



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijp>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

MODERN FORMS OF DEVELOPING STUDENTS' SPIRITUALITY IN THE COURSE OF TRAINING OUTSIDE THE AUDITORIUM

Submission Date: November 01, 2023, **Accepted Date:** November 05, 2023,

Published Date: November 09, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijp/Volume03Issue11-08>

Karshiyev Jakhongir Abdirayimovich
Finland Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article reflects modern forms and methods of developing students' spirituality in the process of training outside the auditorium, their interaction with its content, the purpose and laws of professional pedagogical activity.

KEYWORDS

Education, education, spirituality, morality, manners, event, method, spiritual education, aesthetic education.

INTRODUCTION

The content of education is realized not only through its form, but also through methods. Organizational forms of spiritual education are implemented through methods and methods, they often change depending on the task, and one of them is separated from the other, to a certain extent, conditionally.

The success of the reforms implemented in our country is determined by the level of moral maturity and national spirit of the people. From this point of view, the development of our country in the 21st century, its power and potential depend to a large extent on the high and pure spirituality of the people, intellectual

literacy, knowledge, creativity, initiative and patriotism of our intellectuals and youth. The idea of sustainable development of the country in close connection with the youth, who are the future of our country, is based on raising an educated and intelligent generation.

In the work of the first President of Uzbekistan, I.Karimov, "High spirituality - invincible power", attention was paid to the issues of spirituality, youth education, awareness of national identity, and national spirituality, while in the works of the current President Sh.Mirziyoyev Five important initiatives have been put

forward to educate young people as spiritually mature people.

In President Sh. Mirziyoyev's work "From national revival to national rise", education of young people as spiritually mature people, becoming the owner of true enlightenment and high culture becomes a continuous vital need, knowledge to increase the level of youth, knowledge, emphasizes the need for high spirituality and the need to involve young people more in education [18].

Reforms in the field of education today are no less relevant than reforms in other fields in their relevance and practical importance. Because it is the demand of the times to continue the reforms in this field on a larger scale. In particular, in the action strategy and 5 important initiatives put forward by the head of our state, the effectiveness of measures such as raising the morale of young people, involving them more widely in the education system, directing them to reading, improving the intellectual potential, self-thinking and worldview of young people. Issues such as raising, strengthening ideological immunity, raising a mature generation living with a sense of patriotism, love and loyalty to the people occupy an important place [145,768].

We should raise our children ourselves, not leave them in the hands of others. For this, we need to talk more with our youth, listen to their hearts, understand their pain, and give practical help to solve their problems. In carrying out these tasks, we rely on our centuries-old national traditions and the rich heritage of our ancestors. We mobilize all our strength and capabilities so that our children, especially girls, acquire modern knowledge and skills, foreign languages, become

healthy and well-rounded in all aspects, and find a worthy place in life" [12].

It is clear from this opinion that it is impossible to decide on the values, ideals and principles that are characteristic of today's youth without forming a highly moral people, i.e., a mature generation, in the implementation of the youth policy. It is clear that meaningful words are not spoken in vain [52,32].

Forms and methods of spiritual education of students interact with its content, reflect the goals and laws of professional pedagogical activity and are closely related to the methods and means of education carried out in higher educational institutions. The content of education is realized not only through its form, but also through methods. Organizational forms of spiritual education are implemented through methods and methods, they often change depending on the task, and one of them is separated from the other, to a certain extent, conditionally.

Spiritual education usually depends on the goals and tasks of education, its character and continuation. It is also possible to combine all forms of education into the following three groups:

- 1) forms of oral presentation: lectures, documents, discussions, spiritual hours, conferences, meetings, etc.;
- 2) practical works: socially useful works, production, pedagogical practice, artistic hobby and scientific circles, sports sections, excursions, etc.;
- 3) guided works: museums, spiritual rooms, exhibitions and stents, halls of fame, etc. These forms of educational work are interdependent and complement each other.

Spiritual education requires all types of educational work to be highly effective, and for this it is necessary to follow the following pedagogical requirements: the form of spiritual education should correspond to the purpose and content of a universal person. Audit in the development of spiritual education of students in higher education

In the higher education institution, in addition to the main classroom, classes are carried out in the following areas of activity:

1. In the direction of spiritual and moral education:

- conversations, meetings, spiritual and moral educational games;
- excursions, targeted trips (to the district, region, center of the Republic);

2. Aesthetic education in the direction of:

- themed evenings (painting, music, poetry);
- organization of exhibitions (joint activities of children and parents);
- organization of art book exhibition;
- conducting reading contests;

3. Leading forms of activity:

- cultural trips to theaters, museums, libraries, exhibitions;
- concerts, stage shows, vacations on various topics;
- art exhibitions, art festivals.

4. Leading forms of educational activity:

- quizzes, educational games and discussions;
- student scientific projects
- non-higher educational activities related to cognitive direction (Olympics, intellectual marathons);
- science weeks, vacations, knowledge classes, contests

5. Forms of project activity:

- project development.
- fitness and health

6. Leading forms of activity in the field of sports:

- higher education institution and physical education events;
- sports competitions of higher education, health days.
- making corners for safety, briefing with children, thematic conversations, meetings with medical staff.
- sports competitions, quizzes, projects
- attracting and promoting students to sports sections.
- organization of holidays, organization of walking tours.

7. In the direction of socially beneficial activities:

- carrying out activities on the project of beautification of the territory of the higher educational institution;
- landscaping works of the higher educational institution;
- organization of duty in auditorium rooms;

- career interviews, meetings with representatives of various professions;
- handicraft and art exhibitions;
- introduction of effective forms of organization of rest, rehabilitation and work activities of students;
- strengthening the health of students;
- development of creative activity of each student;
- strengthening of cooperation between the family, the neighborhood and the mass of higher education.

In addition to the auditorium, spiritual activities are conducted in cooperation with representatives of the Youth Union, the community council, and the parents' team.

Due to the fact that spiritual activities outside the auditorium are an important tool for developing students' spirituality and providing them with knowledge, faculty deans, heads of departments, tutors, as well as the teaching team pay great attention to the wide implementation of these activities. The support of the "Youth Union" organization, the parents' team and the leaders of higher education should be used in every way. The scope, main directions, and content of spiritual education conducted outside the auditorium should correspond to the level of mental development of students at each age level. Educational work outside the auditorium requires the pedagogue to use all his abilities and to constantly search. Because the future generation should be educated, independent thinking, real citizens who will fight for the development of our country. Developing the spirituality of students is a socio-pedagogical order of the state, which is

implemented by developing modern requirements for the education and training of future pedagogues.

We recommend the following criteria for determining the level of spiritual development of students in the process of organizing spiritual events outside the auditorium:

1. The need for professional and personal understanding of spiritual development in accordance with the state education policy.
2. To know the categories and concepts of spirituality and to understand the requirements for developing the spirituality of students.
3. To acquire historical knowledge about the artistic heritage of the Uzbek people.
4. Studying the works included in the series of "Spiritual values" of the Uzbek people:
 - acceptance with aesthetic feeling;
 - learning at the intellectual-creative, artistic-analytical level;
 - give a critical assessment of the work, express a reaction:
5. Formation of skills to apply in the future pedagogical practice while summarizing the acquired knowledge, motives, concepts, impressions, spiritual beliefs.
6. Developing the need for spiritual self-improvement:
 - a) in the field of artistic heritage of our ancestors
 - b) in the field of artistic culture of the Uzbek people
 - c) in the field of artistic heritage of other nations

g) in the personal and professional sphere

7. To acquire historical knowledge about the artistic heritage of the Uzbek people, which inspires national pride and pride, and to be able to distinguish among them the educational potentials of high spiritual content.

Summary. Based on the above, the socio-pedagogical possibilities of further improvement based on the high artistic heritage of our nation in the process of organizing extra-auditory trainings are considered important in the development of students' spirituality.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev Sh. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis. - T.: "Uzbekistan", 2020.
2. G'affarova G., Kunduzaliyeva C. The role of spirituality in improving the modern education system. // ASADEMIS RESEARCH IN EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 5 | 2021 ISSN: 2181-1385 Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF) 2021: 5.723. 768 p.
3. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 24th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - People's word, December 8, 2016.
4. Ismailov T.I. Social activity of unorganized youth in Uzbekistan. // T.: "LESSON PRESS", 2021.- 137 p.

OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES