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**COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES TO EDUCATION - FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS***Siddikov Khasan Takhirovich**Independent Researcher Of Urgench State University, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Educational system, social activity, competence, education, perfection, reform, individual.

**Abstract:** In this article discusses the theoretical and practical features of the formation of general professional competences in students on the basis of collective approaches to education in the educational system.

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**INTRODUCTION****Understanding the types of education.**

Morality is, first of all, one of the forms of social consciousness, social order is a rule, and the rules of this order perform the task of regulating behavior. In particular, it includes concepts such as morality, justice, generosity, happiness, honesty, and truthfulness. It has an active influence on our daily activities and our consciousness, and on behalf of the society, it determines between good and evil, tyranny, justice and injustice, acceptable and unacceptable, prohibited and prohibited actions and behaviors in human relations. The main task of ethics is to form citizenship. "The most important thing," wrote V. A. Sukhomlinsky, is to educate citizenship, because it is the core of all educational work.

Each society sets certain requirements for its citizens. First of all, these are demands placed on the moral and educational qualities of a person and his behavior. People have different relationships with each other in the process of work and dealings. This relationship is regulated by laws and regulations that define the following requirements for society and every citizen. These obligations are determined according to educational requirements. In these requirements, the attitude of every adult to the society, to the people around him, to his family is defined, to engage in socially useful work, to take care of the state property, to take care of disabled members of his family and to support them materially. the obligation to send a child who has reached the specified age to school and the like is emphasized. The requirements set by the society serve as a regulation for evaluating the behavior of the individual. According to these requirements, certain actions and habits of a person's behavior are approved or condemned.

**The task of moral education**

Today, one of the goals of education is the moral education of students, the most humane, just and noble, based on loyalty, the positive side of morality is more and more fully manifested. Our morality includes universal, spiritual wealth, moral standards of people and relationships created by the masses of the people during centuries of struggle against exploitation, freedom and social equality, happiness and peace.

### **The rule of goal-oriented education**

The main goal of education is to form a spiritually developed, intellectually and morally mature person. Accordingly, the content, organizational forms and methods of educational activities aim to achieve this goal.

The main task of the higher education school is to create the most favorable conditions for the mental, moral, emotional and physical development of a person, for the all-round development of his abilities. It also aims to instill national pride and national morals in students.

Educational work is a continuous and goal-oriented process. Often, several goals and objectives are fulfilled at once, which often ensures the intellectual and moral growth of the student body. A goal and a goal are not the same thing. A good goal may be stated, but nothing is done to realize that goal. Therefore, it is necessary to try to realize a clearly defined goal.

The interests of the person's formation require getting used to each pedagogical activity with the general goals of education, and trying to implement it in a planned manner and at a strict pace. It is very important to convince young people of the power of the ideas of our society, to encourage them to make their contribution to building a new society, to directly participate in socially useful work.

The goal-directed rule of education helps to see the development prospects of the student body. If each educational event is carefully thought out in advance and subordinated to the realization of a certain goal, it will raise its ideological and political level, the chosen methods and tools will be suitable for the purpose, and their educational effect will be high. The rule of taking into account the individual characteristics of students in education.

Among the ideas, requirements, goals and tasks that make up the content of education, it is very important to choose only those that correspond to the age and individual characteristics of students. In other words, educators should find a method similar to the child's personality, create the necessary conditions for the formation of his personality. People's abilities and personal characteristics, individual character are determined in advance by family, environment, living conditions. A teacher should have the ability to understand children, each of them. It is a necessary condition for a teacher to know his students and to know what they know and what each individually and all together can know. Experienced teachers observe students, study them in every way, look for qualities that distinguish a student from others, and determine how he can benefit others. The content, form and methods of education differ in different classes depending on the age and level of children. For example, the main task of education is to form the skills of reading, drawing, and calculation in students, as well as instilling in their minds and hearts the simple laws and rules of emotions such as nature protection, good-evil, justice-injustice, honesty-immorality, beauty-ugliness, kindness-cruelty. is absorbed. For this, it is necessary to take them out into nature often and create opportunities for them to make observations themselves.

In higher courses, conditions are created to ensure the development and formation of a person, his desire, interest and ability to realize his social identity, and attention is paid to career guidance. The student body consists of some individuals. Therefore, each child should be given special pedagogical influence. For this, the pedagogue should know the family in which the child was brought up, the

influence of the environment in which he was brought up, the influence of his peers, friends and adults, his positive and negative habits, what interests and abilities he has, etc. It is impossible to have a planned and purposeful influence on the child without knowing the specific characteristics of each child. The pedagogue's adherence to this rule helps students to understand, to take seriously and value their feelings and concerns, and to cultivate positive human qualities. Students also understand themselves as human beings and treat teachers with respect. In the process of teacher education, children's creativity, intelligence, independence, knowledge and social activity should be given a wide opportunity. The implementation of this rule requires that the content and forms of children's activities be coordinated with their age, life experience and capabilities. In the process of educating human qualities in his students, the teacher should find a way to deal with each of them.

The rule of consistency, systematicity, harmony and continuity of educational effects in education.

A holistic systematic approach to education determines the degree of orientation of education to the final result of pedagogical action. Pedagogical goals and tasks, its content must be recognized by all participants of the educational process. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the educational process should be the work of the whole and continuous. All aspects of education should be coordinated. Consistency is very important in educational work. If the teacher first demands something from the children, and then forgets his demand, or acts against this demand, this situation has a very bad effect on education. The teacher is subtle; must be true to his word. For example, if you promise "I will check your diaries tomorrow", "I will see that your shoes are oiled", do not forget to fulfill them. If a pedagogue promises to organize an educational event for children, and soon forgets his promise, the students will not trust such a teacher. Every pedagogue should be consistent with his work.

Consistency, systematicity and unity of educational work.

Every educational work with young people is effective when it is carried out as an integral part of the whole educational work. Consistency and systematicity in educational work means that each educational work is carried out in a certain consistency based on the general educational plan of the school, as a logical continuation of the previous work, it develops, strengthens and raises the work done in the field of education to a higher level. Consistency is very important in educational work. If the teacher first demands something from the children, and then forgets about this demand or acts contrary to this demand, this situation has a very bad effect on education. If a teacher promises to organize an educational event for young people, and then forgets his promise, the students will not trust such a teacher. Every pedagogue should be consistent with his work. Children cannot be given too many requirements and rules at once. Continuity and systematicity should be observed in their upbringing and education. The rule of systematicity in education implies the cooperation and cooperation of all the links that implement education - family and school, children's and youth organization, community, neighborhood activists, extracurricular educational institutions.

One of the most important conditions for success is to observe consistency in the educational impact on students, to continue the treatment as before and to set the same requirements. Unfortunately, in practice, sometimes the family not only does not support the demands of the school, but also has the opposite effect on the student. Education is a long-term, complex process involving parents, teachers, the community, and others. Therefore, it is important to ensure consistency and continuity in their work, to determine the level of education of young people, methods and forms of education in a timely manner.

One of the important conditions that ensure systematization and consistency in the educational process is to observe harmony in the acquisition and strengthening of knowledge, skills and competencies in

the field of education. In all educational work, it is necessary to rely on the knowledge, skills, abilities and habits of children, as well as their life experiences.

No matter how many successes or missed opportunities each person has achieved in his life, it is primarily due to his character and upbringing. Therefore, the system of educational influence should cover not only young people, but all layers of the population.

The main goal of the national model of education and personnel training is the formation of an independent thinking person.

The expansion of the scope of social relations sets the task of preparing the growing generation for the process of relations with a very complex nature. A mature person psychologically, intellectually and physiologically can avoid life contradictions, in particular, falling under the influence of various destructive ideas, having an unhealthy marriage and committing illegal acts. Also, the intellectual potential of a person is the main factor that ensures the socio-economic development of society. In the current conditions of establishing a democratic and legal society in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the ability of the young generation to think independently and freely allows them to express their personal attitude to the events taking place.

The formation of a personal point of view in relation to the changes taking place in the social existence is one of the important aspects indicating the activity of the individual. moreover, a person with an independent opinion can freely express his capabilities and abilities. The main goal of the successfully implemented educational reforms is to bring up a mature person with a free, independent opinion and a qualified specialist. In this regard, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, recognized the following: "The main goal of the implemented reforms is to create every opportunity for every citizen to develop as a person, use his abilities and talents to improve his life and enrich his life.". The issue of forming a perfect person has been put on the agenda as an important social task in all times. In particular, in the Zoroastrian religion, it is emphasized that the basis of perfection consists of good thoughts, good words and good deeds (acts), and according to the ideas of Islamic teachings, the main criterion of maturity is knowledge.

In the works of Eastern thinkers, special importance is attached to the illumination of the image of a perfect human being. In particular, Abu Nasr Farabi emphasizes that the formation of a perfect person and the formation of a virtuous community (mature society) are two directions of education. According to Alloma, a virtuous society can be established with perfect human efforts. Therefore, he believes that the person who manages the country should be able to embody the highest human qualities. Abu Nasr Farabi, in his treatise "On the Mind", mentions twelve qualities that should be displayed in the image of a leader. In our opinion, these qualities should be reflected in every modern person, because they guarantee a moderate life and success in organizing certain professional activities.

The individual's decision in the community.

A person is a psychologically developed member of a certain society, distinguished from others by his personal characteristics and behavior, and his formation takes place in the process of social relations. On the basis of participation in this process, he learns the essence of moral and ethical as well as legal norms recognized by society. As a member of the society, he carries out labor activities that ensure its social and economic development. He also interacts with others to satisfy his personal needs and interests.

A person cannot exist without a social environment. An example of this is Mowgli in the work created by R. Kipling. Although he is a human child, he cannot adapt to people's life because he has not developed the skills and abilities to participate in the process of social relations.

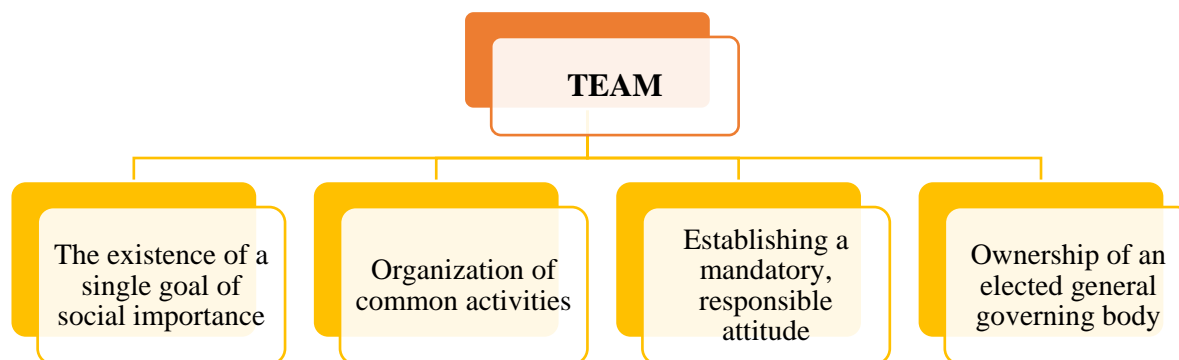
Each community exists in an integral relationship with other communities. Each member of a certain community participates together with his community in the process of organizing the social activities of the community. Understanding the aspirations of the team members, deeply feeling the essence of the goal set before the team, and being able to correctly assess its place and role in the formation of the personality shows the unity between the general and private (personal) goals, interests, needs and activities of the team members, and the way to the division of the team. does not put

Each community has a self-governing body and is considered an integral part of the general community. It also connects with the national community through unity of purpose and organizational features. Joint activity aimed at meeting the needs of social society is another important feature of the community. It is important that the socio-ideological direction of the team's activity is reflected in the content of the team's activity.

The method of establishing a single social system of a group of people, i.e., the method of organizing a team, was also considered important in determining the characteristics of a team.

A pedagogically purposefully organized team, in particular, among its members, mutual spiritual closeness, diligence, care for each other, mutual help, concern for the benefit of the team, organization of practical actions in this way, and a sense of responsibility are decided.

**So, the team has the following characteristics:**



Joint activity awakens a sense of responsibility for the work of the community, brings team members closer to each other, helps to create a sense of belonging to the team, and increases the need to interact with the team. Mutual emotional unity (feeling of liking each other) occurs among team members. These attitudes are often spontaneous and come in handy for teaching influence. The content of spiritual unity between team members is directly related to the nature of business activity formed among them.

In the process of setting requirements, it is necessary to establish control over students' compliance with them. Monitoring is carried out in various ways, such as keeping a behavior log, recording grades on the stand for class attendance, etc. it is necessary to regularly, consistently and truthfully monitor the fulfillment of the requirements. It is appropriate to inform the students about the results of the control.

Organization and cohesiveness of the team is closely related to education of the active (active) in it. Each teacher's action on forming a team begins with choosing the core of the team.

The formation of team activity is based on the content of the team's need for this or that activity.

In order to create a reliable, active team member, it is necessary for the teacher to monitor the activities of students, their participation in team work, their behavior, and to determine the ability of each student to organize social activities.

When forming a team member, it is necessary to take into account the reputation of students in the team. It would be appropriate if the active members of the team were chosen by the children themselves, of course, with the participation and guidance of the teacher. The teacher organizes educational activities based on consultation with the community activist.

It is desirable to assign a certain task to each member of the team activist, to ensure that they report on these tasks in a certain period. The teacher makes high demands on the activist. Self-management in the active leadership of the student team should not lead to the dominance of some team members over others.

Therefore, the teacher should monitor the activities of the activist in accordance with the purpose. Student self-management is the active participation of students in organizing and managing team work organized by teachers. Among the forms of self-management, a meeting of team members, a conference, and the activity of various commissions (for example, the training commission or the cleanliness commission) occupy an important place.

Traditions play an important role in the formation of the student community. Community traditions are stable habits supported by the members of the community, and their content clearly expresses the character of the relationship and the social opinion of the community.

Community traditions are conditionally divided into two:

- a) traditions of daily activities;
- b) holiday traditions.

Traditions of daily activities include educational activities (types of mutual assistance) and labor activities (planting, organizing khashars, etc.) of students.

Holiday traditions include activities organized to celebrate various events and dates of social significance (in particular, "Alphabet Day", "Independence Day", "Navroz Day", "Day of Remembrance and Appreciation", etc.).

Traditional holidays are held in various educational institutions. Its impact will be high only if students understand the essence of traditions and have a conscious attitude towards them.

In the emergence of traditions, the attitude of students towards it is of great importance. The school management and teachers should not ask the student body to organize too many extra events on certain dates.

When organizing and conducting events, the team of teachers or the teacher paying special attention to the issue of working together with the group of students in this process, teaching them to continue the traditions, gives pedagogically positive results.

The scientific research conducted on the problem of the team and its place and role in the formation of the individual ensures the creation of the following model regarding the development of the relationship between the individual and the team:



A pattern of development of relations between the individual and the team.

The student community is a group of students united on the basis of a common goal and joint activities of social and useful importance. The group of students (as well as the group of students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges) is led by an officially elected (appointed) student and teachers. Among them are the group leader, group activists (in particular, the group leader (headmaster), the chairman of the group department of the "Kamolot" organization, the chairman of the cleanliness commission, the editor of the wall newspaper, etc.).

In children's groups, the presence of informal leaders along with official leaders is noticeable. Usually, formal leaders are made up of students who study with excellent grades and actively participate in team work, while informal leaders, although they do not display such qualities, can follow their peers based on some of their qualities. Such students are distinguished from others by their physical strength, determination, fearlessness, self-confidence. The spiritual and moral image of informal leaders has a serious impact on other students. Therefore, it is necessary for the head of the class and the pedagogical team of the school to directly and indirectly monitor the activities of such leaders.

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