XXI-ASR YOSHLAR HAYOTIDA MA'NAVIY-MA'RIFIY FAOLIYATLARINI TARG'IBOT QILISHNING TEXNOLOGIK DIVERSIFIKASIYASI

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Annotation: Explains the technological approach to the implementation of propaganda and counter-propaganda work among young people and the positive impact on the minds of young people and highlights the essence of the ongoing renewal process in Uzbekistan; formation of devotion to our national customs and traditions; formation of social skills and competencies for high spirituality and enlightenment; teaching creativity, free and independent thinking; issues of respect for the elderly, respect for the young, promotion of a culture of public control in the community.

Keywords: Spirituality-enlightenment, propaganda, technology, ideology, Ideological education, popular culture, customs, traditions, pedagogy, education.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the educational tasks facing the departments and divisions of spirituality and enlightenment in the regions include the implementation of reading, spiritual local history education among the population, independent thinking, the formation of feelings of love for our national art, works of art and antiquities; explaining the true essence, forms and manifestations of "mass culture"; the struggle for the minds and hearts of young people; protecting them from foreign, destructive ideas; teaching them to live and work based on the requirements of our national idea; teaching the essence of the renewal processes taking place in Uzbekistan; forming

loyalty to our national customs and traditions; forming social skills and qualifications related to high spirituality and enlightenment; teaching creativity, free and independent thinking; promoting respect for the elderly, respect for the young, and a culture of public control in neighborhoods.

In this regard, the cooperation of the neighborhood, preschool education, general secondary education, higher education, cultural and artistic institutions as spiritual donors is an important condition for educating socially active people. This lies in the coherence of the goals of the activities of the subjects of cooperation, the commonality of the object of educational influence, and the existence of commonality and specificity between their tasks.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Spiritual and educational work has regional specificities. Therefore, in spiritual and educational work carried out in each region, along with the generality, there is also a specificity inherent only to that region. This is reflected in the content, goals, forms, means, and directions of the work plans of the regional, district, and city Spiritual and Educational Councils of each region.

The technology of spiritual and educational work is a systematic algorithm of forms, methods, and means of implementing the theoretically based social education process, which guarantees the achievement of the set social educational goals. In this, it relies on appropriate scientific modeling (design), in which these goals are given in the same sense and there is an opportunity to measure and evaluate the characteristics and qualities of the population, group, and individuals at a certain stage of development.

Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor M. Kuronov noted that the goal of education is a pedagogical result arising from the strategic tasks of pedagogy and the country. With the help of modern pedagogical and computer technologies, it is possible to model this goal through parameters that reflect the degree to which it is formed in students of different age groups. That is, "Computer modeling of ideological situations in ideological education, firstly, teaches subjects of spiritual and educational work to test their knowledge of the theory of education in

"conditional reality"; secondly, it sharpens the skills and qualifications necessary for the successful resolution of various pedagogical situations in the organization of spiritual and educational work; thirdly, it teaches them to create and resolve new pedagogical situations using computer technology [1.101-b]".

The requirements of today's information society and the requirements aimed at modernizing and increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in our country require innovative approaches in this regard. To do this, it is necessary to introduce intensive methods that have shown their effectiveness in the fields of material production into spiritual and educational work aimed at satisfying the spiritual needs of the population. One of such innovative approaches is diversification.

Another interpretation of the concept of "diversification" is "increasing the range of products by expanding them and avoiding narrow, single-direction stagnation [1.168-b]".

Currently, the principle of diversification is being widely introduced in the fields of education, culture, and museums, which, like all other fields in the world, are related to the field of spirituality and education.

RESULTS

When interpreting the process of spiritual and educational work as a technology, the methods of this activity, along with the means and forms, acquire a special feature. Today, spiritual and educational activities include

reading books, reading mass media, discussing the opinions of speakers, propagandists, political commentators, and mosque imams; showing slides, educational posters, videos, and films; using national culture, works of art, and values when holding events, theatrical performances, poems, and quoting from the Holy Quran and hadiths; conversations; lectures; training, competitions, mentoring, encouragement, and criticism. Today, it has been determined that more than 30 methods are used in Uzbekistan that constitute the components of the technology of spiritual and educational work.

Also, the following forms of spiritual and educational work are actively used: scientific and practical conferences, book readings, lectures, question-and-answer evenings, individual and group conversations; meetings with luminaries and veterans who have gained a reputation in society and have rich life experience, winners of various competitions and contests in the fields of science, culture and sports; roundtable discussions; meetings with the population in state and public organizations, neighborhoods, educational institutions; publishing monographs, books, pamphlets, articles, infographics, slides, electronic publications on scientific, popular science, spiritual and educational topics, and more than 20 other types.

The analysis shows that spiritual and educational technologies, like educational technologies, are: goal setting (definition of an educational goal); implementation (implementation of propaganda methods and means in a clear sequence); includes stages such as control and correction.

In order to achieve the set goal, each spiritual and educational technology uses a control algorithm consisting of a system of rules for monitoring, controlling and correcting its operation. To achieve the propaganda goal, an algorithm for managing the activities of propagandists is used. This allows not only to assess the success of the propaganda process, but also to pre-design diversified processes with a given efficiency.

DISCUSSION

The issue of highlighting and identifying (diagnostics) the educational characteristics of the neighborhood, village, labor collective is a more responsible diversification task of propaganda technology. However, it is necessary to identify (diagnose), explain (interpret) the spiritual and educational situation itself in terms of its compliance with a number of conditions. The most important of them are:

- unambiguous clarity, ensuring the differentiation of a particular propaganda direction from others;

- the validity of appropriate methods and tools for determining the level and quality of knowledge assessed in the diagnostic process;

- the fact that the criteria are aimed at determining the reliable justification of spiritual and educational knowledge in the population.

The idea of technologicalizing spiritual and educational work is to make it manageable: not to achieve "something by doing something", but to achieve a guaranteed result. As a result, each organizer achieves the desired results based on the technological processing of propaganda algorithms that determine his actions from the goal to the assessment of results. After all, the main features of spiritual and educational work are its integrity, systematicity, periodicity and technologicality. Integrity means the inextricable unity of the processes of propaganda and education, as well as the processes of spiritual development and formation of the individual.

Spiritual and educational technology is understood as the organizational aspect of pedagogical activity that reveals a specific composition and group of the population, the ideological content of propaganda measures, the place and duration of their implementation. In fact, this is, as noted above, the external appearance of the social educational process, which can be classified as mass, group, individual, virtual, and printed forms of propaganda.

Thus, the essence of propaganda diversification can be understood as a holistic social pedagogical diversification that directs the spirituality of the population and youth to achieve the main goal of our national idea. Despite the fact that some of its issues have not yet been fully developed, its main components are being used in pedagogical practice at an empirical level. This will significantly increase the effectiveness of the activities of propagandists of all categories, modernize and diversify propaganda processes, and effectively form personal qualities characteristic of members of a harmonious society.

We live in conditions of ideological struggles. Uzbekistan's independent national

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