

Factors of Social Activity of Students of Higher Educational Institutions

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the essence of the content of education and upbringing in higher educational institutions, a number of tasks in the spiritual and moral education of students, the main tasks of educating their social activity, the principles that must be followed in the process of social and pedagogical activity.

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It is important that the content of education and upbringing in higher educational institutions be professional, legal, spiritual and moral, patriotic, civic, labor, cultural, environmental, etc. The implementation of these tasks is a very responsible task for all teachers. In the modern world, the solution of a number of tasks in the spiritual and moral education of students remains one of the most pressing issues.

Including:

- In the minds of every student, state independence is the highest ideological and moral value of the people, pride in their homeland, ensuring its security and choosing in favor of building a new democratic society based on its historical past, market relations, to correctly explain the high spiritual and moral values imbued with the spirit Islam, and turn it into a faith;
- Students should be human ethics, cultural norms, the need for modern values, self-respect and dignity, help them develop high morality. An important role in this work is played by a serious organization of youth leisure. An important role in the education of moral and ethical social activity is played by the involvement of students in various circles, scientific circles, cultural and educational events, additional education courses, etc. taking into account their interests, desires and needs - professional and educational nature.

The main tasks of educating social activity:

- creation of conditions for self-development of youth,
- rehabilitation,
- focus on creative activity,
- to promote the socialization of people with disabilities, etc.

Education in circles and additional education courses is carried out mainly in the following forms: theoretical (lectures, conversations, debates, etc.) and practical (music and fine arts, organization of

cultural and educational events, expeditions, trips, conferences, meetings). The main purpose of this work is the education, socialization and preparation of young people for life. Social activity programs should be aimed at the socialization of students, understanding their current problems, teaching them to solve problems on their own, and increasing their level of knowledge. In the process of socio-pedagogical activity, it is advisable to proceed from the following principles:

- age approach;
- Professional approach;
- approach to the character of the student;
- Approach to cultural potential and talent.

In the process of this activity, methods such as the method of educational activity, the method of changing activities and communication, the method of changing attitudes can be used. At the new stage of socio-economic development, it is necessary to pay special attention to the education of socially active youth, professionals moving from simple to complex, from old to new, with new thinking, creative thinking and ability. In this context, it is important to study the interests, needs and capabilities of future teachers, the formation and development of their social activity through the improvement and development of educational activities, in which motivation is of particular importance. A person's abilities are inextricably linked with motivational mechanisms that determine his environment and reflect the dynamic relationship of spiritual influence. The connection with the motive is manifested through activity, which is the basis for the direct implementation of mental activity. "The term social activity is used to describe the ability of people to carry out intensive activities in a particular system of social relations. Despite this ability, social activity exists as a complex, integral quality. It is a specific sign, but a whole set of signs of vital activity. The social activity of students is associated with the social activity of the educational communities in which they study, work, and gain life experience. The training of socially active students and competitive personnel in our society is democratic and national, as it is based on the idea of national independence. The active participation of the student in the educational process further clarifies his interest in the profession. This process can stop in communities with a low level of discipline, organization and responsibility. On the other hand, the success of the active development of students depends on the individual qualities of each of them and the motivation of their personal aspirations. The motivation of students in the process of forming the skills of social activity lies in the essence, importance and necessity of the concept of social activity, humanism, diligence, devotion, the formation of a worthy child of the people and the nation, fidelity and faith, will, freedom and tolerance, mastering such concepts as teaching respect for values such as honesty and the formation of positive motives in them, generating interest in the study of these concepts, which serve to form and develop the social activity of students. Motive is an internal psychological control of human behavior, including orientation, organization, support. Some scientists consider motive as a process, a factor that prompts a person to act. So, in the psychological literature, a motive is described as a force that induces, directs or induces a person to perform certain actions. The question of motivation for learning can easily be classified as eternal: firstly, what is motivation, what is learning — parameters that are characteristic of the life of absolutely any person; secondly, directly in the educational sphere, teachers are faced with the need to motivate students annually - and maybe even daily. In general, teachers of different disciplines with different professional and life experience face the search for a new approach to student motivation. The reason for this lies in the change in living conditions and the paradigm of sight, in the renewal of the education system, in the acceleration of the pace of life. When planning to use various techniques and methods of motivation in the educational process, it must be remembered that they are not as universal as the motives for learning among students are diverse. In other words, an individual approach works best. Therefore, first of all, it is worth determining the true motives of the student. What can they be? Curiosity, interest, desire to learn something new. The desire to get a prestigious education in a high-status university, in order to use the crust of a diploma as an argument when applying for a job in the future. The need for communication and the desire to make new acquaintances. The need to fulfill a duty to parents, not to disappoint relatives and friends. The desire to immerse yourself in your favorite business, to gain highly specialized knowledge and skills necessary for an already defined professional path.

Interaction between the teacher and students

Try to build a trusting and respectful relationship with students.

If possible, address them by name.

Use various evaluative appeals: remark, denial, agreement, approval.

Praise and encourage, do not refuse help and advice. Support the initiative of students, their undertakings, stimulate asking questions. In the classroom, refer to the reception of apperception, that is, connect the discipline being studied and the issues considered in the pair with the personal experience of students, their interests and needs. Motives also differ in the way they reflect their content: emotion, imagination, thought, understanding, idea, spiritual ideal, and other motives. In some cases, the motive induces specific actions that are directly related to the purpose of the action. Often in a complex activity, the motive does not directly correspond to the purpose of the action, but requires a series of actions to achieve a specific goal. Therefore, the subject is the motive itself. The educational process in an educational institution is a process of continuous, systematic joint efforts of teachers and students. During this period, a single purposeful, complementary, enriching, health-improving activity is of particular importance in making a decision about the positive qualities of students. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the continuity of educational activities organized in cooperation with the family, educational institutions and the public. Although educational institutions play a leading role in the education of young people, they cannot have a continuous educational impact, since students remain in an educational institution for a certain period of time, being under the educational influence of a teacher. In the family, on the street, in public places they spend most of their time there. During the holidays, students remain outside the influence of the teacher. This means that the training of young people in an educational institution is limited in time, and when they are away from the educational process and organized activities, they leave the influence and control of the teacher or educator. In order not to weaken the influence of the educational institution on students, special attention should be paid to the organization of educational work after school hours and during vacation time. To this end, a number of educational activities are being carried out. The goal of upbringing is to educate an independently thinking, spiritually and morally mature person.

In general, the tasks of social education should include:

- meeting the national and cultural needs of students, raising a physically and spiritually healthy generation;
- ensuring the mastery of the knowledge system determined by social and production needs;
- formation of a professional, scientific outlook, political, economic, legal culture, creative abilities, free thinking, increasing the independence of knowledge;
- Love for the Motherland, patriotism, civic worldview, human dignity, participation in democratic self-government, as well as responsibility for one's actions.

These general tasks consist of a number of separate questions and are integrated into the content of academic disciplines. The spirituality of a person is formed on the basis of his moral, legal, economic and political knowledge. This knowledge, in turn, develops positive human qualities and increases the activity of students in public life.

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