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THE ROLE OF PRINCIPLES OF SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY IN TEACHER'S PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract. This article provides information on the principles of Spirituality Education and explains its role in the development of a student's personality. Some aspects of the organization of spiritual-educational activities in higher education institutions are also explained.

Key words: education reform, personality, education, upbringing, development, information, democratic society, spirituality, education, activity, principle, creativity, initiative, values, institution of higher education.

抽象的。本文提供有关灵性教育原则的信息，并解释其在学生个性发展中的作用。还解释了高等教育机构精神教育活动组织的一些方面。

关键词：教育改革、个性、教育、培养、发展、信息、民主社会、灵性、教育、活动、原则、创造力、主动性、价值观、高等教育机构。

Introduction

In the context of the educational reforms taking place in our country, the most important thing is to bring up a harmoniously developed generation of people loyal to their homeland, their people, their nation and their parents. The contents, goals and objectives of education are also renewed in the modernized state system. This renewal is distinguished above all by the fact that education is based on the principles of humanism and democracy. As President Mirziyoyev has noted: "Education is the most important and high-priority issue for any State and society, one that must be addressed not only today but also tomorrow. Therefore, in our country, great attention is paid to this issue at the national level" [1, 353]. After all, today as never before the

quality organization of the process of training and education is important.

Main body

The principle of humanization and democratization of education, the development of creative activity and independence of students, teachers and educators serves as a program to ensure their cooperation in the implementation of various socially useful activities.

Spiritual-educational activity in higher education institutions occupies a special place for the formation of creative activity, intellectual intelligence, moral potential, scientific worldview, active participation of students in a wide range of socially useful activities.

Accordingly, in this article we think about spiritual forms of educational activity in general

educational institutions, principles and forms of its planning and organization.

Love for one's country and Motherland, humane feelings are an eternal trait of our people. The preservation and further improvement of these unique human qualities should become the main focus of our work in the field of spirituality and the upbringing of our children as worthy sons and daughters of a free and democratic Uzbekistan. On this basis, it is necessary to clearly plan spiritual and educational activities in educational institutions, to establish a system of spiritual and educational education and to orient its forms and methods towards the formation of a spiritual and educational outlook among the younger generation. Any educational event or set of spiritual-educational activities will be meaningful only if certain rules and requirements are followed or based on them. These rules, requirements, and foundations are called "principles" in pedagogical science.

Indeed, spirituality education also follows certain principles. The principles of spiritual and educational activities are the rules that define the direction, content, methods and organizational forms of educational activities organized in educational institutions in order to bring up a harmoniously developed generation, the basic requirements for the interaction of participants in the educational process.

The principles of spiritual and educational activities represent a set of requirements and rules, which are guided by teachers, which are determined by the objectives of education of a harmoniously developed person and reflect its regularity, based on the teachings of universal education and scientific and pedagogical achievements. Observance of these principles in the process of spiritual and educational activity

therefore increases its effectiveness and develops its quality.

Based on the theories of modern world and domestic pedagogy, the principles of spiritual-educational activities can be grouped as follows:

the social orientation of spiritual and educational activities

principles;

the principle of voluntariness, independence, play and romance;

creativity, initiative in work, striving for innovation

the principle of the viewpoint approach;

the principle of planning spiritual-educational activities and ensuring that they are in line with the learners' strengths;

the principle of regularity, duration, continuity and effectiveness of spiritual-educational activities;

The principle of taking into account the age and individual characteristics of students in the organization of spiritual-educational activities.

Let us now turn to the description of these principles of spiritual and educational work:

The principle of social orientation of spiritual-educational activity.

This principle is related to the organization and implementation of spiritual-educational activities, the content of extracurricular activities, clubs, associations, based on the ideological and political, socio-economic and spiritual and cultural development of the country. The organization and content of extracurricular activities and groups are based on the country's ideological, political, social, economic, spiritual and cultural development

and on scientific, technical, cultural and artistic achievements.

2. The principle of voluntary participation in spiritual-educational activities.

This principle extends to spiritual-educational activities organized in educational establishments, such as elective courses, clubs, various sections and clubs, etc. Selection is based on the interests, wishes and abilities of the students involved and aims at ensuring that they are voluntary. The principle of voluntariness also implies that no more than two extracurricular activities should be organised in educational institutions so as not to overburden or stress students, given their voluntary nature.

3. The principle of taking into account the autonomy, initiative and creativity of students in spiritual and educational activities.

This principle implies the need to organise spiritual and educational work on the basis of students' interests and initiatives. Any activity, first of all, should be based on students' independence; teacher-educator should inspire them, develop their activities. Students then develop their initiative, their interests and their creativity. They learn to carry out any activity independently, with interest and initiative, in an upbeat mood. They develop a sense of self-control.

4. The principle of being in the form of play activity, the romance of learning activity.

It is advisable to apply this principle mainly to primary and secondary school pupils. Because primary and secondary school pupils are more in need of play activities. However, spiritual-educational activities organized in these educational institutions are focused on the focus, content, methods, organizational forms of education, rules, reflecting the basic

requirements for interaction of participants in the educational process.

5. The principle of taking into account age and individual characteristics of students in spiritual and educational activity.

In accordance with this principle, the tasks and content of activities should be consistent with the age and level of training of students, should not adversely affect their health, spiritual and moral potential, worldview, intellectual intelligence.

On the basis of the above principles of spiritual and educational activity is guaranteed their integrity, cooperation, complementarity and effective use, purposefulness of educational and developmental activities of students, the formation of a harmoniously developed personality.

Purposeful organization and direction of spiritual-educational activity is the definition of its content with a clear definition and development. If there is an imbalance between the content and the plan, the intended goal will not be achieved. Consequently, the individual is not being educated properly, and society, people and the individual suffer from this. This means a clear definition of the content and its proper planning. Otherwise, as the great thinker Bedil said, if the architect does not lay the first brick correctly, the wall will remain crooked even if it hits the stars. This idea of Bedil is connected with spiritual and educational activities. It is therefore necessary to be clear about the content of the outreach work, and to define and plan its directions correctly.

Spiritual education activities constitute the essence of man as a socio-cultural being, which enriches the inner world, encourages spiritual purification and ascent, strengthens conscience, faith, beliefs, worldview, ideological potential, knowledge, advancement or goals. and objectives of a particular society, is a process of formation and development

of intelligence and spiritual and moral potential. Accordingly, it is necessary to define and plan the content of spiritual and educational activities in higher education institutions along the following lines in the socio-political, economic and cultural development of society.

- Organizational and educational work
- Ideological (ideological-political) education to strengthen students' social activity and attitude towards learning.
- Formation of foundations of a scientific outlook, deepening and expansion of knowledge, increase of cognitive activity.
- Nurturing culture of general and national morality and character.
- Beauty, refinement and art education.
- Education of industriousness and love towards labourers.
- Economic and environmental education and protection of nature
- Increasing legal knowledge of youth.
- Rehabilitation and physical training of students
- Spiritual-educational and ideological work with the faculty and staff of the university.
- Work with parents and district.
- Spiritual-educational work with public organizations in university (Youth Union, Trade Union, Women's Committee).

As it was mentioned above, in the process of teaching all subjects in higher educational institutions one should focus on increasing spiritual and pedagogical culture of students and extracurricular activities. In doing so, each student should understand the essence of the concepts of "spirituality", "culture", know the origins of our national spirituality, have the

skills of free learning and independent study of these origins. In our opinion, the directions of spiritual-educational activities organized in higher educational institutions should be covered as follows:

I direction: Independence Day, Knowledge Day, Anniversary, Teacher and Coach Day, Constitution Day, Defender of the Fatherland Day, religious holidays (Ramadan and Kurban Bairam), Harvest Day, Navruz, Memory and Veneration Day.

II direction: Ideological education taking into account age and individual peculiarities of pupils, study of information about internal and foreign policy of the country, works of the President, decisions of Oliy Majlis, essence of the state symbols, activity of public figures.

III direction: Culture of intellectual work, cognitive activity and conscious attitude towards reading, education of the basis of a scientific world outlook. Learning to read, My fun hobby, My hobbies, Human and technical world, Life of celebrities, My dreams and interests, The world I know and do not know, To promote science conversations, discussions, scientific and practical conferences, games "Think, look, find", "Funny and clever", etc.

IV direction: Enlightenment issues in Islam which formed the basis of universal morality, study of the teachings of our scholars, organization of round tables on the themes of "Ethics", "Spirituality and Life", "Life and Etiquette", "Chastity of a Girl", "Youth Pride", "Women Culture", discussions, talks, dress talks, talks on manners, evenings, conferences.

V direction: In order to develop aesthetic culture of students and teachers, to provide information about famous artists, to organize meetings, to conduct talks on themes "Music - my life", "Words touch heart, clothes are beautiful", "To

my world - Bukhara Sharif", stands "Why I love Uzbekistan", meetings with artists, poets, writers, composers, actors, directors, reading conferences: organization of art circles, tours, beauty etiquette, moral culture, taste and rules of conduct in examinations

VI direction: With labour pioneers, heroes, veterans

Meetings: socially useful work Saturdays

Participation in Sunday: technical creative circles and clubs

Repair - participation in the work of construction teams: "Evaluate the work".

Making stands "Profession and work", "Profession-honour": professions, work showcases of heroes, "Our City in the Years of Independence

Removing the photomontage, etc.

VII direction: Economic education and nature protection: to provide information on economic knowledge, economy: holding talks on the content of textbooks, manuals: stands on "Economy and Education", "Water and Life": meetings with economists, accountants, bank employees, question and answer evenings

VIII direction: To increase legal consciousness of students: education of high civil qualities of students, education of respect to Constitution and laws of independent Republic: loyalty to ideas of national independence, formation of intolerance to religious extremism and fundamentalism: MPs, human rights Interviews, meetings, Q&A sessions with law enforcement officials: "Take care of your home", "Police is my guardian", "Legal consciousness is the need of the hour" exhibition stands: Rules of the road

IX direction: To take care of students' health and physical fitness. Organization of morning recreational activities in general education institutions: physical education and physical

training classes, health clubs: Strengthening the focus on strengthening student movement: organization of sports sections: development of sports games, competition schedule for the academic year: "Minor Universiade". Regular holding of sports games like "Olympic Reserve", promotion of healthy lifestyle and its active implementation: competition "In a healthy body, a healthy spirit".

X direction: Spiritual education activities among teachers and students. Talks on themes "Spirituality - colour of nation", "Islamic light of spirituality", "Science of Hadith - science of life", "Pillars of our spirituality", parties, "Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Labour law", "Family code", "Criminal code", "Law on education", "National programme of professional development", "Honor of teacher", "Master of education", "Professional culture", "Young generation trainer".

XI direction: Working with parents and the community. In order to determine the pedagogical knowledge of parents of pupils on the territory of the school, organize competitions "Spiritual and Community Education": Talks, evenings on "Parents Seven Quarters per Child": Class, group parent meetings: Conducting an "Open House": organising the activities of the parents' committee: "Parents' Corner", "Family and Society" workshops: organizing holidays with students, parents, watching films, going to the theatre Meetings "Obod makhalla", "Makhalla - hearth of culture", "Responsible family", organizing and holding evenings.

XII direction: Spiritual-educational activity of the university with public organisations. To organise activities in cooperation with public organisations such as Youth Union, trade unions, women's committees, creation of scientific, technical, cultural, sports and physical education

associations of public organisations. To create a pedagogical guide for spiritual and educational work of students after classes. The mentioned spiritual-educational work is planned for the academic year. Monthly and weekly routines are made on the basis of the annual plan.

For the implementation of spiritual education activities in the above areas, work is organised and planned for the school year or the beginning of the year.

Spiritual education activities are organised in various forms. They can be divided into three groups:

Individual work.

Circular work.

Community work.

Individual spiritual-educational activities include olympiads, competitions with talented students, Olympiads, and exhibitions. Although many people take part in these kinds of activities, we call them individual spiritual-educational activities because each participant participates individually, defending the school or the region for that particular type of activity. Science Olympiads are the most important means of developing an interest in knowledge. Its educational value lies in the fact that, although it is held in a specific subject, the individual tasks and questions formed in it serve to develop the student's creative thinking and strengthen the desire to learn.

A type of individual spiritual and educational activity in the form of competitions and exhibitions also develops students' creativity and purposefulness. For example, the student participates in competitions and exhibitions such as "Skilful hands", "Technical creativity" and "Poetry", each of which showcases their creativity, ability and talent. These competitions, which begin at institutions of higher education and are held

throughout the country, instil in students a sense of responsibility, pride and a fight for honour.

The most common form of spiritual-educational activity in educational establishments today is the work of clubs. Of great educational value are also higher education clubs and clubs such as science, amateur art, photography, radio, amateur cinema, "Young literary critic", "Young reader", "Young teacher".

Participation in clubs and clubs not only develops cognitive abilities of students, creative thinking, but also strengthens their responsibility to their country, Motherland and people, and thus serves to increase the spiritual and educational potential of the younger generation.

Another form of spiritual and educational activity is mass events. These include matinees, thematic evenings, debates, question and answer sessions, conferences, festivals, sports festivals and games, excursions, and much more.

Spiritual education activities are thus all-embracing. Indeed, spirituality and enlightenment are of the highest value. It reflects traditions of our people, the rich teachings of our thinkers, the life of our historical national heroes, the hard lives of those who fought for independence and freedom. This is why it is a high value. It achieves a great goal, such as educating an ideal man in his direction.

The aforementioned ideas, if we do the work, will become the cornerstone of forming a harmoniously developed generation where spiritual and educational activities will serve their purpose. This requires constant research and action. They should make the most of all

available opportunities in spiritual and educational activities.

Thus, spiritual and educational activities organised in educational institutions increase the students' thirst for knowledge, develop their intellectual abilities and intellect, and provide the basis for their spiritual upbringing.

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