

IMPROVING THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL COMPETENCIES OF FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS THROUGH AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

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ABSTRACT:

The article aims to improve the spiritual and moral education of future primary school teachers based on an integrated approach and competence in the educational process. An attempt has been made to systematically analyze the development of universal human qualities in students by using the rich heritage left by our great scholars and applying them in the educational process.

KEYWORDS: Educational process, integrated approach, spiritual and moral education, competence.

INTRODUCTION:

After the independence of our country, radical changes have taken place in the field of education. In particular, our national culture and values have been restored. The rich heritage left by our scholars has re-emerged. Copies of the masterpieces written by our ancestors, which decorated the museums of other countries, were copied and republished in Uzbek. From now on, future primary school teachers will have to carefully study the scientific heritage left by our scientists along with the new innovative education. In the process of education, each subject should be able to relate to life, give examples and examples from the spiritual and moral information on the subject, to develop a competent way out of future problematic situations, that is, to develop their competence need

The future primary school teacher will be able to instill in the minds and hearts of young people our national values and spiritual and moral education on the basis of an integrated approach to the educational process in educational institutions, through the integration of education and upbringing in the educational process. 'must develop universal qualities in the birds. At the same time, legal, economic, environmental and sanitary education should be improved.

As long as the student is not able to apply what he has learned, this knowledge will remain only in theory. At the same time, the priority of pedagogical activity is the formation in young people of the qualities necessary to solve new problems and issues arising from the requirements of the time. To do this, the educator must have read and studied our rich scientific heritage, as well as new pedagogical technologies. At the meeting on August 23, 2019, the President proposed to introduce the subject of "Education" based on the combination of "National Idea", "History of Religion" and "Sense of Homeland". [2]

A whole generation of educators and psychologists have sought the laws of understanding the essence of man, his development and perfection in this system of personal and social relations. Pedagogy has always had and will continue to have a clear historical character, as it relates to the upbringing of young people. Educational and pedagogical activity are two links in the same chain. Education has a socio-historical character. Hundreds of Eastern scholars, such

as Abu Nasr al-Farabi, A. Navoi, Ibn Sina, and Beruni, have also dedicated their most glorious works to unraveling the philosophical and social mysteries of this interdependence. The above-mentioned thinkers first taught in madrassas. Abu Nasr al-Farabi, the world-famous "second teacher," says of pedagogical culture: "A teacher should not allow too much domination or too much emptiness towards his students, because too much dominance in a student is hatred towards the teacher. awakens. When a student feels the emptiness of a teacher, the teacher becomes cold and disregarding of his knowledge "[3; 17].

The Nightmare, one of the great masterpieces of pedagogy in the ancient East, also contains instructive sayings about the etiquette and culture of speech, which have not lost their relevance to this day.

The Nightmare was written by Kaikovus in 1082-1083 and consists of 44 chapters. Chapter 7 is about etiquette. The work is written as the author's advice to his child. She encourages her child to speak kindly, politely, appropriately, and not in vain: "Learn to speak well and do not practice anything but gentle speech, because whatever you want to say, the language will say it. Say the word in your mouth, and a word that is not said in the right place will look bad, even if it is a good word. " "One has to be a speaker." Every speaker needs to practice a lot on his speech, to speak pleasantly in public, to gain the attention of the people. People, when you speak in front of people, let your words be beautiful, let the people accept that word. Let the people know that you have reached a high level with your words, do not break any words, describe them correctly, say the same thing."

One should be humble, one should behave modestly in the midst of the truth, boasting, talking too much is not a sign of wisdom. Until you become idle in the time of

word knowledge. The more knowledgeable, the less talkative, the less knowledgeable, the more talkative, because it is said that a fool speaks too much and that silence is the cause of health. Even if he is a smart person who talks a lot. People call him stupid ... "[4; 46-47].

In recent years, scholars of East and Central Asia, spiritual and educational leaders have made valuable statements about the essence of pedagogical activity, its socio-economic characteristics. We see this in the teachings of Abdullah Avloni, Professor Abdurauf Fitrat, Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Musa Tashmuhammad oglu Oybek, academician Gafur Gulam.

Abdullah Avloni, a great enlightened teacher and a skilled researcher, is a scientist with a completely new approach to the problems of the education system, the improvement of teaching, the formation of teacher skills and the training of future teachers. He emphasizes that a teacher's personal qualities, morals, etiquette, knowledge, intelligence, ingenuity, ingenuity, intelligence are the main basis for education and upbringing. In particular, in his opinion, the search for creative forms, new forms, methods and means of reading and teaching is one of the most important qualities of teachers [5; 32].

The Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the improvement of professional competence of future teachers "Education of physically healthy, mentally and intellectually developed, independent-minded, loyal to the Fatherland, deep-rooted outlook, deepening democratic reforms and civil society it is necessary to increase their social activity in the process of development" [1].

The future primary school teacher must have social flexibility, adhere to the principles of the culture of dealing with students in the

educational process. The main goal of modern education is to develop a fully developed society and society for society and the state. is to prepare a socially flexible person who can work on himself. Therefore, the level of competence of teachers is important in the education of a comprehensively developed person. The concept of pedagogical-psychological competence in the field of pedagogy means that the teacher achieves the highest level of results in the educational process, has a high professional potential, as well as communication and positive qualities.

In short, the national and foreign experience as the most important component of the development of social and sustainable pedagogical education is the development of the content and practical-technological system of improving the moral and ethical competence of future primary school teachers on the basis of an integrated approach. Reflects an important pedagogical problem.

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- 2) President Sh. Mirziyoyev's speech at the meeting on August 23, 2019. www.gazeta.uz.
- 3) Abu Nasr al-Farabi, "Happiness is the Way to Happiness," p.
- 4) Kaikovus from "Nightmare" Tashkent "Uzbekistan" 1997. 46-47 b.
- 5) Abdulla Avloni's work "Turkish Gulistan or Morality" 32 p.