, the first of which is honesty, and it is honesty that should form the basis

of communication. Honesty should serve as the basis, the foundation that connects all relationships in society.

The spiritual virtue necessary for living in the competitive environment of globalization is hard work. In order to cope with the competition in the production of the current era, great hard work is required in difficult situations, to overcome various contradictions and to convey one's thoughts.

Another universal human virtue that contributes to the development, competitiveness and overall success of any enterprise in the current era is fairness in relation to employees, friends and people in general working there. These qualities must be formed from preschool and school age education.

Often, the most active period of children's upbringing, the age of three or four, is ignored, which is also due to the fact that parents do not know how to raise their children at an early age. "Many years of scientific observations and research have shown that 70 percent of all the information a person receives in his life is received by the age of 5. If we take into account that the child's mind is mainly formed at the age of 5-7, then it is during this period that the first buds of spirituality begin to appear in his soul under the influence of the family environment."

In the current era, compared to the past, at this age, students' reception and assimilation of information has accelerated, and it is possible to give an idea of the main practical sciences. We witness that in the preparatory groups of preschool education and in primary school students are often not interested in what is being taught. In our opinion, it is necessary to teach students how to read, rather than teaching them how to read. It is more effective to form reading skills and thinking in students than to memorize the material given to them. As a result of education in schools and vocational schools, students should be able to quickly communicate, respect people, read a lot, follow current events with interest and express their opinions about them, respect national values, and most importantly, have their own independent opinion, and finish without repeating what others have said.

In general education, taking into account the intensification of relations between civilizations due to globalization, it is necessary to pay more attention to the teaching of history, geography and social sciences. By providing students with more in-depth information about the history, economic trends, and social life of these countries, it is possible to correctly form students' attitudes towards other countries.

In the era of globalization, higher education is faced with the following issues:

1. Internationalization of higher education, that is, further development of relations between students and academic staff, joint research, establishment of a wireless information system, and equalization with leading universities;
2. Timely resolution of problems related to national development along with solving global problems;
3. Regular communication with universities of developed countries with global achievements in science and technology and creation of innovations based on the results of this communication;
4. Providing young people with an understanding of global migration, criminal economy, and global crimes, which are negative consequences of the global market, during their education, and organizing scientific and theoretical conferences on this among students;
5. Preventing the destruction of natural plants and microorganisms in the current era, when farming or farms are exclusively focused on growing food products, and thus interfering with nature;
6. Develop a set of knowledge on ecotism, that is, on preserving humanity through the preservation of nature, which will increase the ecological knowledge of the population, especially farmers engaged in agriculture;
7. Introduce the science of ecology into the education system, as well as create resources that promote environmental education in all production and industrial enterprises, state institutions;

The reforms currently being carried out in the national education system of Uzbekistan are created precisely on the basis of the requirements of the global era. In our opinion, greater effectiveness can be achieved if all employees of the education system participate equally in the implementation of these reforms.

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