

Pedagogical and Psychological Features of Religious Knowledge

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Abstract – *This article discusses the role of religious knowledge in the education of young people, the impact of religion on their morale, the role of religion in controlling the social behavior of people, the organization of people, the restoration of balance in society and the protection of the social environment.*

Keywords – *Theology, Religion, Education, Upbringing, Pedagogy, Psychology, Terrorism, Extremism, Missionary, Proselytism, Ignorance, Enlightenment, Regulator, Integrator, Compensator, Legitimacy.*

I. INTRODUCTION

According to the historical truth, a society develops only when the issue of education is set in the right direction. While the educational process determines the development of each period, it is unique in terms of mechanisms, space and time. Today's global development of the XXI century, the institute of the family, which is the primary place of the educational stages of the reforms, imposes a number of pedagogical responsibilities. Although socialization is formed in family, its stability is carried out directly in the pedagogical process in the organic cooperation of micro and meso environments. However, education is a very complex process that requires continuity and inherence. Like a person cannot develop outside of society, a certain environment in society may also not always have a positive effect on a person's upbringing, but may have the opposite effect. Because we live in a time of sharp and ruthless ideological struggles in society. That is why the President of our state Sh. M. Mirziyoyev paying special attention to the issue of educating young people in a healthy and mature way, emphasizes: "... We consider it our primary task to

improve the functioning of all links of the education system according to modern requirements" [1].

This, of course, imposes the number of responsibilities on professionals working in the field of education. Because, in spite of all the difficulties in the process of education and upbringing, a teacher and educator with knowledge and experience nurtures a mature person, correctly forming the "I". A person has his own "I" in the process of education and upbringing, and sometimes, thanks to these "I", there appears a secret or open struggle between the educator and the pupil. Sometimes the "educator teaches and educates by breaking the personal self of the pupil, in order to subjugate to himself. In such cases, the educator harms the "I" and educates the person who is mute to others, not the person who has his own thoughts and worldview"[2].

In the reality of the XXI century, globalization as a pedagogical problem calls everyone to awareness. Therefore, in the context of globalization, the importance of religious education is growing. Because today we live in a time when the spiritual threats negatively affect the minds of our young growing people that is "social culture", such as

extremism, terrorism, missionary work, proselytism are trying to trap the youth who are future of our country.

For this reason, President Mirziyoyev says: "On the basis of the glorious idea of 'enlightenment against ignorance', it is necessary to highlight the true human nature of religion, that virtues such as goodness, peace and humanity are the expression of our eternal values, and to intensify scientific and enlightenment activities in this field." [3]

These ideas are integrated into the system of higher education through a number of social sciences, including religion, and in this process, the knowledge of religion acquires pedagogical and psychological significance. Analyzing the pedagogical and psychological factors of the development of religious knowledge in students, we focused on the study of psychological factors in relation to the intellectual, emotional and motivational spheres of the student's harmonious understanding of religion and secularism. There carried out a monitoring of age, gender, inclination, emotion, will, psyche (by regions), theological and scientific knowledge base (by courses) and levels of motivation (pedagogical skills, coaching, spiritual and educational activities) based on axiological levels of interest (by family traditions) in the development of students' knowledge, skills and abilities in the pedagogical process. In the process of identifying the psychological features of the development of religious knowledge the opportunities for strict adherence to pedagogical factors such as national education, educational paradigms, information consumption culture, deontological training, including analysis of sources in the process of working in cyberspace in national education (effective use of hadiths), basing on primary sources in the consumption of content, the correct delivery of information (competence) were determined. For example, through increasing religious knowledge (prevention) there is creating an immunity against one of the most common dangers today the problem of suicide among young people who have lost the meaning of life. If to deliver the idea through sources that suicide is the greatest sin in the religion, and it is inevitable that if a person hangs or kills himself, he will be punished repeatedly and continuously until the Day of Judgment, to the minds of student youth, the opportunity to limit the threat significantly increases. "It is important to study in students the system of integrated values from the point of view of pedagogical axiology, based on the perception of information, imaginative perception, the formation of interests and needs for what is being studied, the development of axiological thinking and worldview" [4].

Zoroastrianism, washing and praying five times a day in Islam leads a person to be clean and tidy, to form a healthy lifestyle in general, to develop hygienic knowledge. Moreover, in any religion, adultery is a great sin for both men and women. A person who understands the true nature of religion will never commit adultery.

This serves to maintain the purity of the offspring and the spiritual upliftment of society. From this we can see that any religion can be a basis for our conclusion that it plays an important role in the process of education and upbringing. Our nation, which has a long history, has been formed and changed under the influence of many factors for thousands of years. One of the factors influencing his psyche in this process is religion. Religion is part of a vast spiritual culture that affects humanity. Through religion, certain psychological processes take place in human life. Religion also has an impact on people's lifestyles and the problems they face in life.

Religion is a process related to the human psyche, which exerts its influence on man in every sphere of social life and performs the following functions:

First, any religion plays the role of nourishing, complementary, and propitiatory (compensatory) in human life. That is, when a person faces difficulties throughout his life, even in happy days, he turns to the Creator and asks to ease his difficulty or gives thanks. And in this process religion fills, comforts and nourishes the void in the human heart. In general, it fulfills the aspects of overcoming mental shocks, comforting, receiving spiritual nourishment. This motivates the individual, including students, to act with confidence in the future.

Second, any religion also has the function of regulation in society. That is, religion participates in the management and regulation of man and the situation in society through its religious and moral values, customs and traditions. On the basis of a certain relationship, the human psyche, emotional experiences are also governed. By this, a person abstains from certain things by following moral norms, avoids bad deeds as much as possible, and strives to do good deeds. Once people are regulated, society is also regulated. Because the sum of people makes up the society.

Third, communicative function also serves as a link and provides communication between society and the individual. It arises in both religious and non-religious activities and relationships, and includes the processes of information exchange, interaction, and human perception.

Fourth, it performs the function of unification. That is, any religion unites its believers around itself, but in the process of disintegration, it leads them to separate from each other. While integration maintains stability and resilience, disintegration leads to its weakening. An integration function is performed when there is a single religious belief. If incompatible ideas, conflicting denominations, appear in the religious consciousness of individuals, the function of religion becomes disintegrating.

Fifth, it also performs the function of legitimizing, that is, to legitimize or delegate moral norms in people's lives as an obligation.

The functions of religion listed above are a process related to the human psyche, which is directly reflected in human behavior, practical activity. And this is important for the sustainable development of society.

Austrian psychologist, neuropathologist, psychiatrist Sigmund Freud, who formed a unique school of religious psychology, said: "God maintains his threefold mission: eliminates the horror of nature, reconciles with the horrible fate of death, rewards for the hardships and losses of man in the cultural gang." [5]. According to him, believing in religion is an illusion, the realization of the ancient, powerful desires of mankind [6]. By, the scholar argues that religion arose out of necessity.

Analyzing the views of a foreign scholar, we witness the note that religious belief is a spiritual divine power that overcomes difficulties and losses by performing the functions of compensating, motivating (comforting, motivating, vital), complementary in the mental characteristics of the individual, the feelings of the individual, emotional experiences in man, harmony with nature, blows of fate and domestic demands .

According to P.S. Ergashev, by acquiring religious knowledge, a person becomes aware of religious interpretation, can bring up his children spiritually and morally, understands the requirements of the Creator to man, finds comfort in the hardships of life, understands the similarities and differences of different religious teachings, is ready for the questions and answers of the hereafter, avoids influencing by destructive religious ideas, knows situations that strengthen and weaken his faith, feels educated and confident in the group of believers, conducts his life according to the rules of Sharia [7].

In conclusion, it should be noted that, in general, religion helps to control the social behavior of people, including students, organizes people, restores the balance of members

of society, strengthens the social environment, and serves as a basis for communication and interaction between people.

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