

**THE SOCIAL-PEDAGOGICAL NEED FOR DEVELOPING ETHICAL
SKILLS OF PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS THROUGH CHILDREN'S
PUBLICATIONS**

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Abstract. In the article, the author talks about the socio-pedagogical necessity of developing the moral skills of elementary school students using children's publications.

Key words: children's publications, moral skills, educational standards, narration, stories.

As we know, the Uzbek people have a centuries-old rich historical and pedagogical heritage of raising children, traditions, values and experience in their application. The views, advice, wisdom, and ideas of our thinking ancestors regarding the formation of universal moral qualities such as humanity, humility, hard work, friendship, faith, kindness, and the culture of communication are also important in today's education and training processes. is a spiritual basis.

Psychologists say that elementary school students can absorb all information, knowledge and skills quickly. That is why this period is important for the formation of the most important intellectual, moral and spiritual skills for students. And teachers should make good use of the opportunity of comprehensive reception of students. It is desirable for primary school teachers to arouse students' interest in science, to acquire knowledge, to properly organize mutual relations, to acquire moral skills specific to their own mentality, and to make wide use of pedagogical and educational opportunities. will be Ethical education skills acquired by students from the primary school period are important for them to take their rightful place, position, and professional activity in the society throughout their life.

Today, creating an important and effective educational and educational environment for the formation of the student's personality is becoming an urgent task of the educational process. The influence and importance of the primary school teacher in the development of moral education skills in primary school students is considered great. Elementary school students have high respect for the teacher, spiritual closeness and desire to imitate. Pupils make the first serious, disciplinary and educational relationship with their first teacher in society. That is why

communicative relations between teachers and students are an important link in the development of moral education skills.

Another method of moral education is to involve students in socially useful work, sports activities, and creative activities. In extracurricular activities, it is possible to create favorable conditions for students to develop good manners and morals, to help each other, and to work as a team.

Individual inclination, creative ability, moral and spiritual worldview, knowledge and skills are consistently developed in the active processes. It is known that moral skills such as selflessness, responsibility, word and work unity, helping each other cannot be cultivated only within the educational process. Life situations that require direct manifestation of responsibility, honesty and initiative are necessary for the formation of these skills.

Such cases often occur in extracurricular activities. If relations of goodwill and responsibility for each other are established in the group of children, if each child has a comfortable position in the group, his relations with classmates will be strengthened, the sense of collective honor, collective duty, and responsibility will increase. The state of emotional well-being and security encourages the full expression of the individual in the team, creates a favorable environment for the development of children's creative inclinations.

Formation of moral education skills in students is a complex pedagogical process. This process is based on the development of decency and moral qualities. The development of manners and moral skills begins with the child's relationship with the family, the closest people - mother, father, grandmother, grandfather. These are the initial educational connections that connect students with their home, family, close relatives and environment.

The concept of ethics is defined in the Encyclopedia of Pedagogy as follows: Ethics is a set of specific rules for regulating relationships between people. It is a phenomenon of spiritual life, one of the forms of social consciousness, and a concept related to the field of spirituality. "Goodness" and "good habits" in morality allow a person to adapt his own interests to the interests of society, and in some places to change his life goals and interests in the interests of society. In contrast to the established (legal, religious) forms of regulation of people's behavior based on the activity of specific social and organizational structures, ethics are unwritten, but accepted and supported by society, "golden rules" of people's behavior, communication, and relationships. represents the

Philosophical issues of ethics are studied by the field of ethics, and issues of personal ethics formation are studied by the science of pedagogy. There are a number of categories of morality, such as "duty", "conscience", "honor", and special attention is paid to their formation in pedagogical processes.

In this encyclopedia, developed by major scientists and specialists of Uzbekistan's pedagogy, moral beliefs, moral knowledge, moral ideal, moral trust, moral culture, moral relations, moral consciousness, moral education and training, methods and methods of moral education and training, a number of concepts such as moral virtues, moral vision, moral feelings, moral standards were analyzed and described scientifically and pedagogically.

Manners are one of the highest qualities that make a person beautiful. Especially the word "child" is widely used in communication processes in our society. Such beautiful examples of folk pedagogy as "A child is beautiful, manners are more beautiful than him", "A polite boy is welcome" prove how much manners are a decoration for a person, especially for children.

In the encyclopedia of pedagogy, several terms related to manners are explained. In particular:

ODOB (plural of the Arabic word "adab") - see: adab. The standard of behavior recognized in society. It expresses the external aspect of a person's meaningful life and is manifested in interpersonal relationships. Etiquette. it is based on moral principles, norms, education level and aesthetic ideal requirements. O. rules about how a person should behave in the community, treat people, lifestyle, organize free time, internal and external world: honor, shame, chastity, modesty, politeness, etc. covers A person's religious faith plays an important role in his development as a decent person. Etiquette is formed in the family environment and in the process of education. It is a criterion that expresses a person's activity, spiritual maturity, and education. A virtuous person will have good deeds. That is why, in the process of education, moral standards are taught to pupils and students with the help of various didactic tools.

RULES OF ETHICS - a criterion for evaluating the professional activity and behavior of a civil servant. It is known that rules of etiquette are not considered a source of law by themselves. These rules can be a source of law only if they are reflected in a specific regulatory legal document.

Ethical values have gained priority in people's minds. Ethical values help to shape a person's behavior. Ethical requirements are embodied as a decisive criterion in ethics.

KEEPING decency is a concept that expresses not to deviate from the rules of etiquette that have become a tradition.

In the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated December 31, 2019 No. 1059 "On the approval of the concept of continuous spiritual education and measures to implement it", "teaching to evaluate one's own and others' behavior; creation and strengthening of new motives through activities and role-playing games; mastering moral and moral skills and qualifications; on the formation of positive behavioral motives in children, setting tasks such as preparing multimedia programs, audio and video productions of fairy tales, stories, legends, epics, proverbs on the topic "A child is dear, manners are dearer than him" to improve manners skills in elementary school students showed that formation acquires important social relevance. In the implementation of these tasks, children's publications are an important didactic tool.

The encyclopedia "Education" published by the publishing house of the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan is also an important pedagogical resource for educational processes. In the encyclopedia "Turbiya" ideas, opinions and concepts related to education, which help in the implementation of social relations, are presented in a single system based on pedagogical theoretical views. About 300 concepts related to education are revealed in the source.

The virtues of manners are also described. In the "Tarbiya" encyclopedia, the concept of moral education is explained as follows: "the educational process of forming the system of relations of the child to society, people, home" [].

Morality is recognized as the highest human virtue in the mentality, culture, worldview, and values of the peoples of the East. That is why the central place in the pedagogical views of our ancestors was always occupied by issues related to the formation of moral qualities in a person. The great thinkers of the East are Muhammad Musa Khorezmi, Rudaki, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Hafiz Sherozi, Fuzuli, Khusrav Dehlavi, Abdurrahman Jami, Alisher Nawai and modern enlighteners Abdullah Awlani. Abdurauf Fitrat, Behbudi, Cholpon, Shakuri, Ishakkhan Ibrat modern enlighteners such as, have emphasized in their works that the formation of moral skills is important in personal education, and their views, ideas, opinions, and experiences regarding the problems of forming morals in students have shown a number of methods.

As our thinking ancestors said, the most valuable treasure that parents give to their children is "decency". In this regard, in the hadiths, "No parent can give a gift to his child more

than teaching him good manners", "It is better for a person to raise his child to be polite than to give charity", "Respect your children and make them behave well" it is stated.

The scholars of the East are patriotism, conscientiousness, piety, courage, youthfulness, kindness, kindness, diligence, moderation, sophistication, justice, moderation, nobility, openness, honesty, compassion, patience, generosity, devotion, intelligence, scholarship, discipline, chastity, justice, forbearance, modesty, temperance, loyalty, modesty, modesty, forgiveness, gentleness, verbal honesty, fortitude, benevolence, sincerity, humility, pure-heartedness, exactingness, thrift, virtue, self-sacrifice, prudence, tact, good-naturedness, contentment, temper tantrum who justified such qualities as truthfulness, gentleness, honesty, imagination, neediness as important moral qualities.

The formation of moral qualities in a person regulates, perfects and strengthens interpersonal relations in society. It is known that the Uzbek people have acquired their own unique, valuable, noble spiritual outlook, mentality and high self-esteem based on moral qualities and moral standards.

Due to today's globalization process, social problems such as "mass culture", "marginal culture", "becoming a modern person", "getting rid of old fashions", increasing the spiritual immunity of members of society, especially young students, requires first of all their education, reinforces the need to develop moral skills.

Paying more and more attention of the pedagogical community to this issue, raising the young generation to be spiritually healthy and mature, forming moral views in them is gaining significant socio-pedagogical importance. Every person who knows the national and spiritual roots of his people can contribute to the spiritual and moral upbringing of the young generation. In order to regularly improve the spiritual life of the society, it is necessary to regularly arm pupils and students with moral standards. For this purpose, we use vital evidence, philosophical observations, methods of describing and enlivening human experiences, as well as ideas, views, methods and methods expressed in the scientific researches of our thinking ancestors, modern enlighteners, great scientists and specialists in the field of pedagogy, the teachings and advice given by children. conveying his ideas, life experiences, and wisdom that have become values to students through children's mass publications, to educational processes implementation is becoming an important pedagogical task.

One of the most perfect and important sources of pedagogy is A. Fitrat's work "Family". In his work, Fitrat highly evaluates the role of mental education, physical education and moral

education in child education. The most important of the listed types of education is moral education. Futrat's views are expressed as follows: "You can engage in the mental and physical education of your child as much as you want, and make him wise and strong as long as you can. But if the moral education is not up to the required level, he will use his mind and physical strength to the detriment of himself or those around him. Therefore, it is necessary to seriously deal with the moral education of the child so that the mental and physical education of the child does not become ineffective."

Moral education means perfecting human morals, that is, it is necessary to educate a person in such a way that his actions and deeds are useful and beneficial to himself and others. In other words, it means cultivating good qualities in a person's actions and actions. The current new stage of our country's development reveals modern criteria for using national values in family education. These criteria are expressed in concepts such as patriotism, national pride, national consciousness, national self-awareness, national thinking, national education, and they ensure that the educational process is directed towards a certain goal for the development of today.

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