

Improving the Deontological Competence of Primary Teachers on The Basis of Educational Technologies

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Abstract: Today, the main attention in society is paid to education and upbringing. Therefore, the teaching profession has become not only an honorable but also a responsible profession. This article provides information on the importance of educational technologies in improving deontological competence and pedagogical skills, as well as the need for a modern pedagogue, especially a primary school teacher, to be a comprehensively excellent educator and to be able to effectively use educational technologies.

Keywords: Education, upbringing, primary education, competence, deontology, pedagogical ability, pedagogical skills, educational technologies, knowledge, skills, qualifications, development.

Introduction: Today's era requires the growing young generation to be a possessor of strong knowledge and high spirituality. For this, it is necessary to pay great attention and responsibility to the educational process of the younger generation. because. As our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev said, - "It is necessary to create a modern and rational system in the field of education, to update teaching methods, educational standards, textbooks and study guides. It is important to use advanced foreign experiences in providing education, and to rely on national traditions and values in upbringing." It is not difficult for everyone to understand that.

As in all areas, fundamental reforms are being carried out in education. The radical renewal of school education, especially primary education, served as the first step towards the modernization of education. The development of separate state requirements for primary education, the improvement of curricula and programs based on foreign experience require a primary education teacher to be highly skilled. Therefore, a primary education teacher, as an educator, must be an absolutely excellent pedagogue in all respects.

Trust in such people in society will also be different. In his speech on the Day of Teachers and Mentors on October 1, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirzoyoyev gave a high assessment,

saying, "I believe in teachers, teachers are our trainers, selfless and passionate people." Since teaching is one of such professions, the ethics of a teacher should differ from those of other professions. This follows from the moral character and specific features of pedagogical activity. In works on professional ethics, professional ethics consists of a set of moral norms, concepts, and ideals characteristic of certain professions in a given society. The diversity in the level of development of the moral consciousness of different professions is based on a market economy.

METHODOLOGY

Today, along with all professions, the teaching profession is also improving its requirements and standards. The concept of deontology is widely used in professional ethics and provides a theoretical understanding of the norms of etiquette and behavior of the profession within each profession. In particular, there are norms of duty, etiquette, and morality in the medical, legal, judicial, pedagogical, construction, and state administration systems. We all know that there is a professional duty (Hippocratic) oath for treating doctors. Based on his oath, every treating doctor, even at the cost of his life, tries to treat the patient. Pedagogical deontology expresses the fidelity of a teacher in his professional role in various situations.

In order to achieve the effectiveness of education in primary education, to improve the upbringing of

children, it is very important to have the following knowledge, skills and qualifications in the process of educating the spiritual and moral qualities of students and young people based on innovative pedagogical educational technologies.

- know the principles of storing, processing, distributing and displaying information;
- know the technical means that can be used in the educational process and their descriptions;
- use the Internet in the educational process and scientific research;
- know the methodology of using computer technology in the educational process;
- know how to create multimedia documents and projects;
- describe the types of information services received through computer networks;
- understand the basic principles of e-mail;
- use educational technologies in organizing the educational process;
- know the purpose, content and tasks of introducing educational technologies in organizing the educational process;
- knowledge of the didactic principles of organizing the educational process;
- ability to organize extracurricular activities using educational technologies and create their content;
- generalization of advanced pedagogical experiences and their use in the educational process;
- ability to have the skills of self-improvement, development, and control;
- ability to effectively use innovative educational technologies in the educational process.

It has a whole system that is constantly changing and supplemented based on the demands of society in educating the spiritual and moral qualities of students based on innovative educational technologies. Its following interconnected components are important directions in the teacher's educational activities and are constantly enriched in content:

The skill of a primary school teacher as an educator is the art of targeting students for a specific purpose. Students experience happy moments, big and small disappointments together every day. They can quickly distinguish between good and bad, or human, attitudes of the educator towards them and immediately respond to this with their own "answers". Possession of social and psychological knowledge and skills forms the ability and sensitivity of the educator-teacher. He can organize a team of students, find a way to the

hearts of students. Because the team of students is a highly organized association formed on the basis of a common goal, and is considered the most important among social relations as a leading factor in the formation of personality.

To skillfully guide the relationships between children, the educator must also be aware of the internal and inter-team conflicts of the team. The resolution of these conflicts depends on the personality of the educator and his close relationship with the students. A truly skilled educator-teacher uses the power of the student team and the relationships between students to resolve these conflicts. Each student has his own social and psychological world. Knowing and studying it requires the teacher to approach it from a psychological point of view.

RESULTS

When improving the deontological competence of a primary school student, the teacher must pay attention to the following factors:

- setting individual pedagogical tasks for each student;
- creating an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and mutual assistance in the team;
- taking advantage of the educational influence of the family;
- organizing activities that strengthen students' relationships and develop their creative activity;
- treating students equally and fairly.

If there is no leading idea behind educational tools, methods and techniques, the technological system and the system of socio-psychological relations will not produce targeted educational results. Every action of the teacher serves to form the spiritual culture of students. The activity of the educator should be carried out on the basis of vital norms and values, only then will the student's activity in the educational process be ensured. For students whose worldview has not yet been fully formed, it should not be forgotten that the teacher's life experiences and personal examples also have a spiritual educational impact. Therefore, in forming the motives of the teacher's attention to the team, the aesthetic upbringing of the educator is of primary importance. It is a means of determining a high level of spiritual and moral upbringing, and each student, class, school team strives to gradually instill its requirements in the student's consciousness.

The teacher can use the following methods of self-education of students in the educational process:

- self-analysis and control;
- self-assessment (based on imitation of peers);
- explanation (the student's spiritual and moral

qualities are explained);

- discussion (verbal influence on students on political, cultural, aesthetic, legal topics);

Without the free will of the students, it is impossible to determine the essence of educational ideas. In the "National Program for Personnel Training" and a number of documents aimed at further improving education and upbringing, primary attention is paid to the formation of the freedom of the individual, the ability to think independently. After all, in a society where freedom is ensured, thought develops, and the development of thought is the key to the strength of society. Thanks to freedom, the student's will is formed, he voluntarily chooses one of several options, and in the education system these opportunities are created for students, their rights to freedom are ensured.

Based on the program, a separate educational work plan is prepared in the following areas:

1. Careful study of the life directions of the student's world.
2. Study of the causes of deviations in character and behavior.
3. Selection of life manifestations that affect the positive direction, change.
4. Search for communication in the "psychological territory" of the teenager.
5. Establish constant control over various changes in the behavior of students.

As is known, taking into account the results of upbringing is a pedagogical dimension that reflects changes in the behavior of students, their attitude to study and work. The issue of determining the effectiveness of educational activities is a complex issue. The results of upbringing can never be determined by the number of events held and the number of students who participated. The effectiveness of educational work is assessed by the level of upbringing of students.

CONCLUSION

At the same time, as an educator-teacher, a primary school teacher should deeply feel the interests and needs of students, choose a topic taking into account the situation, involve students in its preparation and implementation on a large scale, pay attention to ensuring high efficiency, take into account the wishes of each student, and, without sharply rejecting, think again, and hope that more interesting and simpler ways can be found. The educator should be creative, involve students in creative activities, and instill in each student respect for himself and others.

The role of the educational process in the development of society is incomparable. Educating a person should encourage him to learn, work, and gradually turn this behavior into a skill. It cultivates a person's ability to observe and develops the mind to observe. The mind protects the mind. And the mind becomes a material and spiritual resource. In this way, a person gradually improves and achieves perfection. However, this requires long-term responsibility, honorable work, and strong will from the educator and the educated. For this, it is necessary to take into account the age characteristics of children. The environment in the family, the environment, society, and the attitude towards children play an important role in the formation of their spiritual and human qualities. A child who sees the relationship between our parents and those around them, is shaped accordingly.

Education is the process of transferring to others the positive skills and intellectual potential of each person, acquired in the process of living in life.

A new approach to educational work is reflected in government decisions, reforms in the public education system, and the research of scientists and creative teachers based on the spirituality of independence.

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