

Importance of Didactic Capabilities in Improving the Methodology of Teaching the History of National Values to Students

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Abstract

This article discusses the issues of improving the methodology of teaching the history of national values to students and the importance of using didactic opportunities in this process. Also, the ways of forming and strengthening national values in the minds of students through the use of innovative methods in the modern educational process are analyzed.

Keywords: National values, didactic opportunities, methodology, teaching methods, student, historical heritage, education.

Introduction

In world educational institutions, innovative creative models of improving the methodology of teaching the history of national values to students based on the UNESCO International Education Concept until 2030 are being implemented in the educational process. Practical work is being carried out to improve the structural and reflexive-conscious relationships of national values, moral qualities, immunity, behavior.

In world educational and scientific research institutions, scientific research is being carried out to form patriotic relations among young people, to cultivate a spirit of loyalty to social relations between the individual, family, society and the state. Special attention is paid to scientific research on the socialization of the individual, the preservation of democratic values and at the same time ensuring the strength of families, the realization of rights, freedoms and obligations.

In recent years, our republic has been developing normative foundations for improving the spiritual and educational aspects of educating students in the history of national values, their upbringing in the spirit of a national, perfect human being, and combating threats to young people. The Strategy of Actions for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines “Educating physically healthy, spiritually and intellectually developed, independently thinking, loyal to the Motherland, with a firm life outlook, increasing their social activity in the process of deepening democratic reforms and developing civil society” as one of the most priority tasks of the present

day. This will serve to further increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work for students to develop civic immunity, meaningfully spend their lessons and free time. In an era of increasing globalization processes, each nation pays special attention to the issue of preserving and instilling its national values in the minds of the younger generation. Especially in the higher education system, in-depth teaching of the history of national values to students and strengthening the sense of national pride in their minds is becoming an urgent task of the pedagogical process. In this process, the correct and effective use of didactic opportunities plays an important role in improving the methodology. Today, at a new stage of Uzbekistan's development, as the processes of spiritual revival in society deepen, the formation of skills to understand national values, appreciate them and apply them in practical life in the younger generation has become one of the urgent tasks. Teaching students the history of national values not only increases their intellectual potential, but also plays an important role in shaping them as patriotic, conscious and independent-thinking individuals. It is advisable to establish useful connections between education, science, and practice, as well as to supplement the educational processes with highly skilled and qualified teachers, educational documents and literature that meet the requirements of the time, and to establish methods for developing university students' knowledge based on national values, which determine the excellent course of the development of the history of national values.

It is necessary to increase the role of the family in eliminating the delinquency and criminality of university students, and for this purpose, special attention should be paid to strengthening the close ties of the family institution with educational and upbringing organizations, ensuring their beneficial relations. For this, first of all, it is necessary to deal with juveniles (delinquent behavior), those with difficult upbringing, and adults (addictive behavior) who are prone to crime and delinquency or have committed them in our republic, and to effectively organize a mechanism for their re-education.

Raising students in a high moral and ethical spirit, developing a sense of spiritual courage in them is an important factor in protecting their moral and spiritual threats. In the current conditions of globalization, the urgency of educating a broad stratum of citizens, especially our youth, in a sense of loyalty to nationality, patriotism, high moral and ethical views, and developing their spiritual and moral literacy and immunity is increasing. Because in the world, threats to spiritual literacy are becoming increasingly stronger under the guise of information and mass culture. Therefore, in order to protect our country from such spiritual attacks, it is necessary to improve the civic knowledge of young people.

At a time when the threat of such spiritual threats is increasing in the world, raising a generation that thinks independently and healthily, and strives to be worthy of their ancestors in a spirit of high respect for them, has been raised to the level of state policy in our republic, and active participation in this process is the sacred duty of every citizen.

Another of the most important factors in raising the spirituality of young people is historical memory - an expression of high respect and reverence for ancestors, which means living with honor, keeping in mind the memory of those who have passed. The 73rd goal of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026, which is aimed at creating the necessary political, social, economic and spiritual foundations for the reforms to be implemented in Uzbekistan over the next five years, specifically emphasizes "deep study and wide dissemination of the rich scientific heritage of our great ancestors." It is clear to all of us that educating young

people in the spirit of such traditions, arming them with the history of our Motherland is an urgent task in the field of developing spirituality and national ideology.

Today, it can be observed that the independent thinking, spiritual world, and growing social activity of our youth have become the foundation of all achievements, a source of strength, especially in the huge creative work being carried out in our country and the achievements being made. The revival of spiritual heritage, national values, and the upbringing of a healthy generation as a fully developed, spiritually high, and perfect person have risen to the level of state policy. The foundations of national statehood, which have been formed over the centuries, are increasingly strengthened by the principle of national identity. National and spiritual renewal, the revival of values, and economic growth have become factors of development. In today's daily life, the voluntary, conscious mobilization of youth for the interests of the people, homeland, and homeland in various dangerous situations and threats, even at the risk of their own lives, even if it means risking their own lives, expresses the essence of the concept of courage. Spiritual courage is not achieved in exchange for material or spiritual benefits, but also expresses the noble activity of a person, dedicating his life, goals, dreams, and hopes for the people and society. Spiritual courage is not only the worldview of some people and individuals, but also a spiritual virtue that is necessary for every citizen, including the younger generation. In the current complex and dangerous conditions, special attention is paid to the upbringing of the younger generation, and it is necessary to make effective use of the opportunities created for young people, because they should never forget that the future is in the hands of young people, and they should once again remember that they must carefully preserve and pass on to future generations our national and spiritual heritage.

At the same time, as a result of studying rational methodological methods that justify their effectiveness in implementing the process of increasing the creative abilities of students, the methods considered in the context of humanizing higher education imply the use of universal and national values in the process of increasing creative capabilities. The true essence of our values is to increase the creative abilities and capabilities of students in higher educational institutions, which is aimed at educating a person with high spirituality, relying on universal values. Reliance on values occurs not only within the framework of conversations between teachers and students, but also in cooperative relations, and in this, the implementation of axiological views of pedagogical values, which are a priority in the education and upbringing of a person, is manifested in experience and everyday social life. For example, the predominance of values such as a sense of duty, responsibility, and diligence helps the team of teachers and students in their joint work. The right way is to use experimental work aimed at improving the professional skills and professional and technological competence of students.

One of the methods based on reason is the orientation of the content and methods of education to students, their life and professional interests and needs, their feelings and personal life experience. Its essence is that the teacher should not only convey information, but also know how to arouse interest in this area of knowledge, and thus find a method of working together with the student. The purpose of its application is to humanize the content and methods of education and upbringing in a pedagogical higher educational institution.

To educate an active, creative specialist, it is necessary to organize an active, creative learning process. It is difficult to achieve the expected goal without scientific substantiation of creative

cognitive processes of university students, their aspirations for knowledge and special mechanisms for mastering new knowledge.

The category of needs and motives is directly related to interest, which is inseparable from the emotional sphere of a person. "The psychological structure of interest in cognition represents a specific mixture of emotional-volitional and thinking processes of a person" [30 69-b]. In this case, the volitional and intellectual aspects of the cognitive process are not separate parts, but its integrity. Psychological and pedagogical sources of the last decade express views on the use of the integral unity of the emotional and intellectual aspects of the cognitive process in teaching.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. URQ-406 dated September 14, 2016 "On State Youth Policy"[5], the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[6], the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026"[12], the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 dated October 8, 2019 "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" include the development of students' civic literacy. The following tasks are related to:

- Forming students' critical thinking, free search and analysis of materials;

Further expanding efforts to improve the spiritual environment in universities, raise the future generation as patriots under the influence of respect for our national traditions, humanity and noble spiritual ideas, and increase immunity against foreign ideas in the future generation.

In today's era of globalization, the factor of education and upbringing is of great importance in protecting young people from aggressive ideas. After all, upbringing, carried out for noble goals, has always shown its positive results.

Today, in our republic, special attention is paid to the radical reform of the preschool education system, to ensure that our children acquire modern knowledge and professions at the level of world standards, grow up to be spiritually, morally, and physically mature people, and to raise feelings of loyalty and selflessness in the hearts of the younger generation. The Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan sets as a priority task "Educating children who are physically healthy, spiritually and mentally developed, independent-thinking, loyal to the Motherland, and have a firm life outlook." In order to implement these priority tasks, important regulatory and legal documents have been adopted in our country aimed at further developing preschool education and ensuring its effective functioning. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "We all know that the invaluable cultural masterpieces created by mankind are embodied, first of all, in the folklore art of any nation. ... Folklore art, so to speak, is the childhood song of humanity.

In our country, attention has always been paid to improving the system of spiritual and educational work as a priority. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-5040 dated March 26, 2021 "On measures to radically improve the system of spiritual and educational work" provides for "implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at eliminating such vices as indifference to the fate of the people and the homeland, localism, tribalism, corruption, disregard for family values, and irresponsibility for the upbringing of youth; increasing the culture of the population in using the Internet, strengthening the immunity of civil and information literacy against attacks; achieving the primacy of spiritual and moral criteria, national

and universal values in all types of culture, literature, cinema, theater, music and art, publishing and printing products, and mass media; systematic study of geopolitical and educational processes, effective civil struggle against terrorism, extremism, fanaticism, human trafficking, drug trafficking and other dangerous threats, and the development of international cooperation in this regard. development” [18] were identified as important aspects of the fundamental development of the spiritual sphere.

In the address of our Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to our parliament on December 28, 2018, “We need to develop a national idea that will be a source of strength for us in implementing the grand tasks we have set ourselves.” These thoughts were not emphasized in vain during the appeal to the Oliy Majlis, of course. Because today, in a time when civil threats and attacks on literacy are increasing in world civilization, it is precisely the development of the national idea and the formation of literacy immunity in young people against evil ideas that is necessary to protect our country’s youth from various dangers.

As the First President of our country Islam Karimov emphasized, “There is no openness in this world, in nature, in society. If openness is created, there is no doubt that someone will certainly seek to fill its place. It is necessary to properly conduct ideological preventive work in order to develop the history of national values of students. Ideological propaganda and propaganda work - the basis of various forms of civic, educational, spiritual, literacy, implemented by social institutions, forms the basis of this main process, covering the process of civic education of the present era.

The use of various methods and means in the implementation of ideological prevention is of great importance. Preventive work that serves to protect young people from ideological attacks must be carried out at different speeds and in stages.

If preventive work is carried out in higher pedagogical educational institutions on a continuous and steady basis, then future teachers will also The harmonious development of ideological and ideological competence and the skills of a promoter of spiritual and educational work is achieved. Noting that improving the socio-spiritual environment in our country and protecting young people from ideological aggression and ideological attacks are among the main tasks facing society, President Sh. Mirziyoyev also emphasized the following points: “In this sense, the call “Protect your child yourself”, which is becoming widespread in our country today, should not remain just empty words, but should penetrate deeply into the hearts and minds of every parent and every citizen, and turn into practical action.”

Indeed, as President Sh. Mirziyoyev emphasized in his book “We will continue our path of national development with determination and take it to a new level”, it is important to raise the political level and worldview in ensuring justice, to educate the population to appreciate the reforms being implemented in our country, to convey the true meaning and essence of the reforms to our compatriots, and to ensure their practical implementation. As our President emphasized, in order for citizens to directly respect the laws in ensuring the rule of law, they must first of all know the content and essence of the laws, at the same time understand their duties and obligations to society, and be direct participants in legal relations in our society.

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Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the 72nd session of the UN in New York, USA, proposed the adoption of the UN Convention on the Rights of Youth. Based on this, our President cited the need for protection for youth at a time when the number of young people has exceeded two billion, international terrorism and extremism are growing rapidly.

In addition, young people It was also emphasized that defining and protecting the rights of young people in a uniform manner is an important condition in the era of globalization and information technology development: "In addition, member states that have signed this convention must consider the issue of youth as an important direction in the country's social policy and fulfill their great responsibility. In order to bring youth policy in Uzbekistan to a new level, he approved the proposal to establish the "Youth Union of Uzbekistan" organization and took the initiative to grant them great privileges, awarded a group of young talents with state awards, and created conditions for several energetic young people to start working in higher state bodies.

Concluding from the tasks stated in the above information, it was concluded that the development of the history of national values of students is a necessary condition for a legal worldview. To substantiate this idea, it is appropriate, first of all, to dwell on the concepts of legal knowledge, consciousness and legal culture.

Legal consciousness plays a key role in being legally civilized, is one of the manifestations of social consciousness, and reflects a set of ideas that determine the attitude of citizens to the law.

In order to radically change the role of law in the life of society and achieve the supremacy of the law, there must be appropriate spiritual foundations. The state and level of development of the history of national values among young people, who are one of the main participants in this process, is one of the most important of these foundations.

The long-term plan of the activity of a university teacher should be aimed at building a civil society of students of science. Such a long-term plan reflects the pedagogical principles of developing the history of national values among students. The solution of this task is carried out in certain conditions, subject to the readiness of teachers and students.

The issues of implementing legal education in our country, teaching legal subjects using new non-standard methods using technologies that meet today's requirements, have been studied by M. Davletova, Z. M. Islamov, O. A. Karimova, T. K. Kudaybergenova, A. Kh. Saidov, U. Tojikhonov, R. M. Makhmudov, N. F. Saydalikhodjaeva, M. H. Usmonbaeva, Ye. M. Tileo'ov, H. N. Tu'ychieva and other scientists, and in their research they paid special attention to the development of legal knowledge, the development of national values, and the development of students' knowledge of the history of national values. In the works of such scientists as B. Vahobjonov, M. A. Ganieva, M. Kamoliddinov, A. A. Rasulev, M. H. Usmonbaeva, D. M. Fayzullaeva, M. M. Khaidarov, advanced pedagogical technologies, their didactic capabilities, their importance in increasing the learning and cognitive activity of students, innovative types of education (problem and interactive education and game technologies), interactive methods, their essence and application procedure, and the issues of improving the legal literacy and legal culture of young people, forming national values, literacy immunity, assessing the level of upbringing of

adolescents and young people and correcting behavioral defects were discussed in the research works of Sh. Abdullaeva, E. Abzalov, A. Agzamkhodjaev, A. Azizkhodjaev, Yu. Asadov.

A number of researchers in the field of legal sciences, including Yu. Tursunov, M.A. Usmanova in the field of "Labor Law"; I.B. Zokirov, M.M. Mamasidiqov, Z. Muqimov, S.I. Saydakhmedov in the field of "Civil Law"; [81 256-b] M.Kh. Rustambaev, D.M. Mirazov, O.G. Zokirova, Q.R. Abdurasulova and other researchers conducted scientific research in the field of "Criminal Law". Values contain not only the answer to the question of the meaning of life and the duties of a person. Values, as Buneev R.N. noted, form an image of the future, the prospects for the development of the individual. [40 208-b]

Values reflect not the image of a person at the moment, but how he should be in terms of spiritual laws. Values, which form the motivational-value component of the development of the history of national values, perform the function of educating learners. "When morality is viewed subjectively as a motive, there is not an incentive to morality, but morality itself."

In raising the younger generation to possess patriotism, humanity, loyalty to their homeland, along with human feelings of tolerance, culture and respect for representatives of other nationalities, three important factors are the connection between the family, the neighborhood and educational institutions.

As we emphasized above, the image of a citizen, one of the principles of developing the history of national values, contributes to the consolidation of society and the unity of individuals towards building a civil society.

Values reflect not the image of a person at the moment, but how he should be in terms of spiritual laws. The history of national values is reflected in the values, which form the motivational-value component of the development of national values, and they perform the task of educating learners. "When morality is viewed subjectively as a motive, there is not an incentive to morality, but morality itself." In raising the younger generation to possess patriotism, humanity, loyalty to their homeland, along with human feelings, tolerance, culture, and respect for representatives of other nationalities, three important factors are the connection between the family, the neighborhood and educational institutions.

Establishing such effective cooperation is a decisive tool in preventing various vices among young people and in educating today's spiritually mature youth.

If people do not pay attention to the actions in active work, the number of actions that are limited to this activity increases. This has a negative impact on the upbringing of a person. The rector of the higher educational institution and the group of teachers are based on the following ethical principles: "Our principle is not to determine that the child does not know. The main goal of teaching is to achieve the child's desire to know."

The interpretation of such an approach to educational work is scientifically justified. V.A. Sukhomlinsky noted: "If a child feels that the teacher wants his parents to know about his two grades and make firm decisions, he will be angry with the teacher and the university, and it will be difficult for him to get an education. This leads to an increase in emotions, bitterness, which often affects his relationships with others. Many injuries eventually heal, but they lead to emotional indifference. Children, feeling indifferent or unfair attitude towards themselves, lose sensitivity to good and evil."

This idea stems from social reality and scientific views on civil society. In civil society, the involvement of a person in horizontal connections and relationships turns him from a de jure citizen into a de facto citizen. But the question arises: "What are the values that unite society and generalize people?". I.I. Kalina distinguished as such values the values of loyalty, goodness, generosity, duty, honor, kindness, responsibility, benefit, truth, independence, freedom, justice, happiness, dignity. These values, according to the scientist, meet the requirements expressed by V.A. Yadov, such as recording interactions between people, attitude to the qualities of a person's personality. Such values are relevant, have a normative status and allow predicting human behavior.

In this, I.I. Kalina explained why these values have a normative status. The essence of such explanations is that values are considered one of the "poles" of a value relationship, expressing the characteristics and qualities of a person, and a value relationship "has always been associated with the norm".

The values that form the content of the motivational-value component of the development of the history of national values are introduced in the order "person - person", "person - community", "community - person" and demonstrate the qualities of humanity between a person and a community, a community and people.

These values are relevant for society and an individual - a student, a university teacher, a voluntary other person striving for a common life in a changing world. This order of values makes the youth of the educational institution a force that stimulates civic attitudes, systematizes it, leads to its exaltation as a perfect person, from the point of view of citizenship. These values also have a normative status.

Values form an image, a model of the future, reflecting the future based on the present. The present is the conditions that accept students willingly. Our task is that these conditions, as V.N. Sagatovsky noted, should be based on values, and values are implemented in these conditions.

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The implementation of value-oriented activity values ensures the unification of people, the consolidation of society, and changes in conditions. A person is a subject of civic behavior and activity associated with the values he practices.

The goal for the future is the consolidation and unification of people around the values that become the motive of civil society. Such a society involves the construction of a civil democratic civil state by students as its active citizens. One of the characteristics of citizenship, as we have already mentioned, is the development of the student's history of national values.

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