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PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZING THE SPIRITUAL – ENLIGHTENMENT ACTIVITIES OF FUTURE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the specific factors of preparing future teachers for spiritual –enlightenment activities, the principles of preparation for innovative activities, explains the importance and role of these principles in the development of the student's personality. Also, the directions of the organization of spiritual and educational activities in higher education institutions were analyzed, conclusions and recommendations were given.

KEYWORDS: *Spiritual –Enlightenment Personality, Individual, Principle, Development, Homeland, Democratic Society, Intellectual Ingenuity, Celebrations, Theories, Directions, Values, Cooperation.*

INTRODUCTION

It is no secret that the most important component of building a civil society in Uzbekistan is to work continuously in the field of spirituality and enlightenment, the continuous development of the individual. These issues must become the basis and condition of the development of society, as well as a unified system. At the heart of this system should be immortal values such as spirituality, morality, enlightenment.

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

Creative activity in students, intellectual ingenuity, moral competence, the formation of a scientific worldview, in order to form their active participation in a wide range of socially useful

activities, there is a special place for spiritual and educational activities in higher education institutions.

Therefore, in this article we think about the principles and forms of spiritual and educational activity in educational institutions, its planning, organization.

Love for one's homeland and humanistic feelings are the eternal characteristics of our people. The preservation and further development of these unique human qualities and the upbringing of our children as worthy sons and daughters of a free and democratic Uzbekistan should be the main focus of our work in the field of spirituality. Therefore, it requires a clear planning of spiritual and educational activities in educational institutions, the creation of a system of spiritual and educational education, the focus of its forms and methods on the formation of the spiritual and educational worldview of the younger generation. Any set of upbringing, measures, and spiritual-enlightenment activities is purposeful only if certain rules and requirements are followed, or if destiny is based on them. These rules, requirements, and principles are referred to as "principles" in pedagogical science.

In fact, spiritual and enlightenment activity also follows certain principles. Principles of spiritual and educational activity – this is the direction of educational activities organized in educational institutions for the purpose of educating a mature generation, content, methods and organizational forms, the rules that determine the observance of the basic requirements for the interaction of participants in the educational process.

The principles of spiritual and enlightenment activity are a set of rules, requirements and guidelines for teachers and educators. It is determined by the tasks of educating a mature person and reflects its laws, based on the teachings of universal education, as well as scientific and pedagogical achievements. Therefore, adherence to these principles in the process of spiritual and enlightenment activities increases its effectiveness, develops quality indicators.

Based on the theories of modern world and national pedagogy, the principles of spiritual and enlightenment activity can be grouped as follows:

- ✓ The principle of social orientation of spiritual and enlightenment activities;
- ✓ the principle of voluntariness, independence, play and romance;
- ✓ the principle of approach to work in terms of creativity, initiative, the pursuit of innovation;
- ✓ the principle of planning spiritual and enlightenment activities and ensuring that the activities are in line with the strength of students;
- ✓ the principle of regularity, duration, continuity and effectiveness of spiritual and enlightenment activities;
- ✓ the principle of taking into account the age and individual characteristics of students in the organization of spiritual and enlightenment activities.

Let us now turn to the description of these principles of spiritual and enlightenment activity:

1. The principle of social orientation of spiritual and enlightenment activities.

This principle is based on social development in the organization and implementation of spiritual and enlightenment activities, based on the ideological and political, socio-economic and spiritual

and cultural development of the country, the content of extracurricular activities, the activities of clubs, associations, the development of the country, as well as based on the achievements of science, technology, culture and art.

2. The principle of voluntary participation in spiritual and enlightenment activities.

This principle applies to the spiritual and enlightenment activities organized in educational institutions, such as facultative, clubs, various sections, clubs, etc. selection based on the interests, desires, and abilities of the students participating in the program, and in doing so, to ensure that they are voluntary. The principle of voluntariness also implies that there should be no more than two extracurricular activities organized in educational institutions in order not to overwhelm and strain students, taking into account their voluntariness.

3. The principle of taking into account the independence, initiative, creativity of students and youth in spiritual and enlightenment activities.

This principle implies the need to organize spiritual and enlightenment work based on the interests and initiatives of students. Any event, first of all, should be based on the independence of students, the teacher-educator should inspire them, develop their activities. Then students develop initiative, interests, and creative abilities. They learn to perform any event independently, with high interest and initiative. They develop a sense of self-control.

4. The principle of being in the form of play activities, romance of educational activities.

It is advisable to apply this principle mainly to small and high school students. Because young and middle school age students are mostly more in need of play activities. However, the spiritual and enlightenment activities organized in these educational institutions are focused on the rules that reflect the basic requirements for the direction, content, methods, organizational forms of education, the interaction of participants in the educational process.

5. The principle of taking into accounts the age and individual characteristics of students in spiritual and enlightenment activities.

According to this principle, the tasks and content of the activities should be appropriate to the age and level of preparation of students, and should not negatively affect their health, spiritual and moral potential, worldview, intellectual intelligence.

Based on the above-mentioned principles of spiritual and enlightenment activities, attention is paid to their integrity, interaction, complementarities, if used effectively, they will ensure that students' educational, pedagogical and developmental activities are targeted, and that a mature person becomes a full-fledged person.

Purposeful organization and direction of spiritual and enlightenment activity is the definition of its content with a clear definition and development. If a content and plan imbalance is established, the intended goal will not be achieved. Accordingly, man is brought up incorrectly; from which society, people, and man himself suffer. This means clearly defining the content and planning it properly. 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 related to spiritual – enlightenment activity. Therefore, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the content of spiritual and enlightenment activities, to correctly define and plan its directions.

Spiritual and enlightenment activity is the essence of man as a socio-cultural being, which enriches his inner world, which encourages him to spiritual purification and ascension and also it is important to know and propagate universal values that strengthen the conscience, faith, beliefs, worldview, ideological potential, or the process of building and developing the intellectual intelligence and spiritual and moral potential of a particular society in accordance with its goals and objectives. Accordingly, in the development of society, socio-political, economic and cultural activities, it is necessary to determine and plan the content of spiritual and enlightenment activities in higher education in the following areas.

- I. Organizational and educational work.
- II. Ideological (ideological-political) education to strengthen students' social activity and attitude to learning.
- III. Forming the foundations of the scientific worldview, deepening and expanding knowledge, increasing cognitive activity.
- IV. Fostering a culture of universal, national morality and behavior.
- V. Beauty, sophistication and artistic education.
- VI. Fostering diligence and love for the working people.
- VII. Economic and environmental education and nature protection.
- VIII. Improving the legal knowledge of young people.
- IX. Caring for wellness and physical fitness of students.
- X. Spiritual and enlightenment and also, ideological works carried out with teachers and educators and workers of higher educational institutions.
- XI. Working with parents and the neighborhood.
- XII. Spiritual and enlightenment work with public organizations in higher educational institutions (Youth Union, Trade Union and Women's Committee).

As mentioned above, in the process of teaching all subjects in higher education institutions should be focused on improving the spiritual and educational culture of students and extracurricular activities. At the same time, each student should understand the essence of the concepts of "spirituality", "culture", be aware of the sources of our national spirituality, they must have the skills to learn freely from these sources. In our opinion, it is expedient to cover the areas of spiritual and educational activities organized in higher education institutions as follows:

1. direction:

To celebrate Independence Day, Knowledge Day, Anniversaries, Teachers' and Coaches' Day, Constitution Day, Defender of the Fatherland Day, religious holidays (Ramadan and Eid al-Adha), Harvest Day, Navruz, Remembrance and Respect Day, and it is also planned to organize excursions to historical monuments, shrines of the republic, competitions such as the coach of the year.

2. direction:

Ideological education, study of information on domestic and foreign policy of the country, taking into account the age and individual characteristics of students, to study the works of our President, to get acquainted with the decisions and information of the Upper House, issues such as studying the essence of the symbols of our state, getting acquainted with the activities of statesmen will be discussed.

3. direction:

The foundations of a scientific worldview are cultivating the culture of intellectual labor, cognitive activity and a conscious attitude to learning. Making conversations, discussions, scientific-practical conferences about “Learn to Read”, “My Fun Hobbies”, “My Interests”, “Human and Technical World”, “From the Lives of Celebrities”, “My Dreams and Interests”, “The World I Know and Don't Know”, “For Science”, and besides that playing games like that “Think, seek, find”, “Cheerful and clever” and etc.

4. direction:

The issues of education in Islam, which form the basis of universal morality, the study of the teachings of our scholars, organizing roundtables on topics such as “Ethics Lessons”, “Spirituality and Life”, “Life and Etiquette”, debates on “Girls' Chastity”, “Pride of Youth”, “Women's Culture”, and conversations, dressing, conversations on manners, parties, conferences.

5. direction:

In order to develop the aesthetic culture of students and faculty, to provide information about well-known artists, to organize meetings, interview on “Music is my life”, “Words touch the heart, clothes touch the beauty”, the production of stands with the names like that “In the world - my world - Bukhara Sharif”, “Why I love Uzbekistan”, meetings with artists, poets, writers, composers, actors, directors, organization of readers' conferences; organization of art circles, excursions, competitions on the beauty of etiquette, moral culture, taste and rules of conduct.

6. direction:

Holding meetings with labor leaders, heroes, veterans; socially useful labor Saturdays, participation in Sundays; participation in technical creative circles, clubs, and repair and construction teams; the production of stands “Appreciate work”, “Profession and labor”, “My profession is my pride”; professions, showcases of labor heroes, photomontage “Our city in the years of independence” and etc.

7. direction:

Economic education and nature protection; economic knowledge, information about savings; conducting conversations about the maintenance of classroom equipment, textbooks, manuals; organization of stands “Economy and Education”, “Water and Life”; meetings with economists, accountants, bank employees, organization of question and answer evenings.

8. direction:

On raising legal awareness of students: fostering high civic qualities in students, fostering respect for the Constitution and laws of the independent Republic; formation of loyalty to the ideas of

national independence, intolerance of religious extremism and fundamentalism; organization of conversations, meetings, question-and-answer evenings with people's deputies, law enforcement officers; organization of exhibition stands "Take care of your own home", "Police is my guardian", "Legal awareness - the need of the hour"; Rules of the road, the organization of the circle "Young Lawyer"; "Do you know the law?" conduct a review competition.

9. direction:

Health and care for the physical fitness of students. Organization of morning health classes in educational institutions: physical education and physical culture classes, improving the activities of clubs. Strengthening the focus on strengthening the student movement organs: organization of sports sections; development of schedules of sports games, competitions for the academic year; regular sports games, such as the "Little Universidad", "Olympic Reserve", the promotion of a healthy lifestyle and its active implementation; the contest "Healthy body, healthy mind".

10. direction:

Spiritual and enlightenment activities among teachers and students. Talks on "Spirituality - the flower of the nation", "Islamic torch of spirituality", "Science of Hadith - the science of life", "The pillars of our spirituality", organization of evenings, study of laws and regulations such as the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Labor Law", "Family Code", "Criminal Code", "Law on Education", "National Training Program", organizing evenings on "Teacher's Glory", "Educators' Skills", "Professional Culture", "Young Generation Coach".

11. direction:

Work with parents and the community. In order to determine the pedagogical knowledge of parents of students on the territory of the educational institution to organize contests "Knowledge of the population"; conversation on "Seven neighborhood parents for one child", organization of evenings; class, group parent meetings; Holding an "Open Day"; organizing the activities of the parents' committee; organization of seminars "Parents' Corner", "Family and Society"; organization and holding of celebrations with students, parents, watching movies, going to the theaters, meetings and evenings "Clear neighborhood", "Neighborhood- the hearth of culture", "Responsible family".

12. direction:

Spiritual and enlightenment activities carried out by the higher education institution with public organizations. The establishing activities in cooperation with public organizations such as the Youth Union, trade unions, women's committees, the establishment of scientific, technical, cultural, sports and physical education associations of public organizations. The establishment of pedagogical guidance on the spiritual and enlightenment work of students after classes. The above-mentioned spiritual and enlightenment work is planned for the academic year. Based on the annual plan, monthly and weekly managed works are created.

In order to carry out spiritual and enlightenment activities in the above areas, the work is organized and planned for the academic year or the beginning of the year.

Spiritual and enlightenment activities are organized in various forms. This can be roughly divided into three groups:

1. Individual work.
2. Circle work.
3. Public works.

Individual spiritual and enlightenment activities include Olympiads, competitions with talented students, competitions, exhibitions. Although this type of event is attended by many people, we call it a one-of-a-kind spiritual and enlightenment activity, because each participant participates individually, defends the school, the region individually for a particular type of event. Science Olympiads are the most important means of developing an interest in knowledge. Its educational value is that, although it is conducted on a particular subject, the individual tasks, questions created in it serve to develop the student's creative thinking, strengthen the desire to learn.

The type of individual spiritual and enlightenment 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 "Skillful hands", "Technical creativity", "Poetry space", each of which demonstrates their creativity, ability and talent. These competitions, starting from the higher education institution and being held throughout the country, cultivate in students a sense of responsibility, pride and struggle for honor.

The most common form of spiritual and enlightenment activity in educational institutions today is the work of the circle. Clubs and clubs in higher education, such as science clubs, amateur art, photography, radio, amateur film clubs, "Young Literary Scholar", "Young Reader", "Young Teacher" also have great educational value.

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

Another form of spiritual and enlightenment activity is mass events. These include mornings, theme nights, debates, question and answer nights, conferences, festivals, sports festivals and games, excursions, and more.

Thus, the spiritual-enlightenment activity is comprehensive. Indeed, spirituality and enlightenment are the highest value. It reflects the traditions of our people, the rich teachings of our thinkers, the way of life of our historical national heroes, the hard life of those who fought for independence and freedom. That is why it is a high value. It accomplishes a great goal, such as educating a perfect man in its direction.

The above-mentioned ideas, if we carry out the work, will lay the foundation stone for the formation of a harmoniously developed generation, where spiritual and enlightenment activities will be useful. For this, it is necessary to constantly search and act. They should make the most of the existing opportunities in the field of spiritual and enlightenment activities.

Thus, the spiritual and enlightenment activities organized in educational institutions increase the thirst for knowledge of students, develop their intellectual potential and intelligence, as well as create the basis for their spiritual development.

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