

IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING FUTURE TEACHERS FOR MORAL EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

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Abstract:

All over the world, there are currently contradictions in the development of material and moral qualities. In the process of development of world civilization under the influence of scientific and technological world ownership, human thinking becomes purposeful, rational, purely instrumental and unable to critically analyze the strategic goals of scientific and technological culture. The work of education and upbringing in the country is undoubtedly connected with the development of society, which poses important tasks.

Keywords: teachers, ethics, education, folk pedagogy, personal spirituality, "Theory and History of Pedagogy", reacher training, conversation, social adaptation, analysis, methods and techniques, common technology.

Introduction

The centuries-old experience of the development of our people is analyzed, and the educational processhas changed as an important part of social life, based on the principles of the ideas of national independence. The process began with the creation of a legal framework for public education policy. Raising education and upbringing at a high level on the basis of the idea of independence is both an urgent need of our time and a social task of society.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the results of the study concerning the improvement of the system of training future teachers for the moral education of students in future teaching activities in higher educational institutions:

proposals for improving such didactic stages as comprehension, assimilation, clarification on the basis of cognitive-targeted provision of proportionality of the degree of repeated impact on pedagogical and psychological characteristics (pedagogical culture, intellectual activity, correction) of the process of preparing future teachers for the moral education of students in their future activities are used in the formation of a textbook called "Scientific Heritage scientists-encyclopedists of Central Asia". (Reference No). 89-03-1800 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education dated May 28, 2020). As a result, cases of offenses among students



of secondary schools have sharply decreased, and methods of linking theoretical knowledge on moral education of students with practice have been enriched;

recommendations concerning the clarification of the components of the professional competence of preparing future teachers for moral education by associative integration of educational methods (debates, facilitation) into the dynamics of the educational process were used in the implementation of the tasks defined in the framework of the fundamental project FZ-2016-0910202206 on the topic "Sociopedagogical technologies for educating students prone to crime and juvenile delinquency" in the part "Mechanisms for socio-pedagogical education of students". (Reference No. 89-03-1800 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education dated May 28, 2020). As a result, the knowledge, skills and abilities of future teachers on moral education of students have significantly increased;

instructions intended to improve the effectiveness of the process of preparing future teachers for moral education on the basis of motivational and diagnostic adaptation of such technologies of acmeological motivation as professional skills (design of an educational lesson, management of the pedagogical process, possession of pedagogical techniques), deontological qualities, as well as to improve traditional methods of preparing future teachers for moral education based on the introduction of a new technology coaching program "Intensive education - the pledge of progress", based on the sequence of didactic and effective components have been introduced into the content of the State Educational Standards of the Uzstandart Agency. (Reference No. 89- 03-1360 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education dated April 6, 2019). As a result, on the basis of suggestions and recommendations, the curricula of such courses as "Theory and History of Pedagogy", "Pedagogical Technologies" and a special course "Professional Education" have been improved and substantially enriched in theoretical and practical terms.

Methods

President Islam Karimov: "In fact, there are no restrictions on educational reform. As long as life goes on, both education and upbringing will be constantly updated and updated in accordance with the new requirements of the time, "he said. a new way of reconstruction hascreated a new model of education.[1;62]

Indeed, the great thinkers of the Uzbek people in their many years of research and discoveries have determined the principles of educating people polite, hardworking and patriotic. The works of our scientists pay great attention to the education of children, hard work, manners and the role of teachers in this work. In particular, according to Nasriddin Tusi (1201-1274), so that a teacher can influence

the minds of students, he should feel responsible for gaining the confidence of students and take a place in their hearts. Farobi emphasizes that one of the main tasks of a teacher is to focus on the acquisition of moral standards, as well as practical skills and abilities of youth. According to Ibn Sina, training is a noble and useful activity. He emphasizes that the study of science through the human mind isimportant in the work of a teacher. In the educational work of Beruni, the goals, objectives and place of education, his views on the development of man and the young generation are built on a truly humane and anthropological basis. The most important of Beruni's pedagogical ideas is the need for a thorough and reliable acquisition of knowledge.[2,72]

The importance of research in the field of public education in the study of the cultural heritage of the past is growing.

Therefore, the generalization and study of historical and pedagogical materials, called folk pedagogy, is of great scientific importance.

The study of Uzbek folk pedagogy, the traditions ofmentoring, moral education of young people, including the moral education of young schoolchildren, the use of modern methods of folk pedagogy in the practice of pedagogical activity has a certain scientific value. and practical value.

In modern pedagogy, prominent figures pay special attention to the use of the rich pedagogical heritage of the people.

A number of research works have been carried out onthis topic, especially in the 20-30s of the last century, which were aimed at training students for teaching activities and the study of teaching activities.

In the conditions of independence of our state, the state education system needs a bright personality of the educator. A modern teacher should be an example of practical high morality, affirm the principles of goodness and justice, strengthen spiritual ties between all people living in our country.

Pedagogical activity remains a practical area of cognition and study of personality, which is a condition for the development of a teacher's personality.

The emphasis is on the psychological factors of moral education, the formation of new thinking. Continuing education creates favorable conditions for the general and professional development of every modern person. Teacher training is an integral part of lifelong learning.

Results

The future of our country depends on the general education and training of the young generation and onwhat moral values they have. In this regard, it is necessary to



focus on creating human resources capable of making revolutionary changes in the economy, enriching culture, and updating the spiritual life of society.

The current stage of development of society presents new requirements for the theory and practice of learning. School teachers are also the subject of research. Scientific research makes a significant contribution to solving this problem. They study the personality of the teacher separately. the importance of a teacher with a wide range of knowledge, pedagogical skills and abilities. Attempts are being made to determine the content of the teacher's professional activity and its organizational components. The importance of ideology, socio-political activity, a wide range of knowledge, the ability towork with children, love for them, a creative approach to work, methodological experience.

Spiritual culture as an important factor in the socialization of a future teacher is the acquisition ofvalues in society and social activity based on achieving social and personal maturity, the ability to independently determine your goals and determine ways to achieve them, is asource of self-confidence.

As you know, the process of thinking is usually focused on finding a solution to the situation, the first stage of which involves a more or less understanding of the problem situation at the model level. How this process unfolds and develops depends on the sequence of creative thinking, depending on the situation. In the process of scientific and creative thinking, depending on the situation, a person makes comparisons, analysis, generalizations.

Creative thinking is an organizational process that determines what a sequence of steps is based on. So, this is clearly an algorithmic process that determines the quality of thinking, that is, the successful solution of practical problems facing a person. The sequence of the search for a solution to the situation is as follows: familiarize yourself with the situation, choose a solution strategy, determine specific actions, compare the results with the situation conditions.

A situation is a set of figurative, verbal and analytical information that reflects the course of events or the result of a specific process of interest to a person. Sociopedagogical situations are a set of figurative, verbal and analytical information that allows you to draw clear conclusions by observing, identifying and solvingthe realities of public life. Socio-pedagogical situations play an important role not only in determining the active attitude of students to social and spiritual reality, but also in accelerating their social adaptation.



Discussion

It is known that the formation of a person with a high spiritual culture is today one of the priorities of our state policy. The formation of a person with a highspiritual culture is a multi-stage, complex process requiring a technological approach. The technological approach to the formation of spiritual culture requires its feasibility and rational organization.

The basis of the educational process aimed at solving this problem is the expected results and methodsfor achieving it, planning activities that require modeling of achievement methods, implementing the developed plans and models, and the teacher's educational activities related to managing people's activities and behavior. etc.

The formation of a spiritual culture is complex, and the technologization of this process does not always achieve the expected results: the formation of a spiritual culture is holistic, the pedagogical effectmanifests itself in the form of small steps or the gradual formation of individual qualities. The educational effect is gradual rather than parallel; Involving a person in this process is a complex task and requires that the teacher supervisethe process from beginning to end. This requires individual skills based on common technology.

Conclusion

Based on these results, we can say that the curriculum is designed to improve the system of preparing future teachers for the formation of social skills in students, the project of the formation of social skills in students, and the organization of these processes. The model, as wellas the use of the presented methods and recommendations will serve to ensure the effectiveness of pedagogical processes.

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