

## Model of Developing Ideological Competence in Students

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**ABSTRACT.** This article describes the model and structural basis of the process of developing ideological and ideological competence in students. This model reflects the methodological, practical and evaluation-result blocks, defines the social order, goals and objectives, its algorithmic stages, organizational conditions, evaluation criteria and levels for the development of ideological and ideological competence in students.

**KEYWORDS:** student, idea, ideology, competence, ideological-ideological competence, development, model.

From the first years of independence, special attention has been paid to the management of the quality of education in the country, the further improvement of the environment of social cooperation, the development of ideological and ideological competence of students.

In the resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 28, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work and raising the development of the industry to a new level", and "On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work" In Resolutions No. 4307, Special attention is paid to the systematic organization of spiritual and educational work in the country, increasing the effectiveness of measures taken in this direction, raising the intellectual potential, consciousness and worldview of the population, especially youth, strengthening ideological immunity, upbringing a harmoniously developed generation with patriotism, love and devotion.

In order to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work, effectively combat internal and external threats and dangers in the field of spirituality, strengthen ideological immunity in society, closely assist the activities of state and public organizations in this area, the main activities of the Republican Council of Spirituality and Enlightenment; formation of an active civil position among the population, the establishment of democratic principles in society based on national and universal values; effective communication of the essence of the ongoing political, economic, social, spiritual and educational reforms in the country, the adopted legislation to the general public; participate in activities aimed at studying and improving the socio-spiritual environment in the family, community, educational institutions and labor communities, the formation of a map of the socio-spiritual environment in the regions on the basis of the principle of "neighborhood - district - region - republic" to reach; development of strategic directions, effective, creative and innovative methods of organization of continuous spiritual and enlightenment education and propaganda work in the society on the basis of the idea of "Enlightenment against ignorance"; to carry out effective propaganda work against various internal and external threats to peace and tranquility, sustainable development of our country, values and traditions, as well as humanitarian ideas; the tasks of strengthening creative ideas in the socio-spiritual life of the population, further strengthening the environment of religious tolerance and interethnic harmony were identified. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" identifies as important tasks the comprehensive development of the student's personality, democratization and humanization

of education, the harmonization of state and public administration in the management of the education system. The state is also a major reformer in improving education. First, to instill in the younger generation a sense of identity, our sacred traditions, the noble dreams of our people formed over many centuries, the lofty goals and objectives set for our society today; secondly, the main goal of the Concept "Family, neighborhood, school cooperation" is to improve the national ideological education among citizens, which unites young people, regardless of the current state of affairs in our society, and protects the inviolability of our people and state. The changes taking place in Uzbekistan require the renewal of the main tasks of the family, parents, community, school in the upbringing of children in the direction of "Family, community, school cooperation."

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 19, 2012 No 175 to ensure the continuity of these tasks and the development of their work, the "Concept of cooperation of family, community and educational institutions in educating harmoniously developed generation" was adopted.<sup>1</sup> The activity of the Public Council of the Family-Neighborhood-Educational Institution under the Ministry of Higher Education was established.

The work carried out in the process of socio-economic reforms in the country to improve the material, technical, educational and scientific-methodological support of educational institutions, to change, update and develop the state education standards and curricula is a modern requirement of the educational process. This, in turn, determines the need to improve the activities of participants in the educational process.

Modeling the process of developing ideological and ideological competence in students should be based on reforms and their results in our country, scientific and technological achievements, innovations and developments, the growth of intellectual potential of young people, the needs of the developing state, society and the individual, modern requirements that are constantly changing, updated and developing.

Thus, at the level of these requirements, students have the necessary knowledge and skills to meet the changing educational and spiritual needs of the younger generation in their future practical teaching activities, to apply the best practices of teachers with high skills and competencies, as well as to develop and implement innovative educational programs and it is necessary to create adequate conditions for the formation of skills.

Model [fr. Model <lot. Modulus - a measure, a norm] a copy of something that is the same as it is, or enlarged, enlarged, and becomes a model for many productions.<sup>2</sup>

Modeling is a scientific method that allows you to create different models of the object of knowledge and use it in scientific creativity.

In the modeling method, an object is studied instead of its model.<sup>3</sup>

Modeling is working, creating a model of something.<sup>4</sup>

According to J. Hasanbaev, H. Turakulov, M. Haydarov, O. Hasanbaeva, pedagogical design is the development of the created model in the initial and final form and bringing it to the level of practical application. It was noted that the objects of design in pedagogical activity can be pedagogical process, pedagogical - situation, pedagogical - system.

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<sup>1</sup> "The concept of cooperation between the family, community and educational institutions in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation." Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 175 of June 19, 2012.

<sup>2</sup> Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. / Begmatov E., Madvaliev A. etc.; Edited by A.Madvaliev. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006. - Volume 2. 606-p

<sup>3</sup> Caifnazarov I., Nikitchenko G., Qosimov B. Methodology of scientific creation. - Tashkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2004. - 199 p. 53

<sup>4</sup> Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. / Begmatov E., Madvaliev A. etc.; Edited by A.Madvaliev. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006. - Volume 2. 606-p.

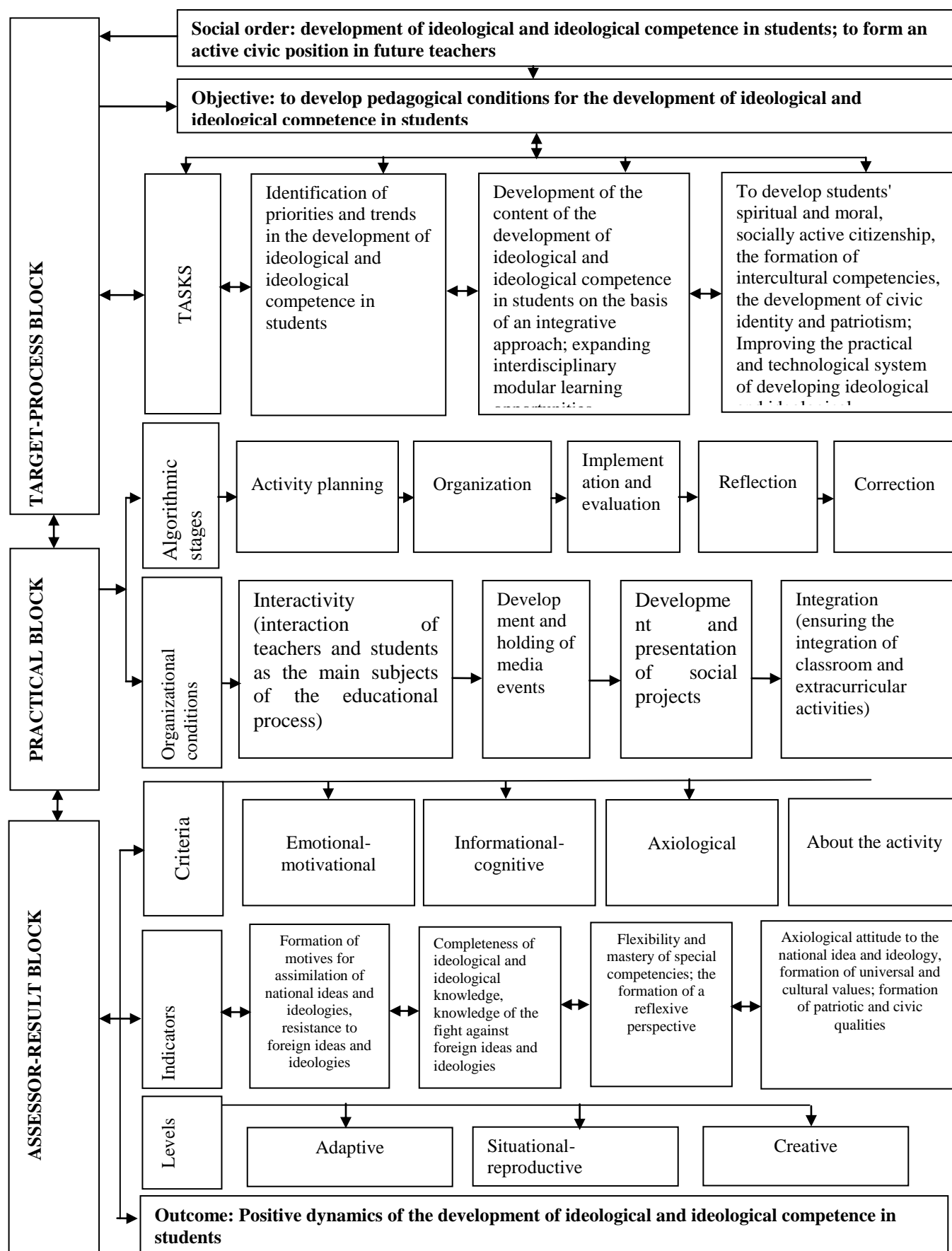
According to the authors, pedagogical design is a search for general ideas about what to do to bring it as close as possible to a scientifically based idea about the object; search for examples of pedagogical conclusions that can be used to model the innovations presented instead of outdated ineffective models; creation of an innovative model of an updated part of the pedagogical system; consists of the stages of building an algorithm for the implementation of innovation in practice.

Based on this, it can be said that the modeling of the educational process is a model developed on the basis of the requirements that are important in the organization of the educational process, representing the use of effective methods, reflecting the stages and functions of this process.

It plays an important role in the organization of modeling in the educational process on a scientific basis. needs, specifics of the student body (student group, psychological environment in it), students' worldview and basic concepts, assignments for independent study, opportunities of students and educational institution, taking into account the purpose, subject and importance of the subject and subjects studied and corresponding to them it is necessary to choose teaching methods, define the tasks to be performed and the stages of their implementation.

The development of ideological and ideological competence in students is complex, and the study focused on the development of a pedagogical model to increase the effectiveness of this process (see Figure 1). This model reflects the methodological, practical and evaluation-result blocks, defines the social order, goals and objectives, its algorithmic stages, organizational conditions, evaluation criteria and levels for the development of ideological and ideological competence in students.

It should not be overlooked that the formation of a new ideology and its acceptance by the youth has shaped a certain ideological gap over the last decades and it has been filled for some time with negative ideas such as false freedom and popular culture. It must be acknowledged with regret that the exchange of values in the minds of some young people has taken place under the influence of somewhat erroneous and even anti-social ideas. There is an opportunity to compare and evaluate what is happening today. Today, the younger generation feels "freedom" and speaks about the rule of law and order in the country, economic development, quality and fundamental education, the balance of material prosperity to human labor, independence and the international prestige of the state.



**Figure 1. Model of development of ideological and ideological competence in students**

The ideological upbringing of the younger generation is an opportunity to create human capital, to form a direction that determines the attitude of man to current events, cultural and scientific, historical heritage, the understanding of man himself, his place in society.

The development of ideological and ideological competence in students should be based on the following principles:

professionalism and competence - training, professional training and involvement of specialists in the field of ideological work with the population. Their deep understanding of the essence, content and main directions of ideological work, taking into account the socio-demographic, individual-psychological characteristics of different segments of the population.

The competence of ideological workers implies that they have mastered their work methods and techniques, use different forms of work and strive to change the content of ideological work in the transition period;

Integrity and systematization - the involvement of public administration, public organizations and associations, all the media in ideological work, the establishment of cooperation with various social institutions.

The integrity and systematic nature of ideological work is reflected in its general character, its constant presence in educational, labor and leisure activities;

Activity-oriented is to bring ideological work as close as possible to a specific work or action. The result of these forms of activity should be perceptions for citizens, they should be of real benefit to a particular person.

An active approach implies the involvement of the population in the ideological process. This principle does not approve of conjuncture in ideological work, personal gain, the separation of work and words, creates slogans that are not backed up by concrete actions and deeds.

At the current stage of development, the improvement of ideological work in the republic is of paramount importance for building a strong and prosperous Uzbekistan. Effective ideological work is necessary for the citizens of the country to clearly understand the purpose of socio-economic policy pursued by the country's leadership, to understand the general and current tasks at the modern stage of state building.

The purpose of ideological and educational work with students in modern conditions is to inculcate in the younger generation the basic values, ideas of Uzbek statehood and the formation of an active civic position. The main tasks are:

mutually coordinated cooperation of participants of the pedagogical process, state and public organizations, family, community and students in creating conditions for effective ideological and ideological-educational work in the conditions of educational institutions;

the formation of a system of knowledge about the historical and causal nature of events, the role of the individual in history and his sense of responsibility for the world, peace, nature, environment, civil society, society, his family, himself;

monitoring and analysis of the quality and effectiveness of ideological and ideological-educational work in the conditions of the educational institution and its conduct on the basis of information on the level of personal and socio-psychological development of students;

interesting forms of activity for learners, socially approved and productive activities for the development of the country and their families; Demonstration and support of initiatives of young people related to the main stages of development of Uzbekistan, care for adults, the formation of attitudes, beliefs, values, behavioral motivation through the economic, political, peace, cultural, sports and other achievements of our country;

development of national self-awareness and civic position in the educational process, classroom and extracurricular activities, the organization of leisure time of students;

development of group-oriented behavior and interpersonal relationships, leadership qualities, active personal and civic position;

to develop the skills of responsible behavior, resistance to alien ideas and antisocial situations, a healthy lifestyle, the ability to call for self-discipline;

Forming feelings of love for the Motherland, pride in the Motherland, its people, ancestors, striving to be worthy of them.

The ideological and educational annual work plan of the educational institution defines the main tasks and areas of work, taking into account the problems identified during the monitoring and analysis of the activities of the teaching staff in this area in the previous year (s). The main objectives of the work for the academic year may be:

1. To inculcate in students the basic values, ideas, beliefs that reflect the essence of the Uzbek statehood, the formation of an active civic and personal position in young people in the restoration of a strong and influential state.

2. To promote the development, socialization, humanization, democratization of the student's personality based on the history, culture, traditions and customs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. On this basis, the formation of universal and humanistic values and ideals in students, adherence to the traditions and ceremonies formed in the institution, their involvement in all kinds of socially useful activities.

Diagnosis of the development of ideological and ideological competence in students was carried out in the following areas:

#### **Ideological belief.**

Learning methods and techniques:

1. Student attendance analysis.
2. Questionnaire "Determining the orientation of the person."
3. Diagnose the area of motivation of the person.
4. Analysis of student participation in spirituality hours.

#### **Active citizenship and patriotism.**

Learning methods and techniques:

1. Analysis of offenses and crimes.
2. Account card of a juvenile offender.
3. Account card in TDK (Medical Treatment Commission).
4. Questionnaire "Personal image, independent assessment of civic competence" (adapted).
5. Questionnaire "Ideological education".

#### **Social activism.**

Learning methods and techniques:

1. Statistical and qualitative analysis of student participation in team and social work.
2. "Communication" test.
3. Value orientation methodology.
4. "Environment" survey.

#### **Hard work.**

Learning methods and techniques:

1. Analysis of student mastery.
2. Questionnaire "Determining the orientation of the person."
3. Survey "Need for Achievements".
4. Analysis of student participation in the work of clubs, sections, clubs.
5. Pedagogical analysis of participation in team work.

#### **Spirituality.**

Learning methods and techniques:

1. Analysis of students' compliance with internal procedures.
2. Test "Determining the communicative tendencies of students."
3. "Thoughts on life experience" test.

#### 4. Methods of studying the personal socialization of students.

##### **Healthy lifestyle culture.**

Learning methods and techniques:

1. "What do you know about a healthy lifestyle?" survey.
2. Analysis of student participation in sports clubs, sections, clubs.
3. Analysis of student participation in public sports events.
4. Quality analysis of food organization.
5. Questionnaire "Alcohol dependence".
6. Test "Motivation of alcohol consumption".

##### **Preparation for family life.**

Learning methods and techniques:

1. Questionnaire "Determining the attitudes and values of students related to marriage."
2. "Whose dishwashing turn?" survey.
3. Questionnaire "Relationships in the family."
4. Methodology "The nature of the distribution of responsibilities in the family of parents."

Within the framework of the research, cooperation was established with the Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment of the educational institution, organizations working with youth. Various events were organized together. "Compassionate" actions were organized in the institutions to help veterans and people with disabilities. Students regularly participated in events such as "Clean city - clean country", "Uzbekistan - our only home."

"Information and coaching hours" were held regularly at the experimental facilities, where students were informed about the latest news of the day, as well as activities aimed at forming the right approach to them. Modern forms and methods were used in conducting "Information Hours" ("discussion swings", conferences, legal forums, etc.).

A corner of state symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been set up at the experimental facilities, in addition, there are state symbols in each auditorium, information resource center and room of the primary organization of the Youth Union. There are stands such as "Youth Union of Uzbekistan", "Healthy lifestyle: promising and prestigious." Corners dedicated to the foundations of the ideology of the Uzbek statehood, important dates celebrated in our country and major events have been established. The "I will vote for the first time" polling station has been equipped.

The "Informant" circle, operating in the experimental facilities, helped to achieve the set goals and objectives, allowed students to follow the events in our country and around the world.

Meetings with celebrities, war and labor veterans, entrepreneurs and experts in various fields will be organized as part of the educational work. In order to fully meet the information needs, Internet sites of ideological and educational work of experimental sites were created; a virtual museum was placed on the site; special attention was paid to the publication of electronic newspapers.

Active and interactive forms, mass media were used in the organization of ideological and ideological education at the experimental sites:

Debate clubs.

"Debates of Debate" (On the issue of multicultural education).

Discuss ideas ("Is it hard to be an adult?", "Is it easy to be responsible?").

Virtual excursions ("Historic cities", "Beautiful places of Uzbekistan", "Protected areas").

Intellectual games ("Smart boys and girls", "Jurisprudence Tournament", "Environmental Tournament", "We are the heirs of victory").

Role-playing games.

Video lectures ("The dust of a lone horse does not come out", "Altar of Victory", "Weapon of Victory"). A series of video lectures on healthy lifestyles.

Game-trainings.

Talk show.

Concert-action ("Let's celebrate Navruz together", "I call for my profession", "My mother's hands are magic").

Tourist expeditions ("We follow the path of our fathers").

Project activities ("Being healthy is great!", "We do not smoke - come to us", "Education of citizenship and patriotism through local lore").

The main forms of work on the development of basic personal competencies, the formation of an active life position, the development of leadership qualities of students were: creative work competitions, law days, Olympiads, talks, quizzes, creative evenings, traditional sports and cultural events, advocacy groups, labor unions, assistance to veterans and low-income groups, clubs, excursions, tourist walks, organization of shifts, etc. In addition, actions such as "We will start saving energy", "Give children toys" were held.

During the summer, students were involved in educational activities in health camps, which organized various educational activities:

targeted educational programs (such as "For a Healthy Future", "Healthy Lifestyle");

gender culture activities;

meetings with doctors, law enforcement officials;

involvement of students in socially useful activities,

measures to form a valued attitude to the environment.

In the process of qualified pedagogical practice, students of pedagogical higher education institutions were involved in the activities of self-governing bodies (school councils). The school council includes students from each class, teachers, administration representatives, parents of students. The council was divided into groups of 3-5 people, each group engaged in a specific area of activity.

As part of the educational activities with the participation of law enforcement agencies and experts, explanatory work against drugs, alcohol consumption, human trafficking and other crimes, video screenings were organized.

As part of the information and coaching hours, information hours will be held on topics such as "Do you know the law," "My rights," "Legal awareness and legal culture."

Ideological education is the knowledge and acceptance of the basics of the state ideology, the understanding of the ideas and principles that form the basis of the ideology of sovereign Uzbekistan, the acceptance of the national idea; to form a worldview based on science and technology, production, information technology, to strive for qualitative change in society, to understand the strategy and ideology of the state in economics, law, social protection, education, health, culture, sports, to understand the role of social standards to meet human needs should.

National and international education helps students to understand the features of the development of Uzbek statehood and science, industry, production of Uzbekistan, to get acquainted with the ideas, customs and traditions of the people of Uzbekistan, to get acquainted with the national heritage. Such qualities as tolerance, discipline, teamwork, mutual assistance and sincerity are vividly manifested in our citizens. The diligence, discipline, discipline and solidarity of the people of Uzbekistan are recognized and respected by other nations. The work in this direction is related to the understanding of national identity, language and culture, the formation of a sense of territorial integrity, the elimination of ideas of nationalism, superiority over other peoples.



Today, inter-ethnicity is the belief that the interests of other nations and peoples can be respected, tolerated with a different point of view and dissent, able to engage in dialogue and defend one's own interests, and that common sense and conflict can be resolved peacefully. Nowadays, ideological and educational work does not start from nowhere, but has a strong educational experience, a foundation of state support, strong and effective state power, political stability, priority of national interests, economic and industrial development, human health, its professional, cultural, personal development, ultimately the development of the country.