

## THE FORMATION OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION IS ONE OF THE PRIORITIES IN HUMAN LIFE AND SOCIETY

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### ABSTRACT

This article reveals the improvement of the education system in Uzbekistan, and also pays special attention to the use of folk pedagogy in the spiritual education of young people.

**Keywords.** Self-consciousness, spiritual tradition, national culture, education, universal values.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Currently, education is considered as one of the spheres of public life, contributing to the socio-economic and socio-cultural development of the country.

The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, the choice of its own path of development necessitated the search and creation of real conditions for the reorganization, improvement of the structure, content of education and training of teachers in the history of medicine. Historical science will play a decisive role in ensuring the tasks of national revival because " self-consciousness begins with the knowledge of history."

Fundamental changes in the life of society are reflected in the organization and content of the system of continuing education. On the basis of the National training program, not only the orientation, structure of education, but also its character and values, content and process are being reconstructed. The most important thing is to realize that without solving the issue of personnel, it will be difficult to achieve the expected results from our actions and aspirations, change our lives, increase spirituality. Therefore, improving the training of personnel that meet the requirements of the time, should be the main focus of our activities.

Therefore, one of the priorities of the state and society is the training and education of young people, the comprehensive development of the individual through the education system.

As it is known, General pedagogical training of future teachers is considered in the works of S. Rajabov [4], M. Ochilov [5], N. Azizhodzhaeva, O. Abdulina [6,7] , etc.

Questions professionally-pedagogical preparation of future teachers are investigated Grishin E. A., R. Davletaliev, Gorevoy B., Sasuna I. A. [8], Kan-CARICOM V. A., Kurbanov E. S., etc.; the intensification of the process of training future teachers in pedagogical high school and Unlikely F. R. [9]; the formation of professional qualities of future teachers – Abdullajanov M. A.

Pursuant to paragraph 4.2. The national training program creates a flexible system of training, advanced training and retraining of teachers, providing for high quality and stable development of education [1]. Their advanced retraining and professional development, maintenance of professional qualities at competitive level is provided. The requirements for theoretical and practical training of future specialists in the field of education are increasing. There is a search for rational ways to improve the training of teachers, especially in the study of medical and natural Sciences, directly related to the formation and development of the Outlook of future teachers - an important basis of public consciousness, citizenship and social behavior, without which it is impossible to solve modern problems of education and upbringing. The development of scientific and theoretical aspects of the process of modernization of training technology, education and development of a new generation of teaching staff in the history of medicine, primarily in the spirit of the national idea, is intensified.

The specificity of the sphere of education is that on the one hand, it is a product of the life of the state and society and largely reflects the level of their development, and on the other, it is one of the main factors of their development. In this regard, socio-economic, political, cultural processes taking place in a particular country and around the world, can not but affect the education system and educational policy of the country. At the same time, how these processes will develop depends largely on how people who determine the vector of development of education are ready to respond to changes, anticipate their consequences, assess the future, which is largely determined by the level of their education.

Currently, the study of pedagogical experience and the experience of reforming the systems of pedagogical education in other countries is of particular importance. Studying, analysis, comprehension of experience of professional training of pedagogical personnel abroad allows to reveal in it that useful that can promote improvement of the Uzbek system of pedagogical education at the present stage, and helps to avoid the mistakes and shortcomings made by other countries.

An important factor and condition for the development of Uzbekistan in modern conditions is the formation of a perfect system of training on the basis of the rich intellectual heritage of the people and universal values, achievements of modern culture, economy, science, technology and technology.

The role of science in the context of increasing its moral and humanistic potential has especially grown in the modern civilizational process.

Education should be an essential part of education reform. The current situation has brought two different, though interrelated processes of learning and education into one, combining them with the General term "education". If the component "training" is aimed at the content-cognitive context associated with a constantly updated system of knowledge, the component "education" is addressed to the value-motivational structures of the individual, to its moral and spiritual culture.

An important function of science is its moral orientation. As Beruni writes, " only through (science) is it possible to attract good and evade evil in both worldly and faith! If it were not for (science), there would be no certainty that what is perceived will turn out to be evil and what is avoided will turn out to be good" [2]. This function of science, which has seemed very urgent throughout past history, has acquired a special significance at the present time, when

the achievements of science are used not only for the benefit of man, but also to the detriment of him, to the point that they threaten the existence of all mankind.

The study of the historical heritage of the thinkers of the medieval East is the most important factor in the formation of a harmoniously developed personality. Harmonious development of personality is ensured through continuous education and purposeful education. This is the main goal, one of the directions of spiritual transformations in our country on the path of independence. A deep awareness of his purpose in this world, responsibility for his people and its future is the main indicator of personal perfection.

Scientists of the medieval Near and Middle East deeply believed in the power of scientific knowledge, its decisive role in the improvement of man and human relations. All of them were not only scientists-researchers, but also scientists-teachers, each of them had pupils and followers. Creating their works, they were well aware that these scientific works will be used as teaching AIDS. Hence it is clear why almost any of their scientific treatise contains pedagogical ideas, moral instructions, advice on the application of knowledge in practice.

Farabi believed that the highest level of human spirituality is the soul, mind and thinking. He believed, that organs feelings, heart of and the brain given man with birth, and all else-knowledge, intellectual and moral properties: traits character, education and camping on D. are acquired in the process life activities rights. In this regard, great importance in the formation of man, his personality, he attached to education, especially spiritual and moral. Defining various traits of character and moral virtues: courage, courage, friendliness, generosity, truthfulness, etc., he considered them the result of education and self-education of the individual. Farabi argued that the education of intellectual and moral qualities can be carried out in two ways: in the process of voluntary actions of the person aimed at improvement, and under coercion by force, but the goal remains the same – the formation of personality.

At the same time, Farabi warned of the negative consequences of abuse of this educational system. Everything here depends, he believed, on the moral character of the teacher-educator. "The rule of conduct of the teacher," wrote Farabi, " is that he should show neither excessive rigor nor excessive indulgence, since severity restores the student against the mentor, and indulgence leads to disrespect for his person, neglect of his teaching and his science. On his part, diligence and perseverance are necessary, for they are said to be like the ability of water to break through a stone drop by drop. " [3]

The use of the means of folk pedagogy occurs the purposeful interaction of generations, in which young people formed the ethnic identity of the adequate relation to himself as the subject of the ethnic group, a sense of pride for their nation, a positive attitude to the language, history, and culture of the ethnic group, however, appears in the younger generation a sense of respect and tolerance towards representatives of other ethnic groups.

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