



METHODS OF INCREASING SOCIAL ACTIVITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF STUDENTS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Annotation

In this article, the role of inspiration and motivation in the formation of social activity skills in students, and some methods of increasing responsibility, as well as the importance of their practical application, are considered on a scientific basis.

Keywords: methods, social activity, concept of personality, humanities, educational processes, social activity, reading, learning, inspiration, students, pedagogical processes

Systematic work has been carried out to adapt the quality of education to world standards is increasing. Therefore, he is a qualified intellectual for general secondary schools training of high-potential teachers, ethnocultural competence in them the scientific-methodical foundations of formation are being developed. Higher education in our republic, at the level of the world standard, new content and continuous education system is being improved in the direction. The concept of "competence" is a result of psychological research in the field of education came in That is why competence is in unconventional situations, in unexpected situations how a specialist behaves, communicates, interacts with opponents taking a new path in relationships, performing ambiguous tasks, full of conflicts in the use of information, in consistently developing and complex processes means having a plan of motion. Also, the concept of "competence" is more effective than theoretical knowledge in practice use as a manifestation of high professional competence, skill and talent is interpreted. Competence is practical knowledge acquired by a person in the chosen profession the ability, ability and professional ability to apply skills and qualifications in practice is able to solve problems independently. Formation of competence and pedagogical skills of future pedagogues the content and technologies are deep by the mature scientists of our country analyzed. Research in this direction has been revived in recent years. Improving the content of higher education and personnel training processes in our republic based on advanced foreign experiences, developing social competencies in students as an important direction of spiritual and educational work and attention is paid.





At the same time, there is a need to improve the pedagogical mechanisms for students to fully understand the social significance of their future professional activities, to decide on their responsibility to social demands and obligations. In the world, a number of scientific researches are being conducted to improve the technology of developing the social activity of students of higher education institutions, to develop new pedagogical tools to support their social initiative, and to develop the skills of effective organization of socio-cultural and communicative activities. As the main factors for the development of social activity, students' moral-aesthetic outlook and political socialization are given special recognition. Also, as pedagogical mechanisms of social activity, the development of moral, professional and communicative preparation of students, spiritual and cultural foundations, conscious attitude to the ideas of development, technocratic thinking has an important place. Today, the care given to young people by our state, the opportunities created, create great opportunities for them to work on themselves, to constantly search and quickly learn new things, and to get education at the level of modern requirements. It is known that at the new stage of the socio-economic development of our country, a special approach is being taken to educate socially active young people, experts who move from simple to complex, from old to new, think in new ways, have creative thinking and abilities. Such tasks are not realized by themselves, in this case it is important to study the interests, needs and possibilities of future teachers, to form and develop social activity in them by improving and developing educational activities. where motivation or motivation is of particular importance. A person's ability is directly connected with motivated mechanisms, determines their environment and reflects the relationship of dynamic spiritual influence. The relationship with the motive is manifested through the activity that is considered the basis of the direct performance of mental activity. The literature provides extensive information about social activism. So, social activism is considered as a high form of activism. "The term social activity is used to define the ability to carry out the intensive activity of people in a certain system of social relations, so it is also used to define the ability to carry it out. Being such an ability, social activity exists as a complex, integral quality. It has some special characteristic, but "The social activity of students is related to the social activity of the educational communities where they study, work, and gain life experience. The training of socially active students and competitive personnel is carried out in our society based on the idea of national independence, democratic and acquires a national character. In this regard, instead of pedagogy based on domination, submission and obedience, the principles of humanization of education, creativity, science, cooperation, social activity and the priority of friendly relations are





followed. A command-free management style is being introduced. In the team, attention is being paid to the human factor, and a spiritual and spiritual environment is being created based on human qualities such as kindness, social protection, honesty, truthfulness and justice. The motivational approach has both theoretical and practical importance, and its theoretical importance can be seen in the fact that it is focused on studying the psychological mechanisms and peculiarities of attracting the student to study, effective teaching, and its practical importance. It implies the formation and development of positive motives in students based on theoretical knowledge. So, the motivational approach serves as an important factor in the development of the social activity of students. In the process of forming the skills of social activity, motivating students in the process of forming the social activity skills, the essence, importance and necessity of the concept of social activity, humanity, hard work, selflessness, a child worthy of the people and the nation. It is important to learn concepts such as learning to respect values such as loyalty and faith, volition, freedom and tolerance, and honesty, and to form positive motives that create interest in learning these concepts. listed, they serve to form and develop social activity in students. Motives are of special importance in preparing students for the formation of social activity. The formation and development of social activity in them depends on the effectiveness of the educational process, and the success of these processes represents the effectiveness of educational activities. It is important to study the motives that affect the preparation of students for the formation of social activity, and it is appropriate to say that such motives are educational motives. Learning activities can be different, but the main motive is (specific) interest in learning. The main task of the educational activity is to teach the student to think independently based on scientific theories. Therefore, motivation is based on certain needs and it is appropriate to direct students' activities by means of psychological support. In the process of research, the meaning, importance of motivation and its specific features were widely used in the formation of social activity skills in students. The obtained results show that no matter what type of activity you direct a person to, motivation serves as an important factor, and it was found that motivation and motives play an important role in the effective organization of the process of directing a person to various fields. The training of socially active students and competitive personnel in our society is carried out on the basis of the idea of national independence and acquires a democratic and national character. In this regard, instead of pedagogy based on domination, submission and obedience, the principles of humanization of education, creativity, science, cooperation, social activity and the priority of friendly relations are followed. A command-free management style is being introduced. In





the team, attention is being paid to the human factor, and a spiritual and spiritual environment is being created based on human qualities such as kindness, social protection, honesty, truthfulness and justice. Social activity is a complex process that does not occur suddenly in a person. The conducted studies have shown that the formation of social activity in the personality of a student corresponds to the period when he chooses this profession. The sooner the teacher realizes the responsibility and difficult aspects of his profession, especially his place in the interest of the people and the development of the Motherland, the sooner the buds of social activity will be formed. This can be said for other professions as well. On this basis, it can be said that a student who can stand in a position of aspiration in his professional activity is called a socially active student. Position means that a person can have an active place, area, specific situation and situation. This process can stall in teams with low levels of discipline, organization and accountability. On the other hand, the success of the development of students' activity depends on the individual qualities of each of them and the motivation of their personal aspirations. It is difficult to imagine the process of forming social activity without motivation. Of course, the motivational approach is effective in researching this process.

In conclusion, the main problem in solving the problems of improving the efficiency and quality of the educational process is to activate the knowledge of students. Its special importance is that education as a reflective variable activity is aimed not only at the perception of educational material, but also at the formation of students' attitude to cognitive activity itself. The transformational nature of the activity is always related to the activity of the subject. Knowledge obtained in a ready form, as a rule, makes it difficult for students to explain observed phenomena and apply them in solving concrete problems. One of the important deficiencies in students' knowledge remains formalism, which is manifested in the separation of theoretical positions learned by students from the ability to apply them in practice.

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