

Ways to Increase the Place of Children's Literature in the Modern System of Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This article shows how to develop children's literature in the modern education system. In particular, instilling a love for reading and raising children is a process of national importance. That is why this process is very important in our country and measures are being taken to develop children's literature. In addition, the state of development of children's literature in the education system in our country is analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *education system, children's literature, social services, youth literature, children's upbringing, fiction, education, folklore, harmoniously developed generation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic, political, legal and spiritual changes in our society have placed new demands and tasks on the education system. The task of educating the younger generation in all aspects of the National Program of Personnel Training, especially in the native language and children's literature, imposes a great responsibility on teachers. President of our country Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "The most important task of the government, relevant ministries and departments and the entire education system, our esteemed teachers and professors, is to thoroughly educate the younger generation, to bring them up as physically and spiritually mature people. It is time to take our work to a new level, to create modern jobs for our children, to ensure that they take their rightful place in life." [1] We often liken the reader to a person standing in the middle of a river looking for water. An effective model of the modern economy should reflect three conditions. First, it must be socially oriented, that is, ensure that all categories of citizens live economically well.

Second, the economy must be efficient, that is, create the necessary conditions for the efficient use of all socio-economic resources.

Thirdly, in the development of the national economy, it is necessary to ensure organic coherence between social and economic directions, not only current but also in the future. There is an internal contradiction between these requirements, in which it is clear that the social sphere has a dual character. On the one hand, the individual, the community, the social group are distinguished as the "target sector" of the economy. On the other hand, the demand for efficient use of resources also applies to human resources. This takes it from the target area to the resource area and puts it on a par with material resources [2].

"Bringing up an independent, honest and courageous generation is one of the most pressing issues of our time," he said. Yes, fiction, especially children's literature, plays a big role in the development of such young people. Because little ones grow up listening to God, singing, proverbs, parables,

riddles, telling stories, listening to fairy tales. Through these genres, their hearts are filled with light, aspiration for life, and a sense of curiosity. They also grow spiritually. In particular, instilling a love for reading and raising children is a process of national importance. Therefore, great importance is attached to this process in our country. The so-called periodicals, children's books, reading aids, and education play a special role in educating children. The main task of literature is not only to educate students, but also to educate them. Reflecting on the role of didactics in the teaching of children's literature determines the relevance of this topic [3].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

It is well known that children's works are also divided into several categories in terms of content, and the style of painting plays a key role in this classification. In some children's works, the creators express their views as an adult with extensive life experience, in harmony with the imagination and views of a young child, while in others, the direct narrative style on behalf of children is preferred. Completely new changes in Uzbek children's literature, which began in the 70s and 80s of the last century, have attracted the attention of many scholars and researchers. In particular, in the researches of such scientists as R. Barakayev, M. Jumaboyev these aspects are covered in detail [4]. Problems of studying the comprehensive systems of spiritual and moral education in our national pedagogy in the pre-independence period in connection with folklore samples in the presence of M. Sherboyev, T. Turdiyev, ZM Mirtursunov, H. Jumayeva, B. Kadyrov, A. Musurmonov and others. found its expression. During independence, K. Yuldashev, M. Murodov, O. Madaev, A. Ergashev, H. Jumayeva, M. Mahmudova, M. Jumaboyev, M. Bozorova, G. Kholboyeva and others on the educational possibilities of folklore in the process of literary education, especially on the analysis of folklore works of national traditions and values of our people pay special attention to the problems of link learning [5]. There are very few scientific works on the principles of effective use of folklore in the study of works of art in Uzbek literary education. There are scientific-methodical works and articles of such scientists as S. Dolimov and H. Abdullaev, M. Samadov, F. Badriev, O. Musurmonova, S. Matchonov, A. Tilegenov, V. Kadirov [6]. Regular updating and continuous enrichment of educational goals is a priority for the selection of new models of educational content. The growing need for updating the nature, methods, organizational forms and tools of the educational process in secondary education is primarily due to socio-economic, scientific, technical and technological factors. Today, the content of education should be closely linked to the needs of the individual, society, science and technology, industry. Accordingly, education, science and technology, technology, production should form a single system.

3. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

To understand the role of fiction in society, it is necessary to consider the social functions it performs. The most important task of fiction is that it leads man to perfection, serves to perfect society. That is, it is expressed artistically through various objections. Indeed, fiction changes the world by changing people (and society). Because fiction not only reflects the real reality, it thinks on the basis of the ideal, recreates the reality on the basis of the ideal, the artistic judgment in a true work of art is based on the ideal. The ideal, as it is known, embodies the idea of a perfect person, a perfect society. The ideal is passed on to the reader through the ideal work of art that the creator misses, and know that the student who inherits the ideal miss is now a changed person. And change in man (humans) is, of course, the basis of change in society. So, one of the most important tasks of fiction is to rebuild society on an ideal basis. This is the biggest social issue in the literature.

If we look at the state of forms of social consciousness in later periods, especially in the present, we encounter diversity in it. After all, all of them now exist in parallel (from the mythological point of view to the higher scientific knowledge due to the difference in the level of development of humanity as a whole). Of course, we are talking about the progress of humanity, developed societies, and this is the right way. Among the forms of social consciousness, fiction and art are distinguished by the perception of being through artistic images. In particular, fiction works through words. The word is a universal means of knowledge and expression. The possibilities of artistic knowledge of fiction are much wider because it works through words: it has the opportunity to artistically study various problems in life, its various aspects. In Uzbek literature, the social significance of works of art and the coverage of social issues in works of art have been studied in different periods. But given the fact that all human activity acquires sociality, the social significance of fiction increases even more. Because fiction creates a person with other people, with the environment in which they live. In fact, when a person is born, he cannot be formed as a human being if he lives apart from human beings. There are many real-life examples of this. For example, the famous English writer R. Kipling's "Mowgli", D. Defoe's "The Adventures of Robinzo Crusoe", Akiljon Husanov's "The Boy Who Grow Up in the Mountains". When creating a work of art, the artist first writes about the events he saw, experienced and felt. [8] This is due to the social pain in him. Based on the above considerations, it can be said that the coverage of fiction is a topical issue in the coverage of social malala. There are a number of works devoted to his research. But that did not solve the problem. Because in every age there are different social environments and issues, fiction tries to reveal them to the reader as much as possible.

Raising children is an important process for the state, because it involves all members of society. Therefore, great importance is attached to this process in our country. Because young people are our future, the more knowledge and education we give them, the more prosperous our future will be, and the more peaceful our country will be. The first task of every educator and educational institution is to identify the first concepts and feelings that are formed in the character of children in a timely manner and help them in their subsequent practical activities. The idea of a perfect man has always been sung in the folklore, and it has always been a noble dream of our people, an integral part of its spirituality. In the sacred book of Zoroastrianism, the Avesto,

honest work is interpreted as the main criterion of perfection. The idea of the perfect man is rooted in Islamic philosophy and has a broader meaning. The issues of spiritual and moral upbringing of the younger generation are wide in the folklore, and are based on the methods of upbringing, human values and patriotism; friendly brotherhood, harmony, diligence, love of profession, definition of good and evil, the consequence of good and bad words, honesty, truthfulness, noble upbringing, justice, fairness and dishonesty, brotherhood categories such as the importance of kindness and bloodthirstiness, bravery and cowardice, rudeness, hospitality and hospitality are interpreted.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In the upbringing of the next generation, the deepening of fiction, the formation and development of independence skills, the habituation of research, the development of intelligent and knowledgeable people who quickly understand the essence of life events should begin from primary education. It is well known that one of the noblest and most universal tasks of fiction is to express oneself, because we have often understood what man is capable of and what he has been deprived of by reading high works of art and analyzing them. The Uzbek people realized their identity through the works of such master artists as A. Navoi, A. Qodiriy, Cholpon, Oybek, Fitrat [9]. Especially thanks to independence, we are able to restore our spiritual values and realize that it is impossible to live in the old way. In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that one of the main sources of "Uzbek children's literature" - oral creativity - is the human spiritual superiority of folklore, the integrity of faith, patriotism, do. st-pages glorifying brotherhood, goodness, kindness, harmony, dignity, and honor are varied. Each of these pages has every right to be considered as a Code of Conduct. Modern education, if the ideology of independence is nourished by this heritage, if it adopts its best pages and rules, it will be able to fulfill its goals with honor. Because these two deep, rich, rich, meaningful areas of folk etiquette and example - the traditions of folklore and folk pedagogy - the comprehensive education of man, the perfection of man, the whole of our spiritual priorities. is a guarantee that our values will be valued.

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