

THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE PROCESS OF PREPARING FUTURE PRIMARY TEACHERS FOR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY BASED ON DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING

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Abstract. *This article analyzes the role and importance of education in the development of society and human civilization, as well as its social, pedagogical and personal essence. The role of the educational process in the comprehensive development of the human personality, as well as the main pedagogical principles that should be followed in the organization of educational activities - personal orientation, systematicity and continuity, activity and creativity, connection with life, cooperation and collectivism, are scientifically covered.*

Keywords: *education, educational activity, personal development, pedagogical approach, individual orientation, systematicity, continuity, social essence, pedagogical principles, spiritual and moral education.*

At all stages of the development of society and human civilization, the issue of education has been recognized as one of the most important and relevant areas of social life. Because the stability, spiritual strength, cultural advancement and intellectual potential of each society directly depend on the direction in which the education of generations is carried out. The formation of the human personality, its spiritual and moral image, worldview, attitude to life and readiness for labor activity - all this is closely related to the effectiveness of the educational process.

At the same time, in the history of scientific and philosophical views on education, our great thinkers such as Abdulla Avloni, Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy, Ya.A. Komensky, JJ Rousseau, A. Disterweg, KD Ushinsky, described education in their works as the most important process that makes a person human, forms his intellectual and moral image. In their opinion, education is a powerful tool that determines the content of human life, enriches him spiritually, and develops him as a socially active person. As Komensky noted, "Education is an art that perfects a person, turns him into a useful person for society".

The process of upbringing is a complex and continuous activity that directs a person to acquire social experience, assimilate spiritual heritage, and mature on the basis of national values. It is carried out in cooperation with various social institutions, such as the family, school, public organizations, the media, and cultural institutions. It is only as a result of this systematic cooperation that it is possible to raise the younger generation as a well-rounded person. The process of upbringing is an integral part of human development, and it plays a decisive role not only in the personal life of an individual, but



also in the stability of society as a whole. After all, the stability, spiritual strength, cultural advancement, and intellectual potential of each society directly depend on the direction in which the upbringing of generations is carried out. If a system of educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, hard work, humanity, honesty, tolerance, and justice is properly established in a society, then social harmony, spiritual harmony, and national unity will be strong in such a society. On the contrary, if there is laxity or indifference in the educational system, this leads to a spiritual crisis in society and the erosion of moral values.

In modern times, the approach to the educational process is changing radically. Globalization, a sharp increase in the flow of information, technological progress, as well as changes in the socio-cultural environment require a revision of the content and methodology of education. Now the main goal of the educational process is to form a creative, independent thinker, capable of critical analysis, morally sound and socially responsible person.

Today, the reforms being implemented in the education system of Uzbekistan require not only the modernization of the educational process, but also a radical renewal of educational activities, its revision based on modern pedagogical concepts. In our country, at all stages of education, special attention is paid to the comprehensive development of the individual, the upbringing of the younger generation in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, humanity, hard work, responsibility and national pride. Because in the current era of globalization, the worldview, moral values, cultural level and social activity of young people directly depend on the quality of the educational process.

The modern educational process should be based on cooperation between teacher and student, serve to realize the inner potential of the individual, satisfy his intellectual, spiritual and aesthetic needs. In this way, we will have the opportunity to raise the younger generation as independent, patriotic, enlightened and responsible citizens.

Educational activity is a socio-pedagogical process aimed at the comprehensive development of a person, which is carried out by educational institutions, family and society. It includes not only the inculcation of moral norms, but also the formation of positive qualities in a person such as independent thinking, responsibility, patriotism, hard work, honesty.

To understand the essence of educational activity, it can be considered based on the following aspects:

1. Social essence.

Education, first of all, arises from the social order of society. Each society seeks to educate a person in accordance with the level of its economic, cultural, political and spiritual development. Therefore, the process of education is an integral part of the social system. It serves the stability and development of society by instilling the needs, values and ideals of society in the minds of the younger generation. With the help of education, social experience is passed on from generation to generation, and high qualities such as national ideals, spirituality, hard work, patriotism and humanity are formed. In this sense,



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education is a means of reproducing society itself, ensuring its socio-cultural development.

2. Pedagogical essence.

Education as a pedagogical process is based on interaction and cooperation between the teacher and the student. This process involves the formation of a personality, the development of spiritual and moral, aesthetic, intellectual and labor culture in it. From a pedagogical point of view, education is a purposeful, systematic and continuous activity aimed at the active development of the student's personality on the basis of social experience. The teacher acts in this process not only as a giver of knowledge, but also as a guide, motivator, and a person who reveals the student's personal potential. Therefore, the success of the pedagogical process largely depends on the teacher's educational skills, individual approach, and ability to use modern pedagogical technologies.

3. Personal essence.

is manifested as a force that sets in motion the internal mechanisms of personal development. It forms the skills of a person to understand himself, assess his capabilities, and responsibly approach his actions and decisions. In the process of education, a person acquires a culture of self-education, self-management, and self-improvement. This develops a person's social activity, independent thinking, and a responsible attitude to his life. In terms of personal essence, education is a process that enriches a person's spiritual world and stimulates constant internal movement towards self-awareness and self-improvement.

The main goal of educational activities is to form a spiritual, moral, aesthetic, social, intellectual, and labor culture in the student, to raise them as independent thinkers, socially active, and loyal to the Motherland.

From this point of view, the effectiveness of educational activities depends, first of all, on its goal-orientedness, systematicity, consistency and scientific basis. Modern pedagogical approaches emphasize the need to organize education as a person-oriented, integrative and reflexive process. This requires continuous development of the professional competence, pedagogical skills and moral culture of the educator (teacher).

associated with a deep understanding of the pedagogical principles underlying it and their consistent implementation. These principles are manifested as a methodological basis that determines the content, form and methods of the educational process.

First, the principle of person-centeredness requires that the uniqueness of the human personality, individual characteristics, interests and needs be taken into account in educational activities. Each student is distinguished by his inner world, intellectual and spiritual potential. Therefore, educational work should be aimed at realizing the abilities of the individual, developing his positive qualities. In this case, the teacher, as a subject of education, should support the student's personal experience, independent thinking and the need for self-expression.

is consistent, gradual and continuous in nature. Education is not a one-time event, but a continuous process that covers all stages of human life. It should complement each

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other at the stages of preschool education, general secondary education and higher education, ensuring the spiritual maturity of the individual.

Thirdly, the principle of activity and creativity is aimed at ensuring the active participation of the student in educational activities. In the process of education, the student should not be a passive listener, but should be formed as a creatively active subject who freely expresses his opinion, participates in decision-making. This serves to develop the student's independent thinking, initiative and social activity.

Fourth, the principle of relevance to life determines the practical direction of education. Educational work should be inextricably linked to real-life events, social phenomena, national values, and the needs of society. Such an approach forms in students the right attitude to life, a sense of responsibility, and a civic position.

Fifth, the principle of cooperation and teamwork expresses the social essence of the educational process. Educational activities are effective only when they are carried out not only within the framework of a teacher or educational institution, but also in cooperation with parents, the community, the public and other social institutions. This principle creates an atmosphere of collective responsibility and mutual assistance in the educational process, united towards a single goal.

In conclusion, upbringing and educational activities are one of the most important socio-pedagogical processes that ensure the development of society and the perfection of the human personality. It serves the comprehensive development of the individual, the formation of spiritual and moral, aesthetic, labor, civic and intellectual culture in him. The effectiveness of the educational process depends, first of all, on its goal-orientedness, systematicity, continuity and organization on the basis of modern pedagogical principles. In the conditions of globalization, improving the content and methodology of education on the basis of new approaches is becoming increasingly important. Therefore, increasing the professional competence of modern teachers and educators, their ability to use innovative approaches in educational activities is of decisive importance for the spiritual upliftment of society.

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