

METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING STUDENTS' EDUCATION IN NATIONAL VALUES

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Annotation. The methodology for developing students' education in national values is one of the priority areas of today's educational process and is an important factor in the formation of spiritual maturity, social activity and civic position of young people. This methodology involves the harmonious integration of national customs, traditions, historical heritage and spiritual value into the educational process. The use of interactive methods, practical exercises, visits to cultural heritage sites, national games and spiritual and educational conversations in lessons broadens the students' worldview, strengthens such qualities as patriotism, respect, responsibility, tolerance. The main goal of the methodology is to support young people's understanding of national identity and prepare them for active participation in the life of society.

Keywords: national values, education, students, methodology, national traditions, spirituality, patriotism, educational process, cultural heritage, pedagogical approach.

The stability, development and spiritual awakening of society are closely related, first of all, to the upbringing of the younger generation, based on what values they grow up. Students, as future specialists, active participants in the life of the state and society, must become spiritually mature individuals who deeply understand national values. National values are a harmonious combination of the historical experience, cultural heritage, moral standards, traditions, national pride and patriotic concepts of the people. These values serve as a spiritual criterion that ensures the personal development of young people. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks is to develop a methodology for organizing student education in higher educational institutions based on national values.

National values, as the only spiritual support of the nation and a source of spiritual stability, have a direct impact on the formation of the consciousness of young people. The basis of these values is such qualities as decency, patriotism, hard work, tolerance, respect for elders, honor for younger ones, honesty, and family life. Such values help young people:

understand their identity,

respect national culture,

feel their responsibility to society,

and become socially active.

In today's globalization environment, the clash of different cultures, the boundlessness of the flow of information, and the intensification of various ideological influences on the minds of young people further increase the role of national values in education. This is because national values are a spiritual support that protects young people from foreign ideas.

The main goal of the methodology is to form an understanding of national identity, spiritual maturity, patriotism, social responsibility, and a civic position in students. This goal is achieved through the following tasks:

1. Providing students with systematic knowledge about the national heritage. Introducing historical figures, great scientists, and cultural heritage objects.
2. Forming a sense of national pride. Instilling respect for the ideas of independence, love for state symbols and history.
3. Nurturing high moral qualities. Strengthening values such as honesty, duty, responsibility, fairness, and solidarity.
4. Forming a spiritual need to preserve cultural heritage. Attracting students to museums and historical sites.
5. Incorporating national traditions into practical activities. Educating through the study of national art, applied crafts, and traditional rituals.[1]

Interactive methods actively involve students in the educational process. Methods such as "Brainstorming", "Discussion", "Role Playing", "Cluster", "Squinain" allow students to study topics related to national values in more depth. For example, organizing a discussion for students on the topic "Modern Interpretation of Patriotism" develops their ability to think, analyze, and justify their position.

Practical activities serve to deepen their understanding of values. Students can participate in activities such as:

- making national handicrafts,
- studying the design of national costumes,
- visiting historical monuments,
- practical analysis of samples of folk oral art.[2]

These processes strengthen the national spirit along with practical skills in the student.

Spiritual and educational events. Through holidays, meetings, spiritual lessons, and cultural evenings, students become closer to national values. In particular, events such as "Defenders of the Fatherland Day", "Navruz", and "Independence Day" have a high educational impact.

Project and research method. Students are assigned project work on national values. For example:

“The role of the neighborhood in education”,

“Traditions of the Uzbek people”,

“Heritage of great ancestors”,

“National values in the context of globalization”.

Project activities teach students to research, think independently, and work with sources.

In this method, the teacher approaches each topic from the point of view of national values. During the lesson, examples of values, real-life situations, and spiritual and moral problems are discussed.

Principles of educating students according to national values

Personal orientation. Each student has a different worldview, spiritual experience, and interests. Therefore, educational work should be based on an individual approach.

Harmony of national and universal values. Nationality and universality should complement each other. Values such as tolerance, humanity, and peace also play an important role in the educational process.

Consistency and systematicity. Education should be regular and not limited to random events. Values should be systematically instilled throughout the year in lessons, events, and projects.

The principle of vitality. Teaching values should not be limited to theory alone, but should be related to the student's daily life, family relationships, and participation in society.[3]

Conditions that increase the effectiveness of the methodology

1. The spiritual level of the teacher. If the teacher does not adhere to national values himself, education will be ineffective.
2. The content is relevant to modern requirements. New pedagogical technologies, digital tools, and interactive methods should be introduced more into the educational process.
3. Cooperation between the community, families, and educational institutions. Education continues not only in the classroom, but in a wide social environment.
4. Practical acquaintance with cultural heritage sites. Visits to museums and theaters expand the spiritual imagination of young people.[4]

In conclusion, educating students in national values is a reliable way to form a spiritually mature, socially responsible, patriotic, and nationally conscious individual. Such an educational methodology is effectively implemented on the basis of methods such as interactive teaching, practical exercises, project-based methods, spiritual activities, and a value-oriented approach. The consistent, systematic, and person-oriented organization of the methodology creates the basis for students to mature not only as spiritually mature people, but also as people with a strong civic position.

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