

Conceptual Indicators Of Spiritual And Moral Education Of Students

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Abstract: This article provides information on the conceptual basis of moral education of students.

Key words: physical culture, community development, professional quality, personal quality, student, profession

Different from other disciplines, status transformation takes place in physical culture classes organized on the basis of the "Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education". In these classes, the status of students changes from "student" to "student", and the status of the teacher changes from "teacher" to "teacher-trainer". This places special demands on the development of basic spiritual and moral competences of future physical culture teachers. That is, every future physical culture teacher requires a good knowledge of modern methods of educational work. Because moral qualities become virtues only if they can be turned into children's skills from a young age. This requires the skill of applying the methodology of educational work from the future teacher.

The concept of continuous spiritual education creates the inner spiritual world of students and pupils, the teacher teaches to connect this inner world with the outer world. It is based on the pedagogical discourse of the ancient spiritual-ethical triad "Good word, good intention, good work". Therefore, professional and social competencies of the primary school teacher require each other.

In the Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education, it is stated that the work being carried out on the scientific and technological reform of youth education in Uzbekistan on a modern basis requires its formation on the basis of scientifically based basic competencies and qualities based on today's needs. Therefore, in order to ensure the technological conditions of continuous spiritual education, as one of the tasks specified in paragraph 7 of the Concept, it is required to "develop scientifically based indicators for evaluating spiritual and moral education" [1].

In the system of continuous spiritual education, spiritual and moral education of the future physical culture teacher is carried out on the basis of nine principles. These are:

- orientation of educational goals and directions to the realization of the national idea;
 - scientificity (organization, implementation, evaluation, improvement of the educational system on a scientific basis);
 - technological availability (guaranteed design and implementation of the intended result);
 - integrity, continuity (formation of new knowledge, skills, qualifications on the basis of acquired knowledge, skills, qualifications, achieving that they can become the basis for the next stage);
 - individual approach (studying the age and individual characteristics of the students and relying on them in organizing the educational process);
 - modernization (regular modernization of the educational system, adaptation of education to modern requirements);
 - competence approach (getting an idea and understanding of the basic qualities to be formed - achieving the dynamics of skills - competence - competence);
 - education and training unit;
 - Pedagogical responsibility (parents, subjects of continuous education, state and public organizations, pedagogues follow responsibility for youth education, pedagogical cooperation).
- Eight of these principles (directing educational goals and directions to the realization of the

national idea, scientificity, coherence, individual approach, modernization, competence approach, unity of education and upbringing, and pedagogical responsibility) have been researched and improved to one degree or another over the past years. However, it is relatively difficult to introduce the principle of "technological provision (influence on the development of qualities through their indicators).

Based on this need, indicators of basic competencies (loyalty to the Motherland, entrepreneurship, willpower, ideological immunity, kindness, responsibility, tolerance, legal culture, innovative thinking, hard work) defined in the "Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education" were developed. Below is an example of the indicators of these qualities, as an example of the qualities of patriotism, willfulness and responsibility (Table 1).

Table 1. Indicators of basic qualities defined in the "Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education".

№	Virtue name	Indicators	Learning methods
1	<p>Patriotism</p> <p>Patriotism shows a person's love and loyalty to his country.</p> <p>Loyalty to the country helps to determine the level of patriotism of a person and society and their willingness to serve the interests of their country.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Love of country: manifestation of a person's deep attachment to his country, its history, culture, traditions and natural beauty. 2. Civic responsibility: participation in community life, compliance with laws and regulations, and willingness to participate in social, civil activity, public affairs. 3. Concern for the well-being of Uzbekistan: willingness to help develop the country's economy, social sphere, education and healthcare systems. 4. Protecting the interests of Uzbekistan: readiness to protect the country from political, economic, informational, ideological internal and external threats. 5. Respect for symbols and national traditions of Uzbekistan: respect for state symbols, flag, coat of arms, anthem, as well as respect for historical values and national traditions, customs, and holidays. 6. National unity: willingness to unite with other citizens in the interests of society, solidarity with fellow citizens and their support. 7. Understanding Uzbekistan: willingness to know and describe Uzbekistan, its history, values, politics, spirituality, culture, current situation and perspective, its role in the world. 	<p>Expert interview. inquiries, Conversation, Observation. Content analysis. Modeling Mathematical statistics. Spiritual marketing.</p>
4	<p>The virtue of willfulness</p> <p>"Willpower" means the ability of a person or a team, organization, nation to show determination and</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goal-seeking: the ability to clearly define goals and always keep them in mind as an incentive for action. 2. Perseverance: willingness to overcome difficulties and not retreat from obstacles on the way to the goal. 3. Self-control: the ability to control one's 	<p>Expert interview. inquiries, Conversation, Observation. Content analysis. Modeling Mathematical</p>

	<p>consistency in achieving their goals. Willpower helps a person achieve success in various fields.</p>	<p>emotions, actions and reactions in difficult situations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Responsibility: Willingness to take responsibility for one's actions and their results. 5. Internal discipline: the ability to follow the plan adopted to achieve the goal, self-regulation. 6. Confidence: confidence in one's own abilities and in the success of what one is doing. 7. Adaptability: adaptation to the changed conditions without changing the goal, readiness to change the way, work methods. 8. Motivation: the ability to find moral grounds in oneself to continue working on goals. 	<p>statistics. Spiritual marketing</p>
7	<p>Responsibility The ability of a person to go beyond his promises, fulfill his obligations without reminding others, self-control.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reliability: making others feel safe, stable, reliable around him. 2. Courage: the ability not to justify oneself when a problem occurs, not to hide behind others, to take the blame when one makes a mistake, not to blame others, and to find ways to correct the situation. 3. Strive for accuracy: punctuality in everything, adherence to deadlines, not being late, willingness to value one's own time and that of others. 4. Self-control: self-control in any situation, control of emotions, readiness for constructive communication. 5. Working in a team: not being afraid to take responsibility, being able to rationally assess one's strengths and skills. 6. Endurance: the ability to withstand risks, uncertainty, problems, and difficulties. 7. Courage: Willingness to overcome one's condition and try new things. 	<p>Expert interview. inquiries, Conversation, Observation. Content analysis. Modeling Mathematical statistics. Spiritual marketing.</p>

Spiritual and moral education of the future physical culture teacher helps students to understand the social goals of their profession, to develop their professional spirituality, and to understand strategies for achieving their pedagogical goals. Therefore, the role of social competences in the system of training future pedagogues is increasing. Because he, as a subject of education, teaches students spiritual and moral education, correct, good intention, goals in everyday life (spiritual) and good behavior - competences (moral) to implement these intentions and goals.

Taking into account the social essence of pedagogical activity as the principles of development of indicators of basic qualities in future physical culture teachers, the presence of socio-political, spiritual-educational, economic, aesthetic values and self-development in the essence of spiritual and moral education, students' social-cultural environment, family, collective relations learning, the transformation of this process into an open socio-pedagogical system, the high professional level of professors and teachers and the description of the socio-spiritual environment in the higher education institution and the life values of students, openness, gentleness, tolerance, mutual affection, civic virtues, moral qualities, life goals, national it is necessary to take into account such factors as the idea, motives for choosing a profession, self-education, level of social adaptation and socialization, social mobility and activity.

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