

Effective Pedagogical Technologies for the Development of Student Spiritual Culture

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Abstract – The article analyzes the spiritual culture and moral qualities of students as one of the urgent pedagogical tasks of modernity. To improve the efficiency of the process, modern technologies and guidelines have been put forward.

Keywords – Spiritual Culture, Ethical Education, Questioning, Self-Esteem, Technological Approach, Reflection.

The formation of a harmoniously developed person with high spiritual and moral qualities, a comprehensively mature specialist is becoming more and more important as one of the priorities of the policy of our state. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-4947 dated February 2, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", August 14, 2018 "On educating young people in spiritual, moral and physical development on measures to raise the education system to a qualitatively new level" Resolution No. DP-3907 and Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 17, 2018 No. 736 "On increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in the education system", as well as under the leadership of the President March 19, 2019 "On increasing the interest in culture, art, sports, information technology, reading in the effective organization of work with young people the directions of development put forward in the video conference "On the implementation of 5 important initiatives" set important requirements for raising the spiritual potential, knowledge and moral qualities of

today's young generation, which show effective solutions to the problem, and systematically identify relevant tasks. In this regard, the development and implementation of modern effective technologies for the formation of students in higher education institutions through the improvement of their spiritual culture, moral qualities, the formation of them as competent, mature, qualified, responsible, patriotic, demanding and passionate professionals.

The development of a person with a high spiritual culture and moral maturity is a multi-stage, complex process, and a technological approach to this process increases efficiency. The technological approach to the formation of spiritual culture requires its expediency and rational organization.

The basis of the educational process aimed at solving this task is the expected results and methods of achieving it, planning that requires modeling of methods of achievement, implementation of developed plans and models, educational activities of the teacher related to managing the activities and behavior of people.

The formation of a spiritual culture is complex and the technology of this process does not always allow to achieve the expected results:

The formation of spiritual culture has a holistic character, the pedagogical influence takes the form of small steps or the gradual formation of individual qualities. The educational effect is realized as a whole, not in a step-by-step parallel; Bringing a person into this process is a complex task and requires the educator to carry out the technological process from beginning to end. Based on general technology, individual skills are required. Based on this basis, Sh. Ergasheva considers the process of formation of the spiritual culture of the person as a sequence of the following stages:

The value-oriented stage involves the identification and updating of existing personal experience as the initial basis of its spiritual and moral formation, the formation of the student as a person helps to determine the content and direction of further activities;

Cognitive-intellectual stage, the entry of the future specialist into the world of life-practical, scientific and professional knowledge, values, relationships; characterized by the reflectivity of the mind, which allows to understand and evaluate their thoughts, ideas, actions, as well as the need to organize their own subjective experience on the basis of scientific knowledge and perception of the world;

The activity-behavioral stage is related to the reproductive, exploratory, and creative forms of student behavior. At this stage it happens that the internal position is transferred to the external plan of action, the axiological consciousness is manifested in a specific activity - in behavior, in actions. The student needs to expand the scope of their knowledge, their moral development. This stage of student moral formation continues throughout his life, first in the process of college and university education, and then outside of them - in the profession, in life [4, 41].

The educational technology presented by I. Kharlamov has the following specific indicators: identification of contradictions of spiritual and moral development, shortcomings in the development of spiritual and moral qualities; definition of tasks to eliminate shortcomings; Involvement of students in cognitive activities aimed at understanding the essence of the formed quality; influence on the development of the role and behavioral components; practice correct behavior, its strengthening [3, 57].

V. S. Selivanov's educational technology consists of the following stages: arousal of a positive emotional response to a certain form of behavior; formation of a rational behavior; to form and strengthen the notion of a socially acceptable form of behavior; exercises to cultivate rational behavioral habits; mastering the concept [1].

The educational technology proposed by Sh.T.Khalilova includes the following three stages in the study of world languages:

Motivational: self-education; self-formation; self-expression in professional activity; motives that motivate them to action; target installations.

Meaningful: knowledge of the essence of the moral culture of the individual; concepts of the structure of moral culture; knowledge of folk traditions, customs, ethnometrics.

Procedural: skills and abilities to communicate with people; the ability to control their behavior on the basis of ethical norms; skills and competencies to follow the rules of etiquette and ethnoethics [2, 151].

Observations show that there is a great need to disassemble the whole system of these technologies, to correctly define the exact type of pedagogical form and methods. It is necessary to show by what pedagogical means the spiritual and moral ideals are transferred to the beliefs, behavior and qualities of the pupil. The step-by-step implementation of a technology algorithm requires recreating the process, for example, despite the undisputed importance of the emotional relationship, it is necessary to carry out the "present" (demonstrate, explain the value) phase beforehand.

In view of these aspects, *the five aspects of the development of spiritual culture in students are: acquaintance, cognition; evaluation, reflection, selection; interiorization; re-creation, updating of qualities in activity;* we recommend **block-module technology**, which includes reinforcement and correction steps (Table 1).

Table 1. Local-modular technology of development of spiritual culture in students of pedagogical higher educational institution

Stages	Meanings	Form, method and means
Dating is about knowing	Presenting and demonstrating the qualities of spiritual culture, explanation	Individual, group, public, discussions, debates, trainings, problem-based conversation, free writing, five-minute essay, brainstorming
Evaluation, reflection, selection	Interacting with the qualities presented - attitude, evaluation; to include or deny one's own experience, one's own system of qualities	Individual, group, public, brainstorming, thought scale, self-assessment, artwork, multimedia
Interiorization	Identify the importance of spiritual culture for future educators. Accepting the qualities of spiritual culture as a habit for behavior	Situations of individuality, self-analysis, self-assessment, self-control, role and evaluation in ethics
Demonstrate virtue in action	Positive attitude to spiritual culture, inclusion of behavior in real life conditions of activity and communication.	Individual, group, public, hashars, excursions, marathons, contests, festivals, competitions, incentives, project, game situation, social project
Consolidation and correction	Strengthening and correcting the spiritual culture in the activity with the help of repetitive situations (exercises)	Individual, exercise, demonstration, observation experience, pedagogical situations, reproductive figurative conversation, test (reflexive, comprehensible), methodology of incomplete sentences

It is important to use the systematized forms and methods of educational and diagnostic work used at these stages in the form of questionnaires, interactive methods, trainings, case technologies.

Extracurricular activities also serve to improve the spiritual culture of students. Spiritual development through self-assessment plays a key role in students' cognitive activity. It has the following requirements:

- ✓ Self-critical attitude, demanding, objective, objective self-assessment;
- ✓ Have a clear idea of the specific, general goals and objectives of the planned training (event);
- ✓ Realize their potential and abilities as much as possible;

- ✓ Demonstration of spiritual and moral, positive qualities;
- ✓ Determine the nature of their relationship with the participants of the event;
- ✓ To study the personal participation of each student in the activities, analysis and evaluation;
- ✓ Come to a decision on the usefulness of the event;
- ✓ Give recommendations for further improvement of these measures

These kinds of spiritually oriented activities in the future will affect the spiritual development of students' personality, their proportion to real opportunities, the same kind of behavior, attitudes, objective appreciation of relationships. Self-assessment has a positive effect on cognitive activity, self-control, self-monitoring, self-management, self-

management, and finally, self-awareness. It has a special place in the system of interpersonal relationships.

These norms of self-assessment enhance the spiritual world of the student while stimulating pedagogical activity on the spiritual development of students. Students feel the need for conscious spiritual activity aimed at fully expressing themselves as individuals. This need stems not only from the need for self-assessment of existing professional and personal qualities, but also from internal capabilities. A deeper understanding of this need is also explained by socio-personal requirements. Thus, the student realizes the need to raise the level of self-spiritual development in a comprehensive and complete, high level in extracurricular activities.

The development of the spiritual culture of students is directly related to their involvement in spiritual activities, the effective organization of this process. The effectiveness of spiritual activity in pedagogical higher education institutions is largely determined by the social activity of students and its level. Social activism is the student's personal aspirations, life goals, and efforts to make the most of their opportunities to achieve the level of maturity they need to achieve in the future. In this process, students develop such qualities as initiative, organizational skills and purposefulness. In this case, it is advisable to use methods and techniques such as games, open dialogue of students of different levels, discussion of demonstrations and short films.

Given the rapid development of information technology, regular work of students with the media, as well as the great impact of visual and visual images on the human heart, extracurricular activities give students good results in the organization of demonstrations and films, as well as practical activities.

Usually, there are a lot of shows on TV that condemn spiritual vices. However, discussing them with students in an out-of-classroom process is not always possible in the higher education system. Professors and teachers are satisfied with conducting conversations and lectures with students on spirituality. In many cases, students do not feel the need to participate in such simple conversations. That is why it is necessary to pay special attention to the demonstration and discussion of similar shows in preparation of students for spiritual activity.

Special attention is paid to pedagogical diagnostics and correction in the development of spiritual culture in students. In the fourth phase of the technology, special attention is paid to aspects such as the study and analysis of

individual activities of students, the diagnosis and regular correction of the manifestation of intellectual qualities during their qualifying practice. At this stage, it is important to organize the work of students on case studies with different "images".

From the generalization of the above points it is clear that the development of students' spiritual culture should be carried out in a step-by-step project manner on the basis of advanced innovative technologies, interactive methods. Such a systematic approach to the organization of the process of development of spiritual culture in students allows to fully address the set goals and objectives. This, in turn, serves to ensure that future professionals grow spiritually mature, highly intellectual, thoughtful and mature, thereby contributing to the development of the country and society.

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