



A FAMILY SCHOLAR ABDURASHID MUNAVVAROV AS A RESEARCHER OF ACTUAL ISSUES

Gullola Yoqubjanovna Jumanazarova,
PhD Student of Namangan State University

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<p>Received 1st May 2021 Accepted: 20th May 2021 Published: 19th June 2021</p>	<p>Abdurashid Munavvarov is one of the well-known figures who made a worthy contribution to the development of pedagogical sciences in the Republic of Uzbekistan and devoted his life to the work of finding the prosperity of pedagogical knowledge in the Republic, improvement of the education and educational process, formation of pedagogical education. This article will provide information on life and work of Uzbek scholar Abdurashid Munavvarov.</p>

Keywords: Scholar, Abdurashid Munavvarov, researcher, pedagogical education, pedagogical knowledge, upbringing, Uzbek family, family upbringing, family issues.

INTRODUCTION

The fact that the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the strengthening and development of the national spiritual heritage in the cultural, social and spiritual spheres allowed to study the works created in the past, to teach the younger generation with the ideas put forward in those reforms. Nevertheless, the study of the lives, activities and experiences of people who made a worthy contribution to the development of science, medicine, art, culture, sport, education system and other spheres with efforts is one of the effective ways to educate young people as faithful heirs to the traditions of ancestors.

Therefore, paying special attention to the education of young people, ensuring their active participation in the social, economic and spiritual development of our society is the duty and duty of each member, citizen, state and non-governmental organizations. Celebrating family holidays, effective use of lullaby, fairy tales, folk proverbs and songs in the education of young people, joint cultural recreation, national sports games and competitions, trips to historical monuments, respect for the spirituality of other nations, family reading, Special attention to the culture of language, communication and dress in the family, vocational training of children, the effective organization of leisure time in the family through socially useful work is an important condition for the formation of family spirituality.

It is not surprising in the speeches of the head of our country who draws everyone's attention to the issues of youth education, family upbringing, as living and working effectively in the XXI century, building the great future of Uzbekistan is mainly the responsibility of today's young generation. Therefore, the formation of young people as well-educated, highly cultured, hardworking and enterprising people is the main task of our elders, veterans and parents, as well as educators and the public who have experience in family life. In particular, the role of the family in society, national traditions related to family relations, the roots of meaningful national values, the study and popularization of the heritage of our ancestors, raising the role of universal values in national family education and ensuring its harmonization in the family. It is a guarantee of the formation of the family, which is the main basis, in the form and content consistent with the ideology of independence. Raising a generation in the Uzbek family that is loyal to the motherland, the people, the family, the ideas of independence, open-minded, high-faith, talented, enterprising, responsible, spiritually and physically mature is a guarantee for the prosperity of great Uzbekistan.

Abdurashid Munavvarov is one of the well-known figures who made a worthy contribution to the development of the system of people's education in the Republic of Uzbekistan and in pedagogical sciences in the years after independence, devoted his life to the work of finding the prosperity of pedagogical knowledge in the Republic, improvement of the educational and educational process, formation of pedagogical education. This scholar is considered as the first candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor, Doctor of Science, Professor of the Republican Scientific and Pedagogical Community. It was known and popular not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the Central Asian republics, as well as in the CIS.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Abdurashid Munavvarov has gone through a difficult path from an ordinary rural teacher to the honorary title of Academician of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the former regime. His multifaceted scientific and pedagogical activity can serve as an example for future teachers as a great example of service to the Motherland and the people.

Abdurashid Munavvarov is the author of a number of textbooks and pedagogical works. In addition, the family, child rearing in the family, educational work in the family, parental and children's duties, family management,

spiritual environment in the family, culture of behavior, national education, family management and frugality education, independent family life, economic and environmental education in the family, We can learn from his works how important is the use of Islamic spirituality in the family as a value, legal education, the specific demographic, religious and economic features of family upbringing and family management in the market economy.

The scholar has a scientific approach to finding solutions to any pedagogical problems. He was an eminent scholar of his time, a sharp-minded scholar, not only as a fan of science, but also as an educator-coach of the family, who deeply studied the issues of effective organization of family education. Abdurashid Munavvarov's ideas in this regard served to provide a very important, in-depth, thorough knowledge in the lives of young families. Numerous data collected on the activities of a skilled educator confirm that he was an independent thinker, as well as that he approached certain issues from the point of view of the ideology of the system that prevailed in society. After all, the creative, scientific and pedagogical activity of the scholar dates back to the period of the former Soviet regime and the years of independence. However, it should be noted that Abdurashid Munavvarov trained many doctors and candidates from the earliest times to the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. He paid special attention to the creation of the history of family education and national pedagogical thinking, as well as the study of educational values that ensure the stability of the family.

Regardless of the content of the ideas that are a priority in society, Abdurashid Munavvarov has organized a practical movement to increase the effectiveness of the family and upbringing, which is an important factor in the proper organization of the upbringing of the younger generation, their high spiritual development. In rapidly developing Uzbekistan, the study of A. Munavvarov's scientific and pedagogical activity plays an important role in the training of future teachers, "... in fulfilling a responsible task, such as educating a new generation, new thinkers, ... shaping the spiritual world of youth."

One of the urgent problems facing the science of pedagogy today is the critical study of the ideas put forward in the works of Abdurashid Munavvarov and his scientific research on the effective organization of education in the family, the study of opportunities to acquaint future teachers with rich life experience. In this sense, researchers who have conducted extensive research on the family problem around the world, many scholars working in the field of education at different times have contributed to the development of pedagogical thought in Uzbekistan. One of them is Abdurashid Munavvarov, a scholar who has dedicated his life to pedagogy.

Munavvarov Abdurashid Kahharovich - Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Honored Worker of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Munavvarov Abdurashid Kahharovich is a well-known pedagogue who has been actively involved in the defense of his doctoral dissertation since 1990 at the Dushanbe Pedagogical University named after Juraev and the Pedagogical Research Institute named after Qori Niyazi, Tashkent State University named after Nizami. Under the scientific guidance of Professor Abdurashid Munavvarov, three researchers received the degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. Eighteen full-time and part-time students were conducting postgraduate research. 3 monographs, 2 textbooks, 8 pamphlets, more than 150 scientific works and the textbook "The best pedagogy" were published in 1996 by the publishing house "O'qituvchi" under the guidance of the scholar. He also participated in the editing of volumes 1 and 2 of the "Anthology of Pedagogy of Uzbekistan". When the good news came from Moscow in 1990, he was the head of the department of pedagogy and psychology of the Namangan State Pedagogical Institute named after Hamza, Associate professor Abdurashid Munavvarov was awarded the title of Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences.

Abdurashid Munavvarov was the first graduate of this institute who received the degree of Doctor of Science. Abdurashid Munavvarov also defended his first doctoral dissertation on pure pedagogy in the Fergana Valley. He was born on August 20, 1946 in the village of Kuymozor in Turakurgan. It is not surprising that these qualities were taken into account when they offered to stay and work at the institute. In addition to teaching students pedagogy, it would be better to thoroughly study their skills, to open up unexplored areas. For this purpose, the Moscow scholar N.I. Boldirev, Academician S. Rajabov, Doctors of pedagogical sciences such as M. Ochilov, E. Choriev and other teachers were contacted, received their valuable advice and guidance. Based on their recommendation, he entered as the post-graduate to the Scientific Research Institute of General Problems of Education at the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in 1970.

He successfully defended his dissertation on "**Labor education of adolescents in modern Uzbek families with many children**" under the guidance of one of the leading researchers in the field of moral education N.I. Boldirev in 1973. The young scholar had been working on the family problem for more than 20 years. He studied more than 2,000 Uzbek families. He referred to archival materials, scientific literature. He did a lot of experiments. Students were also involved in his research. He studied the stages of development and history of family education in our country. He compared the data obtained from families living in different regions, and their general and specific aspects, development trends, prospects. Ways of upbringing children in Uzbek families, family structure, identity, national traditions, coexistence of more or less children, two or three generations, the presence or absence of parents, the situation of children of both sexes, parents education, level, level of culture, social life of family members, responsibilities for the upbringing of children, the educational responsibilities of husband and wife.

Also, the living conditions of Uzbek families before the revolution, the peculiarities of the upbringing of children, the changes in family upbringing formed as a result of post-revolutionary socio-political development were realistically demonstrated. The dynamics of the improvement of social living conditions, the development of parental

education, the effectiveness of family upbringing was revealed. Based on the approach of modern Uzbek families, methods for dividing them into groups were discovered.

The scholar worked on the problems of family upbringing in such a wide-ranging and in-depth way, finding new facets of the subject. As a result, he defended his doctoral dissertation on **"Pedagogical conditions for improving the effectiveness of family education"** in 1990. Academician of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor S.Rajabov, corresponding member of the Academy, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences I.Obidov, Head of the Sector of the Russian National School Research Institute, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences G.N.Volkov and other leading scholars praised the research.

A. Munavvarov has published a textbook, 4 monographs, textbooks, brochures and more than 100 scientific articles on the problems of family education.

His

- "Development of family education in Uzbekistan",
- "Ways and socio-pedagogical factors to increase the effectiveness of education in large families",
- "Conditions for increasing the effectiveness of family education",
- Books such as "The family and its educational functions in a developed society" serve as a guide for parents, teachers, educators and students interested in these issues.

Professor A.K. Munavvarov's great contribution to Uzbek pedagogy is that he successfully defended his dissertation in 1973, conducting research on "Labor education of adolescents in modern Uzbek families with many children." In this research, the scholar pays great attention to labor education. Work is a goal-oriented activity of a person and is a basic condition of life. Because of labor, man fulfills his material and spiritual needs. Man himself is a laborer, and because of him he shows his talent, ability, ability. In the process of labor, a person's worldview expands, the level of knowledge increases, and he forms himself physically and spiritually.

Everyone can have one or another profession or several professions. The meaning of the proverb, "*Bir yigitga qirq hunar oz,*" also points out that it is a vital necessity to have several professions. Every profession has its own hardships and tastes. Only he who overcomes his hardships with perseverance, relentless pursuit, and patience will enjoy its pleasure.

Career skills acquired in youth, labor skills are the key to a comfortable life for the rest of one's life. The Uzbek proverbs such as *«Hunarli er xor bulmas, tutilgan nonga zor bulmas», «Hunarmandning noni butun», «Hunar zar xunarsiz xar» (xar - eshshak). «Bilgan bilar, bilmagan yigit», «Hunarli yigit meevali daraxt»* point out profession. The profession is so great, so eternal, that it cannot be stolen or burned or destroyed. It is necessary to follow the traditions of the teacher-student in the professional upbringing of young people in the family. Because there is no fruit in the work of a craftsman who has not seen a master. He does not know the secrets of the craft perfectly, the quality of the product he creates is not bad or buyable. The first teacher in the family is the parent in the child's acquisition of this or that profession. A child who has received the first information about his favorite profession from his parents, of course, must be educated by a master of this profession. As our people say, "*Ustoz ko'rmagan shogirt ming maqomga yo'rg'alar*". The teacher's harshness, demanding, encouraging, or punishing the student plays an important role in shaping him or her into a skilled professional in the future. Extreme kindness and compassion towards the student make him a mediocre craftsman. Therefore, the teacher must patiently absorb the existing knowledge into the mind of the student, and try to cultivate a real student who will continue his profession after him. A person who has a profession and does not refuse to work is valued in society. Climbing the ladder of prestige among the people is also the result of honest work, perfect mastery of the secrets of the profession. That is why our people say, "*Mehnat qilgan elga aziz.*" The Uzbek people have always been known around the world for their professionalism, diligence, honesty and purity. Jewelry, painting, carpentry, hairdressing, carving, pottery, horticulture, animal husbandry, crafts, embroidery, weaving, embroidery, pottery, box-making, cradle-making, shoemaking and hundreds of other beautiful handicrafts are unique in the world. The role of parents and family is great in nurturing world-famous craftsmen, in nurturing the longevity of artisan dynasties. For each child of the opposite sex in the family, the study of a unique and appropriate professional knowledge means ensuring their future well-being. While boys have long been engaged in labor-intensive occupations such as animal husbandry, farming, carpentry, knife-making, gardening, and shoemaking, girls have embroidered, sewn, and other crafts that require fine taste, skill, and art. One of the main responsibilities of a parent in the family is to teach the child a profession. The main criterion for preparing young people for marriage was to teach them the secrets of the profession. The idea that this criterion has not lost its relevance even in the conditions of independence is reflected in the dissertation on the basis of life observations and experiments.

In the monograph "Pedagogical conditions for increasing the effectiveness of family education", published in 1989 by "Fan" publishing house, the scholar has a unique approach to the theory of education. The rule of upbringing is the starting point that educators use to better organize the process of education and upbringing, the basis of leadership, says the scholar. The rules of upbringing are the rules that guide the teacher, the educators, are determined by the tasks of forming a new person. The rules of education are based on the ideas of Eastern and Central Asian philosophers and the achievements of national pedagogy. The rules of upbringing are of an independent nature, which reflects the peculiarities and laws of upbringing. Adherence to these principles in the educational process increases its effectiveness, leads to good results. The content, organization, methods of education and the requirements for them are reflected in these rules. The essence, content, rules of education explain that the new conditions of economic relations in our country have expanded due to changes.

The scholar reconsiders almost all the rules, methods, ideas to improve the educational process, to make it meet the requirements of the time, pays attention to the child's personality, effectively uses the positive experience accumulated over the years.

The rules of upbringing include:

- purposefulness of upbringing,
- Relation of upbringing to humanity and democracy, life, work,
- priority of scientific-cultural and universal values in upbringing,
- taking into account the age and personal characteristics of students in upbringing,
- rules of consistency, structure, unity and continuity of upbringing effects, etc.

The scholar develops the rule that education is goal-oriented. The main purpose of upbringing is to form a comprehensively spiritually developed, mentally and morally harmonious person. Accordingly, the content, organizational forms and methods of educational activity are aimed at achieving this goal.

The main task of the general education school is to create the most favorable conditions for the mental, moral, emotional and physical development of the individual, the full development of his abilities. It also involves the formation of national pride and national morality of students. Aspiration and purpose is not the same thing. Although a good goal has been stated, no action may have been taken to achieve that goal. That is why it is necessary to try to achieve a clear, obvious goal.

The rule of purposefulness of upbringing helps children to see the development prospects of the community. If each educational event is carefully thought out in advance, subordinated to the implementation of a specific goal, it raises its ideological and political level, the chosen methods and means are appropriate to the purpose, their educational impact is high. The scholar has repeatedly participated in international and national conferences in Moscow, Magnitogorsk, Vilnius, Tashkent and other cities of the country, and made presentations on important topics.

In the 94th Turakurgan constituency his name was registered as a candidate for the Supreme Council in 1994. This incident also confirms his high position among the people. In addition to his own research on the problems of family education, the scholar also involved members of the department on this topic. The scholars such as M.Nishanov, A.Sattarov, U.Askarova, V.Shegol, A.Karimbekov, G.Juraboev, K.Kamalova who have studied one or another aspect of family upbringing, conducted scientific research. The Namangan school for studying the problems of family upbringing was established at the department. His fame is well known today in other scientific centers of our republic.

CONCLUSION

In short, Abdurashid Munavvarov headed the department of pedagogy and psychology at the institute for 25 years. Over the years, the material and technical base of the department has been strengthened, educated specialists have been trained. All of them had the services of the head of the department. The department has a purely creative environment. Scientific research, development of methodical recommendations, thorough preparation for lessons, mutual observation are in the forefront. With the help of the scholar, several people successfully defended their dissertations. The doctoral degree and professorship inspired the energetic scholar Abdurashid Munavvarov to new creative flights. The brutal death prematurely took the zealous, talented scholar out of our midst. His bright memory will always live in hearts.

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