



MODERN PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article examines the modern problems of educating students that arise in the field of higher education. The emergence of socially vulnerable groups of youth and the simultaneous cultivation of the elitism of others led to the growth of individualism in its acute manifestations.

Key words: upbringing, education, status of youth, creative work, moral situation.

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ВОСПИТАНИЯ СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЁЖИ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются современные проблемы воспитания студенческой молодежи, возникающие в сфере высшего образования. Появление социально уязвимых групп молодежи и одновременное культивирование элитарности других привели к росту индивидуализма в его острых проявлениях.

Ключевые слова: воспитание, сфера образования, статус молодежи, творческий труд, нравственная ситуация.

The change in the state-political and socio-economic system in our country has created a fundamentally new situation in the field of higher education. A new approach to the educational system and the upbringing of students is being formed in society. In this complex and contradictory situation, youth turned out to be the most vulnerable category of society. The starting conditions for her entering an independent life have significantly worsened due to a sharp decline in the social status of young people and their economic situation. The destruction of the spiritual and moral foundations of material and social life was accompanied by a fall in the value of creative work. The emergence of socially vulnerable groups of youth and the simultaneous cultivation of the elitism of others led to the growth of individualism in its acute manifestations. This gives rise to a feeling of social futility and thereby stimulates social forms of protest.

Currently, there is an increasing awareness of the need to affirm in society the priority of social values, the rights and freedoms of the individual, his ability to self-realize and function in new socio-economic conditions. Unfortunately, many provisions of these fundamental state



documents remain declarative. The state of the current education system can be assessed as extremely complex, which is associated with the collapse of the basic elements of educational policy and values, and the search for new guidelines in training and education.

The education of students in non-philological universities in modern conditions looks like this: on the one hand, the student is increasingly becoming sovereign as an individual, he is able to choose his own type of behavior, lifestyle, correlating them with his interests and profession, on the other hand, it demonstrates an inability to take into account the changing circumstances of modern life. At the same time, among students there is a decline in morality, an increase in indiscipline, aggression, cruelty, and crime. Education has not yet become an organic component of pedagogical activity; the gap in the unity of the system of education and upbringing remains. The insufficient educational potential of higher education is largely due to the lack of preparedness of personnel to work in new conditions, as well as the loss by teachers of a clear and modern understanding of their place and role in the process of educating a future specialist. A significant part of the teachers focused on their life problems. Many of them, having lost faith in success, consider education as a secondary activity, are psychologically and professionally unable to conduct educational work with students, show passivity, and are unable to influence the consciousness and feelings of students. A serious problem in education is the lack of an up-to-date methodology for this work.

There is an urgent issue of developing new technologies for educating students that meet modern socio-economic, spiritual and educational conditions, ethical and moral qualities in which society finds itself. The problem of high-quality and rational use of students' extracurricular time in the interests of nurturing the cultural, ethical and moral development of students' personalities has sharply worsened. A significant part of students get a job in their free time from studying, which allows them to practice. [3] Among students, the level of culture drops sharply, there is an active alienation from world and domestic values, spiritual and moral impoverishment. The lag of the education system from the objective needs of society and the individual is evidenced by the aggressiveness, cruelty, intolerance and tendency to violence of some young people. A significant portion of students often openly violate ethical standards. Even when studying social, humanitarian and natural scientific disciplines in universities, the task is not set and not implemented to teach the younger generation to accept the diversity of ideas and opinions, to be tolerant and not lose the ability to think independently. The youth education system is gradually declining in all its structures and directions, has lost its offensive character, and has become ineffective for solving the complex problems of forming a socially active personality [1].

To realize the effectiveness of educational work, it is necessary to organize Centers for socio-psychological problems of training and education in universities, as an organizational structure of educational activities. The center may include: a school of lectures and pedagogy of higher education, a scientific and methodological seminar on educational work, a psychological service, a group of physical and psychological rehabilitation, sociological support of educational work, a sector of educational work of the student trade union committee, a service for the humanization of the educational process. Educational work should be considered as an integration of educational work and the educational process [2]. Under the leadership of the Center, a non-traditional discipline for higher education should be developed for first-year students, which has a clearly expressed educational focus "Fundamentals of developing student



independent work skills.” The education of modern students must correspond to the goals of building a democratic society in the country.

Thus, only through educating the younger generation on democratic principles can the social basis of a democratic system be created for the realization of democratic freedoms

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