

METHODICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS FOR THE WORK OF MORAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG SCHOOLCHILDREN IN CLASSES OUTSIDE THE AUDITORIUM

N. Shodiyev, D. Nabiyeva, D. Shukurova

Abstract:

The article discusses the issues of methodical preparation of students for the work of moral education of young students of extracurricular activities.

Keywords: Spiritual education, individual work, episodic group training, circle training, public events.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan stated that it is a very honorable task to educate young people in the spirit of loyalty to the motherland, to form initiative, self-sacrifice, and moral qualities in them based on the programmatic idea "From national revival to national rise" [1] were. Lectures, seminars-practical training and independent education on general professional and specialized subjects provided for in the curriculum of "Primary education, sports and educational work" by itself, it cannot be considered sufficient for the methodical preparation of students-primary school teachers for spiritual educational activity based on professional-pedagogical orientation.

The task of educating students of junior school age to love the Motherland, loyalty to the spirit of our great ancestors, initiative, dedication, hard work, determination, responsibility, moral qualities in them is included in this process of non-auditory training, which is considered a component of classroom training. aims to demonstrate and learn.

The analysis of scientific and methodological literature is very diverse in terms of the content, forms of organization and methods of conducting classes outside the auditorium. In the subject of "Natural science and its teaching methodology", it is necessary to separate classroom training into individual, episodic group, circle-training and public events [2.7]. They have a strong relationship, complement and enrich each other.

In the example of the subject "Natural science and its teaching methodology" [4.6], the content of the student's individual work outside the classroom "Fundamentals of natural science" and "Methodology of teaching natural science" in the example of the subject "Natural science teaching" It is allowed to be studied separately according to "teaching methodology".

https://ejedl.academiascience.org



Accordingly, in Figure 1, for the columns "Individual work", "Episodic group training", "Circle training" and "Public events", the science "Methodology and its teaching" the possibilities of methodical preparation of students for spiritual activities of the classes have been demonstrated. For example, in the "Individual works" column of Figure 1, as an example, on the topic "Hydrosphere", "Water in the land" of the "Fundamentals of Natural Science", the work carried out on the basis of the digital information and communication technologies "Smart Water" program of water consumption in Samarkand region study task was given [5]. After all, in the next 20 years, the amount of water flowing from the glaciers of the neighboring Republic of Tajikistan will decrease more and more. Currently, this indicator is 40%, so it is necessary to find ways to prevent water shortage in our country and regularly increase agricultural products. At present, as ways to use water sparingly, expanding drip and sprinkler irrigation areas, reducing the area of plants that require a lot of water, studying the experience of our ancestors' farming culture in the past and developing recommendations for students will miss in future pedagogical activities [3].

Individual works

Episodic group training

Circle training

Public events

Students who are interested in the basics of natural science are given moral assignments to satisfy their needs, to prevent fruit trees from being invaded by cherry flies and worms. Monitoring; study of the regional digital information and communication "Smart technology Water" for its rational use in water scarcity conditions, etc. Development of the scenario for holding the "Bird Day" holiday, etc. will be given throughout the year, etc.

teacher the The of department organizes a group of students who are deepening their knowledge in the subject "Natural science and its teaching methods", searches for materials on the topics of public events held for them, publishes wall newspapers, assignments such as reading lectures and preparing essays are given. In most cases, in order to prevent the group from dispersing in the process of preparing and holding public events, measures are taken to deepen their knowledge and skills in the training sessions that provide them with appropriate circles and continuous activities, etc.

Conducting experiments and observations for the circle of "young naturalists" in natural conditions, in the field, in greenhouses, in research institutes and their experimental stations, in laboratories of higher education institutions. Going on excursions to nature and agricultural facilities, holding parties, conferences, preparing abstracts, taking care of livestock, fisheries, vegetables. publishing wall newspapers, printing manuscripts. exhibition guides work such as preparation is characteristic. He is the organizer of all public events held outside the auditorium, etc.

Viewing and discussing science-popular and feature films on nature; Conferences of readers: review of books about nature; Naturalistic campaigns such as "Forest week", "Garden week", "Flower holiday", "Bird holiday", "Flower holiday" "Harvest holiday" have a special place among all non-auditory mass events in natural science. occupies etc.

Figure 1. Activities outside the auditorium, their types.

https://ejedl.academiascience.org



An assignment was given to develop a methodology for performing laboratory work in classes III-IV with the help of the method proposed by the great thinker to determine the important properties of clean water, water quality, and determination of water purity by weight method described in Abu Ali ibn Sina's work "The Laws of Medicine". At the same time, the development of the methodology of conducting laboratory work on obtaining fresh water by filtering dirty water by future primary school teachers will help them in their future activities in the methodical preparation of students for spiritual education.

The practice of extracting large amounts of fresh water from salt water using solar energy by the scientists of our country is becoming more and more popular in order to prevent water shortage. At present, future primary school teachers are attracted to the development and construction of the project of gelotechnical devices in the conditions of a higher educational institution. it's worth doing.

Studying the life of birds on the topic "Origin of birds" on the basis of "Fundamentals of natural science", following various scenes in their lifestyle (behavior of protecting their children, nests from predators, etc.) The hall creates an emotional and human-aesthetic relationship, raises the spirit.

Individual tasks given to students on this topic can be diverse. For example, we consider the possibility of methodical preparation of the student for spiritual activity through the individual assignment on "Learning the relationship of birds to our Motherland".

It is useless to divide the birds into four groups according to their relation to our Motherland. In particular, one of them is our native birds. That is, they are birds such as chittak, musicha, blue pigeon, partridge, soptorgai, qigavul, myna, which live permanently in this country. They are called sedentary birds.

The second type of birds lives here only in summer. He puts a nest here - the child opens it. However, because he could not stand the cold of our winter, he "leads" his children and flies to the south. It returns to its nest in the spring. Therefore, it should be considered that this place is the Homeland of these birds. Swallow, stork, etc. belong to this category of birds.

The third type of birds comes to us only for the winter. For example, the crow is a bird native to the North. In those cool countries, they build nests, breed and give birth. As soon as winter comes, it "raises its migration" and flaps its wings towards us. According to observations, a small number of crows winter in some of our mountainous and cool regions.

The fourth type of birds neither summers nor hibernates in our country. He spends summer in countries that are cooler than ours, and winters in countries that are warmer than ours. It only crosses our sky when it flies north in spring and south in autumn. A person can only land a little in places where there is a chance to drink water and get food. The crane also belongs to the category of birds.

https://ejedl.academiascience.org



Symbols of storks and cranes

The Independence Square, considered the heart of our country, is entered through the Arch of Goodness. Four storks and three cranes are depicted on the back. But there is a subtle difference. The storks really landed on the arch and stood on one leg. And the cranes... are flapping overhead.

It's not for nothing. As mentioned above, the stork lives with us in the summer. Their number is increasing. In the Mingbulok district of Namangan, on the way out of the Tashkent region and passing through the Syrdarya, in the village of Saidota of the Yangi Yol district, storks nested in the sedges along the road.

Our people have many traditions related to cranes flying over our country. Not everyone is lucky enough to see cranes flying over the sky of our country. But one thing is true - cranes fly only over peaceful land.

The stork has been honored as an angelic bird by our country since ancient times. Because a stork built a nest in the minaret of the 18th century mosque of the Okhunguzar neighborhood in the old city district of Tashkent, people later called this mosque the "Stork's Landing Mosque". Because the stork is considered a symbol of happiness, peace and tranquility. Or because a stork nested on an ancient gujum tree near the hill in Boboshek village, Vobkent district, Bukhara region, this hill became known as Lailak Tepa.

There are many such place names related to storks in our independent country. Islam Karimov, the architect of the Independence Square, said something when he came to observe the good works being carried out in the Independence Square: "When does a stork stand on one leg? When he is calm." Indeed, the calmness of storks is a symbol here - it means the calmness of the land. Students who showed deep interest in "Methodology of teaching natural science" [5] were given an individual educational task of preparation of "Visual tools" with spiritual content in the 1st grade "The world around us". 2nd grade was to demonstrate the possibilities of spiritual education of students during the study of the topic "Autumn in our country" in the subject "The world around us".

Also, in the process of studying the topic "Useful minerals, their properties, extraction and use" in the subject of 3rd grade "Natural Science", the student learned that there are various mineral resources in our country and region, that they are important in increasing the power of our independent country, and that they Studying the legacy of our first learned thinkers is undoubtedly of special importance in educating young students to love the Motherland and loyalty to the spirit of their ancestors.

y developing a spiritually-oriented scenario of a public event on the theme of "Festival of Birds" in primary education, it forms the content of the student's desire to methodically prepare for spiritual activities. Below is an approximate plan for the "Bird Party" developed by students:

https://ejedl.academiascience.org



Literary and artistic essay on the importance of birds in nature and human activities;

- About the veneration of storks and cranes by our people;

-Stork and crane symbols on the arch installed in the independence square of our country;

-Quiz about migratory birds of our region;

- Hear information about the breeding of birds included in the "Red Book" in the Jomboy Reserve;

- Selection of the best poems and songs dedicated to birds;

- Watching and discussing the movie "Children are friends of birds".

It is self-evident that the teachers of the department do not exclude the students who are interested in the subject of "Natural science and its teaching methods", deepening and developing their interests, expanding the content of the educational tasks given to them, and making them more complicated.

Student clubs are one of the main forms of extracurricular activities. Unlike episodic group classes, clubs embrace students who have been practicing regularly throughout the year or for several years.

In the organization of such circles as "Young Naturalists", "Young Methodists", "Young Heliotechnician", "Young Naturalists" [8] dedicated to the science of "Natural Science and its Teaching Methodology" or its departments. The main task of the "garagi" is to methodically prepare the members of the circle for the work of spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional-pedagogical orientation of education in the course of theoretical and practical training. The content of the spiritual and educational work of the circle may include the following:

- about the value of our people glorifying nature, their narratives, the enrichment of natural resources, their economical use (Avesta, the Holy Qur'an, Hadiths), the spiritual heritage of our great ancestors and the achievements of Uzbek scientists in the field of natural science during the years of independence. to deepen and expand their knowledge;

- study and control the level of methodical training of the members of the circle for the work of moral education of students based on professional-pedagogical orientation of education;

- in the course of practical training, on the basis of the professional-pedagogical orientation of education, the formation of skills and qualifications for the spiritual upbringing of young students;

- development of independent thinking in the members of the circle, formation of spiritual qualities such as teamwork, hard work, initiative, self-sacrifice in future pedagogical activities in young students on the basis of professional-pedagogical orientation.

Individual and group conversations, counseling, explanations, storytelling with demonstration materials and tools, introducing the members of the circle to the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age on the basis of professional and the spiritual upbringing of students of junior school age of junior sc

https://ejedl.academiascience.org

Learning is a scholarly peer reviewed international Journal



pedagogical orientation, taking them on excursions, entrepreneur, introductions are made during meetings with self-sacrificing people.

N the effective organization and management of the activities of scientific circles, the tireless work of its leader (teacher and coach) is of particular importance. Because, only when he becomes both a consultant (tutor) and a supervisor (invigilator) of students' knowledge, skills and qualifications, he can make a worthy contribution to solving the task of methodical preparation of students for spiritual activities before higher education institutions of our society. can add

The head of the club should follow the following factors to organize students' creative activities;

- Taking into account the inclinations, interests, knowledge, skills and qualifications of the members of the club when creating the program of the club and choosing the topics to be studied;

their individual characteristics, moral qualities, physical capabilities, aesthetic tastes when choosing the tasks to be performed by the members of the circle; hard work is not taken into account.

The members of the "Young naturalists" circle conduct experiments and observations in natural conditions, in the field, on farms, in the laboratories of scientific research institutes, in experimental and testing works, in greenhouses, and in their future pedagogical activities, the knowledge and skills acquired by the young they find content in the students.

N our country, the program of "Continuous spiritual education" and the task of meeting the growing spiritual needs of the students in the work of the circle, the leader coach's instructions and conversations enriched with spiritual content, as well as professional-pedagogical guidance of the activity of the circle practical work performed on the basis of orientation, includes preparation of lectures, listening and discussion [7].

Circles in the subject "Science and its teaching methodology" have a system-forming feature. It includes organizing tours of various objects, holding parties, quizzes, meetings on various topics, preparing stands, wall newspapers, handwritten magazines, etc. can be released [7].

Systematic use of classroom training in the field of education "Primary education, sports and educational work" as described above, methodical preparation of students for spiritual activities based on professional-pedagogical orientation of education shows that it has a wide range of possibilities.

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Message of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis // "Zarafshon" newspaper January 25, 2020.

2. Urchinov J. Ways to organize extracurricular and extracurricular activities from biology// Conference materials dedicated to the actual problems of increasing the

https://ejedl.academiascience.org



effectiveness of spiritual and educational activities.- Samarkand: SamVXKTMON, 2010.-B.84-85.

3. Muhammadjanov A. From the history of ancient water structures. - T.: Uzbekistan, 1968.-56 p.

4. Nuriddinova M. Methodology of teaching natural science. Study guide.-T.: Cholpon publishing house, 2005.-230 p.

5. Rashod vody v regime online \\ Newspaper "Samarkandskoy Vestnik", in April 2022 No. 27.

6. Sharipova D. et al. Science and its teaching methodology. Darslik,-T.: barkamol fayzmedia publishing house, 2012-45-46 p.

7. Shodiev N., Utanov U. Materials of the conference dedicated to the spiritual formation of future teachers \setminus spiritual work efficiency in training outside the auditorium. - Samarkand 2010.- B. 72-76.

8. Shodiyev N., Safarov A., Nabiyeva D. Methodological preparation of students for spiritual activity in non-auditory classes in the science of natural science and its teaching methodology. Methodological manual.-Samarkand: SamDU, 2023. 84.

https://ejedl.academiascience.org