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 Research Article

HISTORICAL STUDY OF EDUCATION AS A NATIONAL VALUES

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ABSTRACT

In this article, if we look at the history of human education, it was first formed in primitive society, and in connection with a certain continent, the nature and climate of the people, its unique national characteristics developed on the basis of the people's consciousness, religious thinking, and lifestyle. . Education, as a national value, reflects the nation's own rules of etiquette and norms of behavior, and the demand calls on young people to organize historical knowledge.

KEYWORDS

National value, education, independence, restoration of national values.

INTRODUCTION

If we look at the history of education, it was first formed in the primitive society, and in connection with the nature and climate of a certain continent, the country developed its own national characteristics based on the consciousness, religious thinking, and way of life of the people.

Education as a national value reflects the nation's own rules of etiquette and norms of behavior. The national education system includes concepts such as social territorial space, family, nation, religion, language, moral norms, state, culture, education, socio-economic relations, values, historical

sources, national identity. In education, attention is focused on making a person mentally and physically mature, and this has been passed down from generation to generation as a national value. In the development of society, since the earliest times, serious attention has been paid to the physical training of the young generation. Since the time of the primitive community, people have raised children in the process of work. In this process, children learned to live and work by directly participating in the activities that they can do. They hunted with men and made weapons under difficult conditions. According to existing customs and traditions, young children have gained life experience in the presence of elders. After some training in the team, nannies or coaches, the children passed the tests and began to participate in practical activities. This tradition of handing over children to nannies and tutors up to a certain age has continued until recent times, even today.

At the stage of the seed team, children's work and activities expand. Little by little, elementary types of education are beginning to enter. "Hunting games" were created on the basis of the "first profession" of man - hunting, and as a result of his transition to farming and his involvement in it, "labor games" were formed and created the ground for new labor holidays. At that time, work and play were closely related to each other and connected with religious beliefs. Human games are born from the vital needs of people to act together against the terrible forces of nature.

Since ancient times, mainly two types of education have been formed: family and social

education. In ancient times, education consisted of the acquisition of the experiences of the older generation by the younger generation. Education was carried out in the course of labor activities (hunting, animal husbandry, farming, etc.), during various customs and ceremonies. It is mainly aimed at physical fitness [82];

In the book "History" of the Greek historian Herodotus, who lived approximately 484-431/425 BC, there is also information about the education of young people by the ancient Persians, Sakas, and Massagetae. The most honorable aspect of the Persians is bravery, and they are proud of their sons. The king sent special gifts to whose son was brave. From the age of five, children are taught to ride a horse, shoot a bow, speak honestly and correctly. The conditions themselves taught the children to ride a horse, to shoot a bow, and they were directed to educate them to be brave, correct, brave, to be the defenders of their people. Heroic epics that have reached us express feelings such as striving for homeland and freedom, sacrificing one's life for one's country and tribe, fighting for glory and honor. Brave patriots like Tomaris and Shiroq, heroes described in epic works about Rustam, Siyovush, Alpomish love their homeland. A great sense of duty, sacrificing one's life for the country and people, and enduring any hardships are their main qualities. The main qualities of the heroes of the people were bravery and bravery

One of our ancient values is patriotism, bravery, and bravery. Because wrestlers have always fought for the honor and glory of their people. That's why the coaches from Nurota, when

teaching wrestling to wrestlers, start the first lesson with the story about the wrestlers of the Castle of Nur [166]. The people of Nurota are still telling this story with pride. Wrestlers who spread the beauty of Uzbek wrestling to the world later grew up in Nurota. The history of Uzbek wrestling spans several thousand years. Until recently, people talk about the fame of Nurota wrestlers Faizulla, Najmiddin and Davud. Now the wrestling school in Nurota is named after the famous wrestler Najmiddin, who lived in the first half of the last century.

Our ancient ancestors greatly appreciated courage, justice, loyalty and humanity in a person. In the monuments of Orhun-Enasoy written down in the 6th century, noble ideas such as patriotism, solidarity, struggle to live as a union, bravery and courage were put forward through the fighting activities, lifestyle, and characteristics of the Khokans and the Alps.

Orhun-Enasoy inscriptions, created in the oldest Turkic language, are engraved on stones and contain important information about education. In the middle of the 6th century, the Turkic Khanate was formed from the Turkic tribes of Altai, Yettisuv, and Central Asia. This khanate was also called Turkyut. And by 745, the Turkish khanate will be completed.

This khagan was a united central state in the hands of three people - Bilga khagan (Mogilyan), Kultegin, Tonyuquqlar. Bilga khagan (Mohilyon) was a khagan, Kultegin was a general, and Tunyukuk was a wise minister.

Orhun-Enasoy stone inscriptions describe the marches of the khans and their fighting qualities. The peace of the khanate falls on the shoulders of brave and brave young men, they fight for the independence of their homeland, to get the people out of trouble, and fight for their unity. It is told that the rights were assumed. This memorandum helps to educate the youth in the spirit of patriotism, unity, readiness to fight for the benefit of the people and the country. Kultegin's bravery is an example of true patriotism and bravery. Addressing the entire Turkish nation, Bilga Khagan appears as the entrepreneurial leader of the people, the head of the state, who is always worried about the people. Its highest goal is to save the Turkish people from being in disarray, to end the evil between the tribes. Due to the entrepreneurship and efforts of Bilga Khagan, peoples who were hostile to each other became friends.

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