

DEVELOPMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF STUDENTS OF PEDAGOGICAL HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

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Annotation:

This article describes the role and importance of developing ideological and ideological potential of students of pedagogical higher educational institution on the basis of national and spiritual values.

Key words:

Idea, ideological education, ideology, ideological education, potential, Education, National and spiritual values are widely used.

There is no doubt that every reform in the field of Education will have a positive impact on the prosperity of our society. Increasing the country's potential is an important factor in the training of mature, competitive personnel, able to meet the requirements of the state educational standard.¹

Within the framework of the science of "National idea: basic concepts and principles", the idea as a driving factor in the development of mankind, the expression of humanistic trends in creative ideas, the functions of ideology, the role of national idea and ideology in strengthening the independence of Uzbekistan, the main stages of the manifestation of ideas and ideologies in the history of mankind, the functions of developing ideological immunity and competence, ideological issues such as the socio-ideological foundations of ensuring the stability of society, changes in thinking and the role of the National idea in spiritual and educational renewal, institutional system of the development of the National idea are studied.

In the development of ideological and ideological potential on the basis of national and spiritual values, the students of the pedagogical higher education institution have the duty to first familiarize themselves with the information that embodies our national values in the educational process.

It is known that "idea is a strong, thoughtful idea that arises in human thinking, has a social character, has a strong influence on the psyche, encourages society and people to act, leads towards the goal-term".

The idea is the product of one human thought, and the National idea is the product of One Nation's thinking as a whole. National idea is a set of ideas that give meaning to the life of Man and society and lead it towards a noble goal. The system of ideas creates ideology. Ideology is a system of ideas that embodies the needs, objectives, interests, aspirations of a particular social group, social stratum, nation, state, people and society, as well as the principles of their implementation."

"Ideology" means a set of system of views and beliefs, which in a narrow sense is derived from the Arabic word. Ideology in a broad sense is a certain set of political, legal, moral, religious, artistic, philosophical, scientific views, thoughts and ideas in society. In the languages of Western countries, ideology is used by the term "ideology"². At present, the main and main ideas, principles and concepts play a certain role in the development of the minds of the students in the educational process, as well as in the protection of them from the influence of various foreign and foreign ideas. Nevertheless, although today in the theory of national ideology the main and fundamental ideas and principles are formed, but so far in its theoretical conception, ideological categories of actual importance for the process of ideological upbringing have not been formed.

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. "Эркин ва фаровон, демократик ўзбекистон давлатини биргаликда барпо этамиз" (Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти лавозимига киришиш тантанали маросимига бағишланган Олий Мажлис палаталарининг қўшма мажлисидаги нутқи). Тошкент - «Ўзбекистон» - 2016, 56 р.

² Одилқориев Х.Т., Раззоқов Д.Х. Сиёсатшунослик. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 2008. –238 б.

In 2017-2021, the following tasks have been defined in the program of measures on the strategy of actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan: education of young people with moral and physical perfection, raising the quality of education and training system from the ground up to a new pressure:

- education of self-sufficient and patriotic young people with high spiritual, high life position, wide outlook;
- to protect young people from the influence of foreign ideas, to educate them in the spirit of loyalty to national and universal values, religious tolerance and harmony of the nation;
- to increase the personnel and prestige of pedagogical workers, to provide their material-spiritual and social protection;
- to raise the legal culture of young people, to prevent violations and crimes between them;
- the tasks of creating conditions for young people to regularly engage in physical education and sports, the formation of a healthy lifestyle among them are determined³.

Attention to education-attention to the future. Education is the most important system at the development stage. Total changes, updates are directly related to educational progression. In the phrase of the president of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "we consider it our first duty to improve all the activities of the educational and educational system on the basis of modern requirements." In our country, attention is paid to the issue of education at the level of Public Policy⁴.

Since the education of young people in our country has reached the level of state policy, the basis of this is aimed at educating young people who are the founders of our future, who have an educated potential, who live with a sense of genius in the reforms carried out in the social, economic, political and spiritual spheres in our country.

To this end, the most important task of the government, relevant ministries and departments, as well as the entire educational system, our respected institutions and professors and teachers is to give a thorough education to the younger generation, to teach them physically and spiritually mature people. We will continue our state policy towards young people with no deviation and determination. Not only will we continue, but we will also raise this policy to the highest level that today requires.

Having a deep understanding of the essence and essence of the principles reflected in the national ideology of our country, young people should fully understand the essence and essence of the ideas of peace, prosperity, people's well – being, a perfect person, harmony of the nation, tolerance of religion, social cooperation. At the present stage of development of our society, the activity of young people in the spiritual sphere is an indicator of their conscious and creative realization of their active life position. Such a position-means to know the essence of the policy of building a free and prosperous, free and prosperous life in our country, to study deeply the profound attitude to social events, the priority tasks of the development of society, that is, to skillfully integrate theory and practice, to demonstrate an active attitude to Labor, high moral and moral qualities.

Education is one of the main factors determining the activity and spiritual appearance of a person. Through education and upbringing, a person is considered an active participant in the formation of social relations in society. Education is the formation of social needs. He not only acquires knowledge of the norms of conduct, but also seeks to follow them in order to get rid of stimuli or punishment, but also to translate them into the internal norms of behavior and apply them consciously in practice.

While Abdulla Avlani stops on the subject of human Akli perfection, explains: "science is the glory of the world, the glory of the hereafter. Science is a sacred virtue for man, after all, science shows us our morality, our behavior as a mirror, makes our minds sharp as a sword, a man without knowledge is like a fruitless tree"⁵. In his views, the scientist also emphasizes that knowledge is the most effective means of saving a person from ignorance: "science will save us from the darkness of evil, bring us out into the world of culture, enlightenment, repel evil, corrupt deeds, do good deeds and good deeds. Today, our life, health,

³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2018 йил 14 августдаги № ПК-3907 қарори

⁴ Шавкат Мирзиёев. Миллий тараққиёт ва йўлимишни катъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз. 1-жилд. – Т.: «Ўзбекистон» НМИУ. 2017, 124-б.

⁵ (Авлоний А. Одоб бўстони ва ахлоқ гулистони. – Тошкент, Ўқитувчи, 1994. -10 бет).

happiness, wealth are our lives, our chemistry, our enthusiasm, our world and the hereafter are connected to science."

According to A.Gaybullaev, "in the minds of young people living in the present time, to love the motherland, to absorb universal moral and spiritual values, to express national self - esteem; to educate with kindness, conscience, anxiety"⁶. It is envisaged by the scientist to educate young people in the spirit of loyalty to the motherland, respect for national values and its history, and that young people can apply this acquired knowledge in practice.

In person-oriented education - students as a subject must be able to demonstrate their personal experience and legal knowledge. Such experience dictates the use of their theoretical knowledge, which has a general and personal character, as an experience in practice.

Another type of education in ideological education – the development of the ideological consciousness of the individual, the provision of socio-ideological activity, the formation and application of knowledge, skills and skills in practice, in a word, serves to increase the ideological culture in the activity of the individual.

In conclusion, the development of ideological-ideological competence in students ' youth consists in the structuring of the physiological characteristics of young people, their mental and physical feelings, the effective use of theoretical knowledge, skills and skills acquired during their activities in practice, the role of education, the social environment, the activity in cooperation with public control and the formation of a sense of belonging

⁶ Файбуллаев О. Ёшлар онгига истиқлол ғоясини сингдиришнинг ижтимоий моҳияти ҳақида. // Ўзбекистонда ижтимоий фанлар.– Тошкент, 2005. – № 12 – Б.80.