

## THE USE OF INTERACTIVE TECHNIQUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL COMPETENCIES OF STUDENTS

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**Annotation:** This article is based on the fact that it is very important for the new Uzbekistan, where secondary schools are trying to educate students as highly cultured and knowledgeable young people who meet the requirements of the time – to build the foundation “third Renaissance”. In its place, the role and importance of using interactive methods and techniques in the formation of spiritual and educational competencies in students of secondary schools is analyzed.

**Keywords:** third Renaissance, New Uzbekistan, student-youth, intelligence, competence, spiritual and educational competence, pedagogical technologies, humanitarian technologies, technologies of cooperation, technology of freedom, interactive methods and techniques.

The XXI century is manifested in a continuous way as a period that raised the continuation of spiritual education to the most important level of vital need. This, in turn, indicates that every intellectual is responsible for educating young people who look at the world with a new approach, a new look, can evaluate events from the side with a thoughtful mind and power of thought, deeply understand a sense of responsibility.

As defined in the concept of continuous Spiritual Education “approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 31, 2019 No. 1059, a new, systematic approach to education, the guaranteed formation of basic qualities in a child necessitates the full emergence of socio-pedagogical capabilities of the family, preschool education, general education, secondary special, vocational and higher educational institutions, neighborhoods and raising scientific and methodological continuity between them to a new level”[1]. Of course, in the implementation of these tasks, representatives of all sections of the continuing education system have a huge responsibility, and special attention should be paid to the harmonious and balanced development of all stages. However, the first spiritual and ideological views, specific manifestations of the ideological worldview of the individual, enter a certain stage of formation in the child more during the school period. This puts even more responsibility, immunity and a sense of responsibility before the future before teachers of secondary schools.



In fact, for the first time, students and young people begin to wake up on the doorstep of the school in order to gain a new perception of the world, to fight for the pride and right of the nation, to connect their fate with the fate of their people, their homeland. Such a feeling of inviolability is awakened in the soul, and a comprehensive professional cadres with such spiritual and educational competencies as patriotism, humanity, kindness, responsibility, tolerance, possession of a legal culture, knowledge, appreciation of enlightenment, innovative thinking, hard work will undoubtedly determine the future of Uzbekistan, the future of the nation. In turn, the establishment of youth education on the basis of scientifically based basic competencies and qualities based on the needs of today, which is an important link in the system of continuing education-the education of students of secondary schools as highly cultured, educated youth that meets the requirements of the time – this is very important for the New Uzbekistan, which is.

To do this, it is necessary to modernize, reform the current traditional educational processes, introduce new innovative ideas, pedagogical technologies, interactive methods and techniques into educational processes.

In the development of spiritual and educational competencies of student youth, it is advisable to effectively use pedagogical technologies aimed at humanism, cooperation and free education. All three technologies have a special role in the development of the skills of a broad outlook in the student-youth, independent thinking in them, free expression of one's own opinion, the ability to make bold plans for the future.

In particular, while humanitarian technology differs from others in its essence, orientation towards helping the individual, the promotion of ideas of respect and love for the child in them, Cooperation technologies support Democratic relations between educators and teachers. On the basis of this technology, it is embodied in the joint identification, assessment, collaborative search of the goals and content of education of teachers and students. And the technology of free education presupposes the creation of conditions for independent selection for the student in a sense. Then the child pursues a goal not through external influence, but out of inner feelings.

As noted, the application of new pedagogical technologies in the process of teaching creates the basis for independent thinking of students.

Therefore, in secondary schools, the student makes a huge contribution to the development of the educational process using pedagogical technologies in providing knowledge to young people, creating skills and abilities, training specialists corresponding to World templates.



It is no secret that every student who participates in the educational process reads in his own way, and the result that he will achieve will also correspond to his level of study. One of the real reasons for this is due to the fact that even in all students, intelligence is not sufficiently developed. Therefore, the famous Swiss philosopher and pedagogue Jean Piaget, the father of modern American pedagogy, is considered John Dewey, a well-known Russian psychologist L.S. Scientists such as Vigotsky, American psychologist Benjamin Blum, focused more on the development of child intelligence in the organization of Education[2]. Many of them believe that in the process of education, the student should be given the opportunity not to learn, but to act independently on the path of acquiring knowledge[3]. That is why interactive techniques are considered “more important than the didactic result achieved, the way to come to it, the research of students in this evening, the way to take the initiative”. When an interactive method is applied, the educational process will not consist of teaching, but of studying together. For this reason, the teacher appears more in the role of coordinator and advisor, organizing the research activities of students than in the teacher. In the process of education, carried out on the basis of interactive techniques, the student becomes the performer of the teaching evening and is doubly responsible with the teacher for the didactic result to be achieved.

At this point, it is also necessary to dwell on the issue of the psychological foundations of the development of spiritual and educational competencies in student youth. These are the basics:

- Organization of the educational process with the aim of forming beliefs and values;
- features of communication in improving the efficiency of working with the group;
- factors affecting the educational process and effectiveness;
- educational style and assimilation of information;
- taking into account psychological characteristics in the statement of information.

In its place, the features of communication also occupy an important place in increasing the effectiveness of the educational process, organized on the basis of interactive methods, in which it is necessary to pay special attention to:

Establish communication in the form of:

- a) who are the students?
- b) in what condition are they?

Statement of issue;



Feedback again.

Interactive methods can be born on the basis of initiatives and innovations and have a positive impact on the development of the educational system. Examples of such innovative methods and techniques are the following forms of work in small groups: “Brainstorming”, “Role-playing games”, “Playing courts”, “Discussion”, “Tree of solutions”, “Two-part diary”, “Sinkvain”, “Cluster”, “Cubes”, “Veen diagram”, “T-drawing”, “Joint training”, “Zig zag”, “Keys”, “Pinbord” and others.

As a conclusion to the above points, it should be noted that in the education of students-youth of secondary schools as heirs who recognize their national spiritual roots, can transfer the heritage of the past to the future generation as a bust-whole, the development of their spiritual and educational competencies and the importance of pedagogical technologies.

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