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eoconf.com - from 2024



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – London, England, 2026. Issue 6

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION**». Which took place in London 2026.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract: This article analyzes the theoretical essence of pedagogical problems encountered in the educational process, their causes, and their impact on the effectiveness of education and upbringing. The study also highlights the challenges arising in the organization of educational activities within the modern education system, as well as the pedagogical conditions and prospects for overcoming them. Particular attention is paid to the role of cooperation among teachers, families, and society in ensuring effective upbringing. The theoretical and practical significance of solving pedagogical problems in the process of personality development is substantiated.

Keywords: upbringing, pedagogical problem, personality development, spiritual and moral education, pedagogical process, education and upbringing, educational activity, social environment, pedagogical technologies, harmoniously developed generation.

INTRODUCTION. The development of any society is closely connected with the human factor. A person's moral, ethical, and intellectual development is primarily formed in the process of upbringing and education. Therefore, issues of education and upbringing are considered one of the most important and relevant areas of pedagogical science. Modern globalization, the rapid development of information technologies, and the increasing complexity of social relations are setting new requirements for the process of upbringing.

Today, there are several problems in the upbringing of young people, such as indifference to moral values, the negative influence of the Internet and mass culture, and certain shortcomings in family upbringing, all of which require in-depth pedagogical analysis. From this perspective, studying the theoretical essence of pedagogical problems in upbringing is of great scientific and practical importance.

In pedagogical literature, upbringing is interpreted as a purposeful and continuous pedagogical process aimed at the comprehensive development of an individual. Upbringing enables a person to acquire social experience, follow moral norms, and actively participate in social life.

A pedagogical problem is understood as a set of contradictions, shortcomings, or unresolved issues that hinder the achievement of the expected results in the educational and upbringing process. Pedagogical problems in upbringing may negatively affect a person's moral development, social adaptation, and ethical growth.

Problems arising in the process of upbringing are often associated with social, psychological, and pedagogical factors. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is essential in studying them.

In pedagogy, educational and upbringing-related problems are analyzed within the system of relations between individuals, society, and educational institutions. Researchers identify the following main groups of pedagogical problems in upbringing:

The attitude of young people towards moral values, their adherence to ethical norms, and their loyalty to national traditions are considered key indicators of educational effectiveness. In some cases, the growth of indifference, irresponsibility, and individualism among youth leads to problems in moral education.





The family is considered the primary and fundamental institution of personality development. When parents lack sufficient pedagogical knowledge and skills, various problems arise in child upbringing. An unhealthy family environment, weak supervision, and contradictions in upbringing negatively affect personal development.

Insufficient use of modern methods in organizing educational work, as well as certain shortcomings in teachers' pedagogical competence, are also important pedagogical problems. When harmony between education and upbringing is not ensured, achieving the desired outcomes becomes difficult.

Young people are significantly influenced by mass media, the Internet, and various social groups. Excessive information flow and the spread of harmful ideas may negatively affect their worldview and behavior.

To effectively address pedagogical problems in upbringing, it is necessary to focus on the following directions:

- improving the effectiveness of spiritual and educational activities;
- strengthening cooperation between family and educational institutions;
- introducing innovative pedagogical technologies into educational practice;
- organizing students' free time in a meaningful way;
- developing media and information literacy;
- continuously improving teachers' professional competence.

These measures contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the educational process and shaping young people into well-rounded individuals.

A teacher is the main subject of the educational process. The teacher's professional skills, moral qualities, and pedagogical culture directly influence the effectiveness of upbringing activities. In the course of their work, a teacher acts not only as a knowledge provider but also as a spiritual leader, advisor, and role model.

Therefore, modern teachers are required to possess a high level of professional competence, creativity, communicative culture, and an innovative approach.

CONCLUSION. Pedagogical problems in upbringing are complex phenomena that directly affect personal development and social progress. A deep study of their theoretical essence and the development of practical solutions are among the urgent tasks of modern pedagogical science. To ensure the effectiveness of the educational process, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between family, educational institutions, and society, make effective use of modern pedagogical technologies, and improve moral and ethical education. Only then will it be possible to raise a well-rounded generation and educate individuals capable of making a meaningful contribution to social development.

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