Content and Effective Results of the Development of Religious Knowledge in Students of Higher Educational Institutions

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Abstract: This article describes the need, importance, content, methods and tools, as well as the results of the development of religious knowledge in students of higher education institutions in the context of globalization.

Keywords: Religion, Knowledge, Education, Skill, Qualification, Globalization, Enlightenment, Culture, Competence, Ethics, Youth, Tolerance, Method, Model, Experiment, Efficiency.

1. Introduction

In the process of globalization and politicization of religion in the world, the principles of increasing the effectiveness of activities in the field of religious education and the development of knowledge of religion in the training of qualified personnel have been applied to the educational process. On December 12, 2018, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted an important document - the resolution "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance" [1]. According to the resolution, systematic work is underway to ensure peace and security in the world through the development of education, science and culture, the implementation of major projects in the modern education system to deepen the knowledge, skills and abilities of future professionals in religion through innovative pedagogical technologies.

Scientific research aimed at improving the historical, social, philosophical, psychological aspects of the development of knowledge of religion in research and higher education institutions around the world. In particular, Moscow State University, Oxford, Harvard, Leipzig and Goethe Universities pay special attention to improving the pedagogical aspects of religion, Islamic studies, the formation of religious and secular thinking on the basis of international experience, the scientific solution of the process of improving the pedagogical components of religious knowledge.

The legal and regulatory framework for improving the activities of the religious and educational sphere, the development of students' knowledge of religion on the basis of advanced pedagogical technologies, the expansion of the material and technical base has been created in our country. Measures to educate young people in a spiritually, morally and physically harmonious way, to raise the system of education to a qualitatively new level, include "effective methods of propaganda aimed at the formation of ideological immunity, religious tolerance and interethnic harmony among young people in educational institutions." introduction [2] were identified as priorities. This increases the need for socio-pedagogical research, including the development of knowledge of religion, the formation of a healthy mindset about religion in young people, the improvement of its didactic, axiological and acmeological content.

2. Literature Review

Historical, social and psychological aspects of religion were studied by foreign scholars KV Greene, Goodron Kramer, E. Druckheim, N. Krause, L. Levi-Brule, Martha Axner, E. Renan, J. Fraser, Z. Freud, G. Jung [3] studied by.

Some aspects of the development of religious knowledge in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on philosophical and psychological issues ZA Abdurashidova, TI Borko, OR Zaytseva, ON Izotova, BN Mazur, I.V. Metlik, D.O. Smirnovs [4].

Socio-philosophical aspects of the development of religious knowledge were studied by scientists of the republic I. Karimov, M.M. Yovkochev, EF Ibragimov, KS Kamilov, UR Kushaev, ZM Khusniddinov [5].

Although some aspects of the development of religious knowledge have been studied in the above research, the issue of improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students of higher education institutions in the context of modernization of the training system has not been specifically studied.

3. Methods

The research used the methods of comparative study and content analysis of philosophical, historical, sociological, pedagogical and psychological literature, observation, sociometric (interview, questionnaire, survey, test), pedagogical experiment, mathematical and statistical analysis of the results.

4. Analysis and Results

In the 1920s, the attitude to education in Europe changed radically, so in the educational process began to reform the sciences, modernize the teaching system, and the concept of "pedagogical technology" was first mentioned in the field of pedagogy. Pedagogical methods were introduced into the teaching system in the 1930s as a methodological tool aimed at a clear and effective organization of teaching. Initially, the skills of using illustrative teaching aids in working with teaching and laboratory equipment of pedagogical technologies, natural and technical sciences were introduced.

At present, the Uzbek school has been established in the field of modern pedagogical technologies, and now serious research is being conducted on the problem of its modernization, the achievement of an innovative nature of pedagogical activity. This chapter examines the educational form, methods and tools of modern paradigms of improving the system of teaching religion.

Globalization has become a leading social, political, economic and cultural phenomenon of our time. Of course, its positive aspects in the lives of many countries and peoples of the world cannot be denied. But in the ideological and geopolitical spheres of the world, there are also sometimes overt, sometimes covert, covertly escalating, selfish goals aimed at destroying the human mind and heart. Only a high level of knowledge and thinking protects against the negative effects, dangers and threats of such ideological attacks.

Also, on September 10, 2017 in Samarkand at the UN-sponsored international conference "Central Asia on a common history and cooperation for sustainable development and progress", based on the content and essence of a single history that unites the peoples of Central Asia ethnically and religiously, the issue of establishing political and social cooperation was discussed. Attention was paid to the issues of establishing peace and tranquility in the region in cooperation with neighboring countries such as Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and India, Pakistan and China, as well as the establishment of close interstate relations.

The purpose of this cooperation is to establish peace and stability in neighboring Afghanistan, which threatens the security of the region, to eliminate the problem that casts a shadow on the future development of our country, to ensure peace, harmony and stability in the region and the world.

President Sh. Mirziyoyev addressed the event aimed at “further strengthening the historical place and status of the land of Uzbekistan in Islamic science and culture”. In his speech, he noted that our country has always been a center of pure Islamic enlightenment, and the revival of its past traditions is an important task for today.

At the conference, President Mirziyoyev addressed the population, especially the youth, saying: In-depth views and practical proposals on the rehabilitation of our returnees, a new approach to prevention aimed at preventing all segments of the population, especially our youth, from being exposed to such currents. On this issue, the head of our state addressed, first of all, our imams and the general public. But it is well known that these cases cannot be resolved on a community basis. We need to raise this issue to the level of public policy. "[7]

With a deep understanding of this vital fact, the knowledge taught in the system, in particular, in the field of "Religion" and in the system of social sciences, cultural and spiritual-enlightenment activities also require consistent spiritual renewal, based on today's realities and requirements.

The quality of teaching each subject depends primarily on the professional qualifications and experience of professors and teachers working in this field. The acceleration of globalization requires the revision of state educational standards and curricula, the creation of improved regulations and teaching materials that will serve to bring up young people with high knowledge, skills and logical thinking.
Students of pedagogical higher education institutions, ie the ability to fully prepare future professionals for professional activities, pedagogical skills and personal qualities that ensure the priority of humanistic ideas in the educational process, the ability to objectively monitor and evaluate students' knowledge must meet existing social requirements. It also requires them to study advanced pedagogical practices, develop skills and competencies in the use of modern pedagogical and information technologies, and continuously develop their professional competence.

Based on these requirements, effective work is being done in the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve the level of professional training of students of pedagogical higher education institutions, to increase their knowledge, skills and competencies in modern pedagogical and related fields. “... We will mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society for the development and happiness of our young people as independent thinkers, with high intellectual and spiritual potential, who are not idle to their peers in any field in the world” [8].

The education system will need to create a model of practical application in the educational process and constantly improve it, with an in-depth study of the latest achievements of modern pedagogical, innovative and information and communication technologies.

The word model means French-model, Latin modulus-measurement, norm, a structured form of interconnected and complementary components that ensure the interdependence of all forms of educational processes, represent the direction of goals and objectives and achieve the desired results. [9]. Reflects the improvement of pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students (Figure 1).

The purpose of the model was to improve the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students.

In order to achieve this goal, the following tasks were identified: philosophical, pedagogical, psychological factors in the development of religious knowledge among students were analyzed, socio-pedagogical opportunities of the family, higher education institutions and religious organizations in the development of religious knowledge were identified. Knowledge of theology was developed through lectures, targeted conversations, intensive meetings, seminars, mobile, mobile, benar classes.

The mechanisms and content of the model were based on the integration of social sciences, folk pedagogy, scientific and pedagogical, religious sources, personal example of the older generation, pandnoma, meetings with religious scholars, social videos. The monitoring element of the model included content, principles, form, style, tools and criteria as a whole.

The following aspects have been identified in the improvement of educational technology of the pedagogical model of development of religious knowledge: analysis of philosophical, historical, pedagogical, sociological, psychological literature on the research problem; to study the process of improving the national educational opportunities for the development of religious knowledge in students within the framework of the developed model; Systematization of conditions of pedagogical principles (scientific, systematic, consistent, humane, tolerant).

It should be noted that so far K.Yu. In the dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences on "Specific pedagogical technology of education in the teachings of Naqshbandi" GK Zaripova, Ph.D. Although models have been developed, a socio-pedagogical model for improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in higher education institutions has not been developed. The development of an improved pedagogical model of this problem will have a practical effect on the development of students' respect and belief in national and religious values, a healthy religious outlook and the ability to withstand spiritual threats, stabilizing the spiritual and moral environment of education.

Knowledge of theology forms in students the thinking and worldview that can draw correct scientific conclusions about religion and its various forms, doctrines, directions and sects, and the scientific analysis of secularism and religious relations. Therefore, teaching students theology has become one of the most important issues.
Figure 1. Pedagogical model of the development of religious knowledge

The creation of textbooks and manuals on this subject, the conduct of in-depth scientific research, the establishment of scientific cooperation with foreign experts are important in this work.

Because at a time when the Republic of Uzbekistan is integrating into the world community, it is important to achieve a high culture of communication with people of different faiths. Therefore, another important task of the subject "Religion" is to give students a general scientific understanding of the origin of different religions, the history of development, doctrine, the main sources, the current situation, their role in the life of a particular people.
On December 15, 2017, President Sh.M.Mirziyoev signed the Resolution "On measures to establish the Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan." The academy is a non-governmental educational and research institution under the auspices of the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, which provides religious and secular education and works closely with international organizations such as UNESCO and ISESCO. It will consist of conducting research with the broad involvement of local and foreign experts and informing our country and the world community about its results.

Putting the teaching of "religion" as a paradigmatic problem, a separate approach to the concept of "secularism" and "religiosity" in the world in relation to religion, believers and religious education is a paradigmatic problem.

From a philosophical point of view, the paradigm (Greek paradigm - pattern, example) [10], in philosophy, sociology, a specific conceptual scheme, problem-solving model and their solution, are the predominant research methods in the scientific community in a particular historical period.

Pedagogical paradigm is a set of theoretical, methodological and other views adopted by the scientific and pedagogical community at each stage of the development of pedagogy in the model (standard, model) direction in solving pedagogical problems [11].

The educational paradigm is a set of basic concepts, thoughts, and ideas that have been recognized by the pedagogical community over a period of time and are under scientific research.

Paradigms in the field of social sciences and humanities not only create the ability to acquire knowledge, but also provide practical assistance in solving problems in this area in society with its educational significance.

"Only an educated, enlightened society can appreciate all the advantages of democratic development. On the contrary, life itself convincingly proves that uneducated, uneducated people prefer authoritarianism and totalitarian regimes." [12]

There are many nations and peoples in the world that have lost their history, spirituality, religion, values and national identity, and we have experienced these days in the recent past, and we have no people to forget it. The Uzbek people, after gaining independence, which was the age-old dream of their ancestors, gained its own history, determined the path of sustainable development today and became the real owner of its future destiny. So, it is not enough to give any thanks to our prosperous life today. Achieving all good intentions is done through knowledge.

Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, the leading research organization for the organization of pedagogical experiments (programs) for the development of religious knowledge in students and the definition of its tasks, was appointed responsible for the organization of experiments and its testing in other educational institutions.

The following tasks have been identified in this leading institution:

- In order to implement the results of the research on the basis of the decision of the department "Theory and practice of building a democratic society in Uzbekistan" to formalize and implement experimental areas identified based on the nature of the problems posed in this study;
- Development and approval by the researcher of a special program for experimental work. Creation of a set of methodical and didactic materials on the basis of this program and its preliminary examination;
- Statistical analysis of the results of experimental work and drawing conclusions.

In the implementation of these tasks, sub-tasks were carried out in order to establish an experimental field and conduct research in them:

- Appointment of leading specialists in the field of "Religion" and "Pedagogy" for experimental work and the creation of the necessary pedagogical conditions for them;
- Preparation of approved acts on the implementation of experimental scientific results in the design of improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students;
- Experimental field (object): Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute named after Abdulla Qodiri, in which the following tasks were performed:
Information on the test site (object) was collected;
The results of the work carried out in the areas designated for the experiment (improvement of pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students of higher education institutions) were summarized, and acts were obtained on the practical results of popularization in related higher education institutions.

Scientific and Methodological Requirements for the Organization of Experimental Work

a) Criteria for the organization of experimental work:

- In the diagnostic work of pedagogical experiments, initially, 900 students participated, and as a result of the analysis of their performance, 2 areas were selected from each higher education institution, and their number was 333 people. Of these, 165 were scheduled to participate in the experimental groups and 168 in the control groups;
- The pilot area will be pedagogical higher education institutions in different regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These are: Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami under the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute named after Abdulla Qodir.

b) The dissertation was carried out by the dissertation student in the pedagogical process under study in the organization of experimental work, a significant stage in the design of improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students:

- To create conditions conducive to the effective implementation of the tasks set out in the program, in line with the purpose of the research in finding and solving the problem of designing the improvement of pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students;
- Systematically determine the effectiveness of the experimental organizational form, teaching methods and tools for designing the improvement of pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students, and control the maintenance of official records for their registration;
- Identification of tasks that can confirm the scientific hypothesis and results of research on the design of pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students, change the relevant conditions, improve the situation in accordance with the objectives of the study;
- Determining the place and time of experimental work on the design of improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students;
- Determining the duration of experimental work on the design of improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students, the definition of criteria for knowledge and moral education in the context of the concept of secularism and religion, and the selection of experimental participants;
- Development of a series of experimental lessons on designing the improvement of pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students;
- To determine the order of research of didactic materials and the use of information technology tools, which are actively used in experimental classes on designing the improvement of pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students;
- The results of experimental work on the design of improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students, a clear and timely description of the process of implementation of pedagogical events;
- Analysis and generalization of the results obtained from the design of improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students on an empirical basis in terms of quantity and quality;

b) Creation of organizational and methodological bases of pedagogical experiment as a final stage in designing improvement of pedagogical aspects of development of religion in students

- In each test session, according to a special program, the formation of other working hypotheses with the solution of problems related to knowledge and moral education in the context of the concept of “secularism” and “religion”;
- Establishment of criteria for effectiveness in the organization and conduct of experimental classes on designing the improvement of pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students;
The goal is to find solutions to research problems:

In the course of the research, in the development of the experimental program, the integral connection of religion with other disciplines was also addressed. In this way, the researcher sets a number of complex tasks, but the result further enriches the content and essence of improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students. In the programming of the experimental program, measures were taken not only to teach the subject of "Religion" on the basis of integration with the social sciences and humanities, but also the introduction of modern pedagogical methods and technologies.

5. Conclusion

As a result of research on improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in students of higher education institutions, the following conclusions were reached:

1. In the current process of globalization and politicization of religion, modernization of the country, building a civil society, increasing the effectiveness of religious education in the higher education system and improving the pedagogical aspects of the development of religious knowledge in the training of qualified personnel.

2. As a result of studying the curriculum, literature and the quality of education in the post-independence period, it became clear that religion and the subject of "Religion" were studied on the basis of history. In essence, in the study of religion, the integration of social sciences, education on the basis of religious and secular convergence is an important pedagogical and psychological factor in the formation of immunity in the individual against various negative events and phenomena.

3. It was concluded that the didactic potential of folk pedagogy, along with modern pedagogical technologies in the development of religious knowledge, equips young people with creative work methods in imparting knowledge and practical skills, cultivates their worldview, acquires ideas of moral sophistication.

4. The practical component of the model of the development of religious knowledge, based on the formation of a healthy religious worldview in students and the expansion of opportunities to combat ideological threats, is based on the intensity of direct feedback from extracurricular activities. improved.

5. In the process of research, forms, methods and tools of teaching based on traditional and non-traditional and pedagogical technologies were developed, which were used in lectures and seminars, extracurricular activities, spiritual and educational activities.

6. It is unfortunate that in the context of informatization of education, our young people are exposed to various trends due to the lack of sufficient knowledge, skills and abilities in the use of the Internet. During the study, an attempt was made to develop a mechanism to ensure information security in the context of informatization of education in students.

7. It was found that the individual and organizational methodological components of the development of religious knowledge in students play an important role in achieving educational effectiveness by ensuring the integration of educational methods such as civic, professional and moral self-awareness in the formation of emotional intelligence.

8. The development and implementation of the interactive method "Colorful gardens of Abu Rayhan Beruni" for the development of religious knowledge in students and the activation of seminars, coaching trainings in higher education institutions on the principles of vertical pedagogy in cooperation with parents 'universities, grandparents' schools, Public Oversight Boards.

Based on the results of the study, the following can be recommended:

1. Effective use of didactic opportunities of folk pedagogy in the development of religious knowledge in students and the activation of seminars, coaching trainings in higher education institutions on the principles of vertical pedagogy in cooperation with parents 'universities, grandparents' schools, Public Oversight Boards.
2. Development of students' knowledge of religion on the basis of pedagogical design of the process of using the life experience and intellectual potential of the older generation, teachers, specialists in the field of religion through the cooperation "Family-higher education institutions - religious organizations";

3. Based on the views of Eastern thinkers on the forms and methods of spiritual and moral education, taking into account the specifics of science, the development and application in educational practice of new modern pedagogical technologies that serve to develop knowledge of religion.

4. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Center for Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan, the Committee on Religious Affairs under the Cabinet of Ministers, in cooperation with religious organizations to include in the content of the subject "Religious Studies" and the introduction of mobile, mobile, binary (with the participation of religious experts and educators) in the field (Center of Islamic Civilization, the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan, shrines, denominations).

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