

## METHODOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES OF USING DIFFERENTIAL TECHNOLOGIES I FOR EDUCATING STUDENTS IN THE SPIRIT OF NATIONAL PATRIOTISM IN THE 7TH YEAR

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the methodological possibilities of using 7-year differential technologies in educating secondary school students in the spirit of national patriotism. analyzed scientifically and methodologically. The study is based on the relevance of the phased organization of national patriotic education, taking into account the age, psychological and social development characteristics of students. The didactic, educational and innovative possibilities of differential approaches aimed at the formation of national values, historical heritage, civic consciousness and social responsibility are revealed. The article also highlights the ways of effectively organizing national patriotic education based on interactive methods, digital educational tools, project activities and "Family-School-Neighborhood" cooperation. The results of the article are of practical importance for improving the educational process in secondary educational institutions.

**Key words:** national patriotic education, differential technologies, 7-year educational system, methodological opportunities, national values, civic consciousness, innovative methods, comprehensive school , interactive methods , student education, civic responsibility

In the current conditions of globalization, informatization and socio-cultural processes, the issue of educating the younger generation is becoming one of the priority areas ensuring the sustainable development of each state. In particular, the formation of national identity, loyalty to the Motherland, historical memory, civic responsibility and social activity in students is emerging as an important pedagogical task facing the education system. In this sense, educating students in the spirit of national patriotism is one of the urgent problems of modern pedagogy. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the reforms implemented in the field of education are aimed at educating the younger generation on the basis of national and universal values, and patriotic education is gaining special importance in this process. National patriotism is considered a complex socio-pedagogical quality that expresses a person's love for the Motherland, loyalty to national values and cultural heritage, respect for state symbols and a sense of responsibility for the development of the country. The formation of these qualities requires the educational process to be organized not randomly, but scientifically based, systematic and continuous. Analysis of pedagogical practice shows that in most cases, general and uniform approaches are used to educate students in the spirit of national patriotism. However, the differences in the age, level of psychological development, social experience and needs of students limit the effectiveness of such an approach. Therefore, the organization of educational influences in accordance with the stages of student development, that is, the implementation of a differentiated approach, is becoming a modern pedagogical requirement.

The 7-year period of education in general education schools (primary and secondary) is an important stage in which a system of values is formed in the personality of students, the foundations of civic consciousness and social responsibility are established. The gradual, targeted and differentiated organization of national patriotic education during this period allows

students to deeply establish a sense of belonging to the Motherland. In this regard, 7-year differential technologies appear as an important methodological tool for systematic planning, content enrichment and increasing the effectiveness of the educational process. In modern educational conditions, interactive methods, innovative pedagogical technologies, digital educational tools and “Family-School-Neighborhood” cooperation expand the methodological possibilities of national patriotic education. By applying them in accordance with the age characteristics of students, it is possible to achieve conscious mastery of national values, the formation of social activity and a civic position. Based on this, this article aims to scientifically and methodologically substantiate **the methodological possibilities of using 7-year differential technologies in educating students in the spirit of national patriotism, and to highlight their content, directions, and practical application.**

The development of society is inextricably linked to the level of education and upbringing of the younger generation, and this issue has been of urgent importance in any historical period. Because the sustainable development, socio-political well-being and economic power of the country are determined, first of all, by how young people are raised, what knowledge, values and life positions are formed in them. In this sense, the upbringing of the younger generation as spiritually mature, physically healthy, intellectually capable and patriotic individuals is a priority task in state policy. In this regard, the views expressed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on May 15, 2025 at a meeting dedicated to further increasing the effectiveness of reforms in the school education system are of particular importance. The Head of State emphasized the vital truth that “The development of any country depends on a healthy and educated generation,” and noted the need to create all the necessary conditions for educating healthy, educated, thoughtful and patriotic youth on the path to building a New Uzbekistan. This idea clearly shows that human capital, in particular, the education of the younger generation, is at the center of the educational reforms being carried out in the country. Based on the content of the President's report, it can be said that the issue of educating the younger generation is not only a task assigned to educational institutions, but is a strategic issue related to the development of the entire society. A healthy and educated generation means a person who has not only thoroughly mastered the basics of science, but also relies on national values, has a sense of involvement in the fate of the Motherland, and is aware of social responsibility. This requires considering the education of national patriotism as an integral part of the educational process. In this regard, the ideas put forward by the President determine the need to reconsider the methodological possibilities of educating students in the spirit of national patriotism and improve them in accordance with modern requirements. In particular, it is important to organize the educational process in the school education system on a phased and differentiated basis, taking into account the age and psychological development characteristics of students. Through such an approach, it will be possible to consistently form not only knowledge in young people, but also national pride, civic consciousness and social activity. Thus, the priority tasks highlighted in the President's speech further strengthen the need for a scientific and methodological substantiation of educating students in the spirit of national patriotism, in particular, the systematic and effective organization of the educational process through the use of 7-year differential technologies. This fully justifies the relevance of scientific research conducted on this topic.

The 7-year period of education in a comprehensive school is of decisive importance in the formation of a system of national values in students, the formation of the first conscious ideas about the Motherland, the development of civic consciousness and the foundations of social responsibility. Therefore, it is pedagogically justified to organize national patriotic education

during this period in a phased, targeted and differentiated way. Based on this, this article aims to scientifically and methodologically substantiate the methodology of using 7-year differential technologies in educating students in the spirit of national patriotism, to reveal its content, stages and possibilities of practical application.

National patriotism is an integrative socio-pedagogical concept that includes a person's loyalty to the Motherland, respect for national values, attention to state symbols and a sense of responsibility for the development of the country. It is manifested in the consciousness, attitude and practical activities of the individual and plays an important role in the formation of a civic position and social activity in the younger generation. In the process of educating students in the spirit of national patriotism, there is a need to develop in them not only an interest in historical heritage, but also the skills to combine this heritage with modern social life.

In modern educational conditions, innovative technologies are emerging as an effective pedagogical tool that enriches the content and forms of national patriotic education. In particular, through the use of interactive methods, students' independent thinking, analytical approach and conscious attitude to national values are developed. Methods such as "brainstorming", "working in small groups", "role playing" involve students in the educational process as active subjects, activating the process of understanding national identity in them.

Approaches based on gamification elements (scoring systems, ratings, competitions, and incentive mechanisms) serve to foster a sense of competitiveness, teamwork, and national pride in students. Also, studying the lives of historical figures, national traditions, and spiritual heritage through quests and project assignments develops inquisitiveness, research, and creative thinking competencies in students.

Multimedia tools - video, audio materials, infographics and 3D presentations - expand the possibilities of covering the content of national history and culture in a visual and interactive form. In particular, mind maps (mind maps) contribute to the systematic assimilation of national heroes, historical processes and values, developing students' logical and structural thinking. Digital educational platforms, including online libraries, virtual museums and interactive programs, create a convenient pedagogical environment for studying national history based on modern technologies.

In the effective organization of national patriotic education, cooperation between the family and mahalla institutions, along with the school, is of great importance. Involving parents and mahalla activists in the educational process through innovative technologies, and involving students in social projects based on national values, ensures the continuity and effectiveness of education. Enriching this "Family-School-Mahalla" cooperation model with digital tools increases the effectiveness of educational activities.

Foreign experience (Japan, USA, South Korea) shows that the widespread use of information and communication technologies in the process of patriotic education has a positive impact on the development of national consciousness and civic responsibility in the younger generation. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the use of innovative methods based on the heritage of Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, as well as folk tales and epics, creates broad pedagogical opportunities. In conclusion, the use of innovative technologies in educating students in the spirit of national patriotism is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of education, deepening their understanding of national values, and strengthening their sense of loyalty to the Motherland. Through interactive methods, gamification, multimedia tools, and digital educational platforms, students' national consciousness can be formed and they can be brought up as creative, enterprising, and responsible individuals.

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, the issues of radically reforming the education system and educating the younger generation in the spirit of national and universal values were identified as a priority task at the level of state policy. Since that time, a number of scientific studies have been carried out in our country on the problems of education. In these studies, the issues of spiritual and moral development of young people, the development of independent thinking, the formation of civic consciousness and patriotic feelings occupied a central place.

In particular, in Sh. Shodmonova's research, the issues of developing students' independent thinking in the educational process are scientifically based, while O. Musurmonova paid special attention to the problems of forming the spiritual culture of young people, educating internal mechanisms of personal control, such as moral consciousness, conscience, duty and responsibility. Also, in his scientific works, G. Makhmutov shed light on the laws of teaching and educating students, methods of effective influence on the mind in the formation of political and moral qualities, spiritual and moral principles, as well as the moral norms and culture of behavior of our great ancestors from a scientific point of view. In these studies, the issue of preparing an intellectually capable, socially active, initiative, spiritually and morally mature young generation was considered as the main pedagogical problem in the context of the reforms being implemented in our country. In particular, the issues of promoting a healthy lifestyle, patriotism, increasing social activity among young people, strengthening spiritual and moral education, and developing their socio-pedagogical abilities in harmony with the interests of national development were extensively analyzed.

Speaking about the crucial importance of the upbringing of the younger generation in the life of society, the famous Uzbek enlightener Abdulla Avloni 's opinion that "Education is a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster for us" has not lost its scientific and practical significance even today. Based on this view, it can be said that upbringing is a complex pedagogical process that has not only personal, but also social and national significance. After all, the development of any society and state is inextricably linked with the content and quality of the upbringing of generations.

At the present stage, solving a number of important tasks in the process of educating the younger generation in independent Uzbekistan is of urgent importance. In particular, preparing young people for social life, forming in them a broad worldview and a goal-oriented life position; educating students on the basis of national and universal values; understanding universal moral standards, instilling a culture of communication and high spirituality; forming a sense of citizenship and responsibility for social duty in the spirit of respect for legal and moral standards; developing an ecological culture and a responsible attitude to nature; instilling feelings of patriotism and tolerance are priority tasks. In effectively solving these tasks, the education of national patriotism is of particular importance. National patriotism is a complex socio-pedagogical quality that expresses a person's love for the Motherland, devotion to national values, culture and historical heritage, respect for state symbols, and a desire to contribute to the development of the country. The education system has broad didactic, educational, and social opportunities to shape these qualities.

In particular, didactic opportunities are manifested through interdisciplinary integration, innovative methods and information technologies. Harmonious teaching of national values, history, literature and art, quests, gamification, mind maps, exercises based on problem situations enhance students' independent thinking and understanding of national heritage. Virtual museums, 3D presentations and video lessons serve to master national history in a visual and impressive way. Educational opportunities are realized through the cooperation of

"Family-School-Neighborhood", the combination of national traditions and modern technologies, as well as using the life and work of historical figures such as Amir Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur as an example. Social and psychological-pedagogical opportunities are manifested in connection with collective projects, volunteering, digital space, personal motivation and emotional-affective approaches.

conclusion, it can be said that the pedagogical possibilities of educating in the spirit of national patriotism are wide and multifaceted, and their implementation based on a systematic, continuous and innovative approach allows for the effective formation of national pride, loyalty to the Motherland, and civic responsibility in the younger generation.

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