

## SPIRITUAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN – A REQUIREMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE

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**Annotation:** In this article, the author describes in detail the spiritual and professional education of secondary school students who are future specialists, using the scientific, practical and life experience of great scientists and statesmen of our country. This is an important factor in the formation of mature qualified personnel in our independent country as a result of the spiritual, economic, socio-political and professional education of our youth from school age.

**Keywords:** *Law “On Education”, “National Personnel Training Program”, developed democracies, educational institutions, highly qualified specialists, development, new historical conditions, economic-political, spiritual-ethical, human consciousness, social activity, thinking, idea, decision, laws , digital information society.*

The education reform being implemented in our country has found its scientific, theoretical, socio-economic, political and legal expression in the Law “On Education” and the “National Personnel Training Program”. The goal of the “National Personnel Training Program” is a radical reform of the education sector, ridding it of ideological views and prejudices of the past, creating a national system for training highly qualified personnel that meets the high moral and ethical requirements at the level of developed democratic countries [2].

The implementation of this task requires a radical change in the educational process, its content, form and methods, and the educational process in educational institutions. When organizing the educational process in educational institutions, it is extremely important to pay special attention to educational work, train highly qualified specialists in them, educate them as people with high moral qualities, and also study their profession well. The work carried out in this direction has received international recognition and has begun to bring its first results. As a result, the economic and social development of our republic has accelerated.

However, taking into account the factors of its future development, it is necessary to adapt the training of specialists to world standards, transform them into their own specialties and socio-political knowledge. In new

historical conditions, it is impossible to solve complex economic, political, spiritual and ethical problems facing society without self-improvement. Because when solving them, it is important that a person's consciousness, intellect, and social activity feel their responsibility to the people and the nation. Building an independent state with a change in a person's worldview and consciousness is a dialectically related process.

Analyzing the processes of people's mastery of science, education and ideas, we become witnesses to the fact that any idea, decision, law is laid down in people's minds, actions, behavior and is implemented in practical activities through their knowledge and spiritual world. When a person acquires ideas, decisions, laws and turns them into his spiritual property, it becomes possible to improve the current digital information society and change people. Therefore, for our independent country, raising a new, free, independent-minded person has become a matter of life and death. This social necessity requires reforming the entire system of education and training on a new, ideological basis. After gaining independence, our country is developing on the basis of its own socio-economic and political development, that is, the "Uzbek model" laid down by I. Karimov from a scientific, theoretical and practical point of view. We can say that this model, in a certain sense, has justified itself in life and has earned the right to life. Proof of this in life is the evolutionary development of all spheres of public life in our country.

The experience of years of independent development shows that the shake-up occurred without shocks, because the main factor in socio-economic development is a person's thinking, his mind, his intellect. An important factor is that the President of our Republic, during the implementation of reforms, paid great attention to spiritual, educational and educational activities, explaining their essence to the population and correctly choosing a political system that corresponds to the national characteristics of the country. It is clear that in the development of our society under conditions of independence, building education on a new methodological basis has become a historical necessity. This problem was touched upon by our first President I. Karimov in his works "The perfect generation is the basis for the development of Uzbekistan", "Let the ideology of our society serve the nation-people, nation-nation", "Basic principles of the political, social and economic perspective of Uzbekistan", "Own independence and development of Uzbekistan. path", "National independence, ideology, economics, politics", "Let a prosperous and free Motherland remain from us", "The Motherland is as sacred as a place of

worship”, “From the path of creativity”, “New thinking and work are the requirement of the time ”, “Without historical memory there is no future”, “The cohesion of our people is the key to peace and development”, “Uzbekistan is striving for the 21st century”, “Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century” and the current President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his “We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people”, “We are free and together we will build a prosperous democratic state of Uzbekistan”, “The rule of law and ensuring human interests is the key to the development of the country and the well-being of the people”, “We will build a free and prosperous state”, “The rule of law and ensuring human interests”, “Critical analysis”, “Action strategy”, “We will resolutely continue the path of national development and raise it to a new level”, “Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader”, “New development strategy of Uzbekistan”, “Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Supreme Assembly. January 24, 2020” in his speeches and articles, he scientifically decided and revealed the leading role of education. In these works, the theoretical foundations of the country’s cultural, educational and educational system, as well as its features in the context of complex economic, political, ideological problems, and market relations found their scientific understanding. Because economic development based on market relations, along with high professional training, also requires initiative and entrepreneurship, unity of speech and practical work, independent thinking, striving for long-term goals, dedication to the development of the Motherland, people and nation. The formation of these qualities in future specialists cannot be realized without the participation of the education system. This, in turn, requires that the education system serve to prepare spiritually mature people with deep knowledge of their profession.

The experience of many developed countries of the world has shown that the economic, political and spiritual development of the state is inextricably linked with the system of education and training. Because the main object of the education and training system is the knowledge of the human personality, its spiritual and moral character, and professional development. Therefore, it is impossible to implement a single issue in the country without human participation, level and qualifications of personnel.

Under conditions of independence, it became socially important that education should primarily serve to develop an independent thinker who acts with justice and ethics. At the same time, at its center, not only the interests of the state were placed in the foreground, but also, above all,

...serving the needs of the individual. In the new historical conditions, education and personnel training are becoming the driving force behind the country's development. It became clear that "...education reform is the most pressing problem today, which will decide our fate tomorrow" [3].

"In short," says I. Karimov, "the achievement of our great goals, our noble intentions, the renewal of our society, the progress and prospects of our lives, the results of our plans, the fate of our reforms, all this, first of all, depends on the requirements of the time. We all understand that this is closely related to the problem of training responsive, highly qualified, conscientious specialists" [4].

Dear President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his book "We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people" on page 21: "Based on the principle "Reform is not for the sake of reform, but first of all for the people," which we have fully justified in life, we will carry out reforms in the social sphere, continue to improve the level and quality of life of our people: that is, we will strictly adhere to the principle of pursuing a strong social policy, which is one of the famous five principles of the "Uzbek model" of development" [1, 21]. Accordingly, in the course of implementing the "Uzbek model" of development, we see that the creative environment of our chronically developing society is informed that a person's education, the level of his education are important not only for the current development of society, but also for the future requires the implementation of the "Uzbek model". Thus, in conditions of national independence, the formation of high moral qualities in future specialists has become an important and integral task of the educational process. Because the treatment of a person under administrative command control, mainly through external administrative influence, deprived him of his own will, desire and independent decision-making, turned him into a slave of administrative oppression, turned him into a robot who automatically follows instructions and orders. In conditions of market relations, a specialist is free from administrative pressure, his creative, independent thinking, his general spirituality, pure morality and social activity, along with high professional training, have become a requirement of life. It became clear that the correctness of a person's decision-making in the production process depends on the inseparable nature of his personal qualities, human and professional culture. It is these qualities that encourage a specialist to be creative and, in turn, allow him, through his profession, to make a great contribution to the economic, social and cultural development of society. These qualities require specialists to be ready, through their conscious development and self-awareness, to contribute to the interests of

the people, the Motherland as an individual and as a professional. This need includes the formation of mechanisms for objective assessment and control of the work of the future specialist, as well as the formation of regulatory mechanisms based on his human dignity and personal pride. The reason for this approach to the formation of a specialist is that the inner spiritual world of a person turns norms of behavior into an internal motive, and the motive acts as a guide. In this case, the student's activity in the educational process increases, he is formed as a person, realizes his profession as a whole, under the influence of an internally recognized motive.

Based on this, in modern conditions the formation of not only professional, but also personal qualities in mutual proportionality occupies an important place in the training of specialists in secondary schools. "The fate of development is decided by spiritually mature people. Technical knowledge and the ability to master complex technology must be combined with spiritual maturity and independent thinking. High intelligence and mental-spiritual potential are the two wings of an enlightened person," says I. Karimov [5, 13]. From the opinion of I. Karimov, it is clear that in the conditions of national independence, the attitude towards the training of specialists has also changed, based on the need for social development, taking into account the essence. In conditions of independence, we must return to our history, culture, customs and traditions, and this should be the main criterion in the training of specialists. Because in our national heritage, special attention is paid to educating the morality of the child before giving him knowledge. To get a good harvest from a certain crop, the land was first cultivated, and after preparing it, seeds were thrown into it. In the same way, before giving a person knowledge, it is important to instill moral qualities and discipline in him. Therefore, at the moment, the training of specialists in higher educational institutions is a determining factor, along with professional training, for instilling high human qualities and spirituality.

Education and training must be carried out as a single whole. Education is important because it guides a person to understand his essence, to be good in his professional activities, to do good to people. Therefore, I. Karimov said: "The future begins today. If we do not pay attention to the issue of education now, the future will be lost. We do not regret anything from education. Spiritual and moral purification, faith, honesty, piety, honor, kindness and similar real human qualities do not come by themselves. No wonder he emphasized that education is the basis of everything" [3, 53].

It is important that our republic achieves independence and boldly follows this path in the "Uzbek model", scientifically and practically laid down

by I. Karimov and Sh. Mirziyoyev in its socio-economic and political development. In his works, I. Karimov methodically writes about this: "I often observe the opinion of Abdullah Avloni that "Education is for us a matter of life, death, salvation, destruction, happiness or disaster." These words of the great enlightener were just as important and relevant for our people at the beginning of our century, they are just as important and relevant for us now, if not even more" [3, 39].

In conditions of independence, the education of a new, free, free, independent thinker has become a pressing issue for our independent state. "Therefore, from the first years of independence," says I. Karimov, "there was an urgent need to reform the spheres of education, science and vocational training throughout the country." Without this, it would be impossible to begin to change any area of our society" [3, 41]. The fate and effectiveness of reforms depend primarily on the level of personnel, how well they meet the requirements of time and development. Our country emphasizes that the future life and fate of our country are closely connected with the solution of these problems, and the education of every thinking person and the level of his education are considered an important factor accelerating the development of society. In the conditions of a new independent society, an approach to personality and its education on a new methodological basis has become a historical necessity. I. Karimov scientifically solved this problem in his book "The Perfect Generation – the Basis of the Development of Uzbekistan" and a number of other works.

At the present stage of development of our country, an important task of education is the formation of a national idea and national ideology among young people. Because "...the national idea must, first of all, help us in our noble task of educating our younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country, instilling in their hearts the qualities of philanthropy and philanthropy" [3, 41].

The idea of independence, like any innovation, makes its way in conditions of the most complex socio-political, economic, ideological and spiritual struggle. In this case, not only the struggle for the regulation of market relations on a new economic basis, but also for the formation of the consciousness and ideology of a new person continues in its forms and methods. It is no secret that, firstly, the communist ideology, which has long occupied a strong place in the minds and thoughts of people, has not been completely eliminated and greatly hinders the development of our society. Much theoretical and practical work to restore national values, as well as a sharp change in attitude towards religion, which is an important form of

national values, was reflected in progress on the path to independence. These things manifest themselves in our society not only in the form of struggle between old and new, but also through religion, which is an effective form of human emotions, thoughts and beliefs, the winners of our independence strive to fight the idea of national independence. These processes require a completely new organization of goals and objectives of the approach to the training of specialists, moral and ideological aspects of the formation of their personality, their education in general, based on the idea of independence.

In this case, the main task of education is to form future specialists as individuals with strong faith and independent thinking. I. Karimov: "In such a situation, if a person does not have his own independent opinion, stable beliefs, vital national values by which he lives, a formed worldview and a strong will, he will have to resist the pressure of various ideologies, their pressure, sometimes obvious, and sometimes hidden. This can be observed in the example of many events that occur in everyday life," he rightly states [3, 33].

As mentioned above, the most powerful tool that constantly controls a person's actions, aspirations, interests, needs, behavior and morals is a person's trust, beliefs and worldview, formed on the basis of his idealism. On their basis, the meaning and purpose of life, hopes for the future, oneself and others, the perception of society, feelings such as "Who am I", "Who will I become" and "How will I achieve this" are determined. is formed at every age. They, in turn, find expression in the life ideals of young people.

The essence, structure and components of the activity of an ideal person are formed on the basis of action, need, interest, motive and orientation. It should be noted that the ideal determines the social character of all human behavior, is focused on the future and always guides his behavior, morally.

The highest goal of our independent society is to educate a person who is perfect in all aspects intellectually, morally, aesthetically, spiritually and physically. After all, it is impossible to imagine the socio-political, economic, legal and ideological development of society without the improvement of the individual. That is why, as I. Karimov noted on this occasion: "... the reform of the education sector is becoming today the most pressing problem that will decide our fate tomorrow" [4, 51]. From these thoughts it is clear that without self-improvement it is impossible to solve the complex problems facing society. Because when solving them, it is important that consciousness, intelligence, social activity, and a person's responsibility to the people and nation are felt. First President I. Karimov explained that building an independent society with a change in human consciousness is a dialectical

process: "...Education is a product of consciousness, but at the same time it is a factor determining the level of Consciousness and its development. Therefore, it is impossible to change consciousness without changing the education system. Without changing our way of thinking, we will not be able to build a free and prosperous society. As we see, all these issues are closely related to each other, like a chain" [3, 40].

Solving this complex problem requires a radical improvement in the quality of training of education specialists and higher education institutions. Instilling in young people a sense of responsibility to the Motherland and the people requires educating them not for the present, but for the future: "... Achieving our goals, building a new democratic society, the fate of reforms, what intellectual forces we have, what cultural and professional level we have reached our youth depends on what ideals they believe in, how rich they are spiritually," says I. Karimov [5, 31].

Human development is physical, mental, spiritual and moral improvement, which is a qualitative and quantitative change in characteristics formed under the influence of the conditions of his birth and life. The decisive role of education in this is that it brings the factors affecting a person into line with the requirements of society. This helps them understand the social essence of the issues that society poses to young people.

That is why I. Karimov: "A country that can educate professionally competent and purposeful people, true patriots of their country, enrich them with the great spiritual heritage of the great national culture, enjoy the masterpieces of world science and culture, and it is necessary not to forget that only a nation can achieve great things." future" [6, 362]. This poses the challenge for secondary schools to develop positive personal qualities in future specialists, allowing them to deeply know their profession. Therefore, a complete solution to this problem is included in the state program. As noted in the "National Personnel Training Program": "Effective organizational and pedagogical forms and tools based on the rich national cultural and historical traditions, customs and universal values of the people will be developed and put into practice. "Education of a person and his comprehensive development is a priority" [4, 54]. Therefore, today the requirement of the time is to further intensify spiritual and moral education and educational work. Education is, first of all, the process of learning norms of social behavior through the interaction of people with each other. "Human relationships are the mutual movement of a subject and an object, which has a directional character. The attitude is only human and fair only in society. In this sense, the aesthetic processing of reality is a special type of



interaction between subject and object. To identify and perceive the features of an aesthetic attitude means to reveal and perceive the nature of its subject and mutual actions" [7, 79].

In conditions of independence, interpersonal relationships acquire a completely new meaning and acquire a moral and humane character. In such conditions, education becomes one of the main tasks of the entire society. Since the upbringing of young people is so important, since high human qualities are instilled in them through upbringing, the teacher needs to be well aware of the internal and external mechanisms of influence on them. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to know the influencing object of education, that is, the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of the student's personality [8; 12].

Man comes into the world as a biological species. However, the fact that it is a biological breed does not fully express its essence. His essence is a social being, and the social factor is important for the formation of a person as an individual. Man as a complex subjective system is formed and develops under the influence of social and biological characteristics. These two characteristics are interrelated in the formation of personality and influence internal and external factors. Speaking about human upbringing, it is necessary to take into account internal (biological) and external environmental factors, as well as controlled and not always controlled influences. Taking these factors into account, each secondary school must create its own system for educating students. In it, the goal, content, principles, form and methods must be interconnected and must prepare the ground for the development of the student's personal qualities and deep mastery of the chosen specialty. Such a system of educational work should be built on the basis of certain requirements and principles. For example, the principle of continuity - support and continuation of previous traditions - encourages students to stick together and take initiative [9; 10].

Compliance with a certain sequence, consistency, regularity in educational work, ensuring its coherence, in a consistent logic, mode, avoiding interruptions, random events, taking into account the age characteristics of students, drawing up the content, form and methods of educational work. more complex.will come. Will put an end to spontaneous, collective or stormy training of secondary school students on the basis of continuous organization, smooth progress of work over time, ensuring mutual exchange of tension and contraction during the educational process and the academic year [13; 17].

The content of the system of educational work carried out with students is divided into components of education - spiritual, patriotic and international, moral, ideological, political, legal, labor, physical, aesthetic, religious, environmental, hygienic, economic and as well as other various types of education. In this, the teacher must educate students - individual, group and include the participation of group leaders and school leaders in collective, public figures in general forms. Its content is realized through various forms and methods [14; 15].

Educational work in a secondary school has a complex structure. It should be considered in the form of several components: planning, organization and analysis of activities, group and department, unity and interdependence of the pedagogical work of school teachers [22].

An important feature of the education system in an educational institution is that it is carried out in unity with the educational process as a general component of student learning. It is necessary that all its components serve a single goal - the formation of future specialists with high morals and a deep understanding of their profession. The interconnection and interaction of the components of the educational system is an inevitable necessity. In this case, if any element of the system is missing or does not work, the system cannot work like a clock and will fail. At the same time, the education system for students in secondary schools should be dynamic and built on the basis of changes and complication of tasks, goals, and content from year to year. Another important requirement for such a system is that it is based on control and self-government. In order to manage the education system of secondary school students, which is one of the most complex areas of human activity, it is necessary to clearly understand and deeply know all its aspects [11; 16].

However, observations and surveys show that not all people involved in educational work have a clear understanding of it. Some understand the system as a sequence of work, others as a periodic repetition of events, and still others as a complex line of activity. The emerging diversity has a negative impact on the organization of the educational process. This is, first of all, the lack of a holistic understanding of the educational process of students, in most cases due to the lack of desire to read scientific and methodological literature and receive up-to-date information, teachers work with private, unrelated, individual parts, directions, elements and understand the integrity the entire system. Secondly, even if the system is built on this basis, it can be very error-prone and time-consuming. However, knowledge of the scientific foundations of the educational process can guarantee that the system will work with high efficiency and achieve high results without errors and stress

[18; 21]. Observations made it possible to identify a number of typical shortcomings in the organization of educational work. For example, a common shortcoming is that educational content is incomplete. As a result of this, not being able to clearly imagine the initial state of the system, teachers are unable to distinguish between form and content and replace planning with the distribution of forms in time and place. As a result, some component falls out of the system. That is why the teacher must clearly define the purpose and content of his work. The form is chosen according to the content; the form is not determining, but driven. The inability to correctly set a goal negatively affects the formation of a student's personality and the formation of a mature personality. Paying attention to the form and their quantity when organizing educational work reduces students' interest in it and causes indifference. Only on this basis will it be possible to ensure the professional maturity of future specialists who have moral maturity, integrity of human, personal and moral qualities. Solving this problem on a scientific and pedagogical basis requires knowledge of the laws and principles of the educational process [19; 20].

One of the characteristic shortcomings in the organization of educational work for secondary school students is the inability to determine its ideological, political and moral orientation. Some teachers, not realizing the unity and interdependence of its directions in the educational process, understand that spiritual and moral education can only be solved through weekly group dialogues and conversations. In order for the educational work of schoolchildren to be effective and efficient, it largely depends on idealism and morality as its defining criteria. This activity will be highly effective if, in the educational work of students in secondary schools, pedagogical leadership, initiative, independence and self-organization, and self-education are carried out as an integral system.

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