



## Methods And Means Of Educating Youth In The Spirit Of National Values

**Mavluda Musurmonova**

Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Senior teacher of the "Methodology of Primary Education" department

**Abstract:** The article reflects on existing modern methods and means of educating students in the spirit of national values in educational institutions and makes recommendations.

**Key words and phrases:** Youth education, methods and means of education, educational process, formation of personal consciousness, self-education, methods of education of Easterners, Uzbek ethics, morals.

## Yoshlarni Milliy Qadriyatlar Ruhida Arbiyalashning Metod Va Vositalari

**Mavluda Musurmonova**

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti

“ Boshlang‘ich ta‘lim metodikasi” kafedrasida katta o‘qituvchisi

**Annotatsiya:** maqolada ta‘lim muassasalarida o‘quvchilarni milliy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalashning dolzarb zamonaviy metod va vositalari to‘g‘risida fikr yuritilib, tavsiyalar berilgan.

**Tayanch so‘z va iboralar:** yoshlar tarbiyasi, tarbiya metod va vositalari, tarbiyaviy jarayon, shaxs ongini shakllantirish, o‘z-o‘zini tarbiyalash, sharq allomalarning tarbiya metodlari, o‘zbekona axloq, odob.



**Аннотация:** в статье размышляют о существующих современных методах и средствах воспитания учащихся в духе национальных ценностей в образовательных учреждениях и даются рекомендации.

**Ключевые слова и фразы:** воспитание молодежи, методы и средства воспитания, образовательный процесс, формирование личностного сознания, самообразование, методы воспитания восточников, узбекская этика, нравы.

It is known that the development trends of the society require educational institutions to organize youth education in accordance with the stages of development. As the science and practice of pedagogy is always developing, the educational process is improving accordingly. The purpose and content of education allows to choose the right methods. Whatever the goal, the methods of achieving it must be in accordance with it. The content of education consists of the essence of social requirements for the formation of a person. Do not forget that the same task can be filled with different ideas. Therefore, it is very important to connect the methods not with the content at all, but with a clear idea.

In the process of education, it is appropriate to take into account the age characteristics of the students. Age characteristics are anatomical, physiological (physical) and psychological characteristics characteristic of a certain age period. For example, the sense of responsibility can be formed in students studying in primary education, secondary education and secondary special, professional education institutions. However, different methods are used for the formation of this quality at each stage. Concepts such as purpose, content, form, method and tools reveal the essence of the educational process. However, there is another concept that is of special importance in clarifying the essence of education, which is the concept of education methods.

The method of education (from the Greek "methodos" means the way) is the way to achieve the goal of education; methods of influencing the mind, will, feelings and behavior of the students. When applied to school practice, methods





are methods of influencing the mind, will, feelings and behavior of students. Based on the general state of the educational process, educational methods can be divided into the following three groups: These groups, in turn, consist of a number of educational elements. For example, the methods of formation of individual consciousness: story, explanation, explanation, lecture, ethical conversation, persuasion, advice, instruction, discussion, lecture, example; training, habituation, pedagogical requirements, public opinion, assignment, educational situation for the methods of organizing activities and forming social behavior; methods of encouraging behavior and activity include: competition, encouragement and punishment. No educator is strong enough to create completely new methods of education. The problem of improving the methods is always present, each educator solves it according to his ability, enriches the general methodology based on the expression of his private views in accordance with the specific conditions of the educational process. There are no pros and cons of the method, it is impossible to evaluate a certain way in the process of education as highly effective or ineffective. The effectiveness of the method can be evaluated from the point of view of the conditions in which it is used. The right choice of educational methods depends on a number of factors.

Folk pedagogy embodies all aspects of Uzbek ethics, manners and education. Different educational methods and tools are used in folk pedagogy. These methods and tools are extremely diverse and in many ways superior to scientific pedagogy. Consequently, these methods had an impact on the formation of scientific pedagogy. It is the task of the current generations to fully and fairly acquire and develop the spiritual heritage. It is very important to develop the spiritual culture and the spirit of honoring our talents in the youth of today.

For example: Kaikovus writes in his work entitled "Nightmare": "O child, no matter how wise you are, do not consider yourself wiser than the people, because they say that if you consider yourself a fool, you will be wise." (39 pages). The verse of the Holy Qur'an begins with the call "Oqi" which promotes knowledge, and in many other verses it is called to acquire knowledge and study it.





Various educational methods used in folk pedagogy can be summarized as follows:

1. Explaining (telling a story, teaching).
2. Training (habituation, training).
3. An example (giving advice, apologizing, being an example).
4. Advising, teaching (encouraging, persuading, begging, begging, wishing, approving, thanking, praying, wishing for a white road, etc.).
5. Slander and punishment (pointing out, reproaching, scolding, forcing, blaming, shaming, threatening, hating, swearing, hitting, beating, etc.).

Samples of folk pedagogy, educational methods and educational effects were used with the help of certain tools. Waiting for a guest, going to a guest, various work processes, hashars, various gurungs (tea house, wedding ceremonies), sayils, family traditions (birthday, citizenship passport, general secondary, secondary special and higher ma (certificate and diploma, state awards) and competitions are considered a special means of education.

In order to form spiritual and moral qualities, faith and worldview in young people, there are ways to influence their mind, feelings and will. With the help of them, social ideas and goals that are of priority in the society are instilled in the minds of students. To form the worldview of young people, to help them understand the meaning of life, social consciousness-forming methods are used. It is necessary to train students' ideological awareness and social activity, that is, the skills of understanding and perceiving the content of the state's internal and international policy. Explanation is the most used method in the formation of social consciousness. In the explanation, students are given information about the relationship of a citizen of the country to the state on the basis of certain rights and duties. Education in the spirit of loyalty to the national flag, coat of arms, national anthem and Constitution is very important. For this reason, the essence of the national flag, coat of arms, national anthem, and the Constitution will be explained.

Conversation. The teacher's live speech is the most effective way to form the student's personality ideologically and spiritually and morally. When choosing a





topic for an interview, it is necessary to take into account its relevance, suitability for the students of the class, and the possibility of forming spiritual and moral qualities in them. Interviews can be organized on the following topics: Organization of interviews on labor, legal, ecological, economic and hygienic topics also gives positive results. During the conversation, it is useful to ask students questions that allow them to freely express their thoughts and think independently. In this regard, debates are of great importance.

The story. Students usually listen with great interest to stories enriched with specific examples taken from life and various literature. They can be told stories about moral standards, people's past, natural resources, life and courage of heroes, as well as history, literature and art. Examples of fiction, as well as information published on the pages of mass media - radio, television, newspapers and magazines, will also be valuable material for students. Both the conversation and the story should be conducted in a literary language on topics suitable for the students' age, using words they understand. Determining the topic of the conversation or story by the students ensures their effective passage, as a result of which the students are not indifferent to the topic being presented.

**Sample.** It is extremely important for students to see all the good moral qualities in the people around them and learn from them. A teacher's personal example has a great impact, especially on young people. They observe how the teacher behaves in class and in life, how he deals with the people around him, how he performs his duties. Pupils imitate the behavior of people close to them. Attitudes influence the formation of good qualities and sometimes bad qualities in children. Therefore, teachers and parents should be able to control themselves in any case. Wherever they are, they should feel that there are children around them. Adults should ensure that there is no discrepancy between words and actions. Information from the lives and activities of advanced people, good examples of the behavior of heroes of literary works, films and plays strongly influence the minds of children. Meetings with production leaders are held in schools. Pupils are proud of their parents' success





in production and strive to imitate them. Ideas of folk pedagogy are also used in the example. Parents have always encouraged their children to learn from people who have a lot of life experience, a wide worldview and a wide range of knowledge. For example, "The bird does what it sees in its nest." A very simple summary. We do not always understand how many ideas are gathered under this simple conclusion. With this, he wants to say, "People, be orderly at home, otherwise your child will be disorderly on the street, don't gossip about others in front of your child, your child will become a gossip."

Methods of self-education. The educational process can be considered effective only when the student has a need for self-education, i.e., to consciously and systematically work on himself. The use of self-education methods in the process of education is considered effective. These methods are used to ensure students' self-management, active participation in the activities of various student bodies, and to increase their social status. Self-education is an effective means of self-management of students, active participation in the activities of student bodies, and raising their social status. Students use self-discipline methods in studying, education and recreation, these methods encourage students to self-discipline initiative and independence. Self-analysis (control) is a method of activity aimed at analyzing one's personality, existing qualities, behavior, behavior, enriching existing qualities or eliminating negative habits. In order to perform self-analysis (control), the student regularly writes in his diary about his behavior, discipline, the increase of his positive qualities and, on the contrary, the decrease of his negative habits. Self-assessment is a method of activity aimed at evaluating one's own personality through the analysis of existing qualities, behavior, and behavior. It is necessary to help the student to reveal his abilities by his own strength. Self-assessment is difficult, but the student can be adequately prepared for it. Therefore, the student must be willing, understand his duty, have a reason for education and training, i.e., want to be educated, see himself through the eyes of his peers and those around him, and should strive for self-improvement. Self-assessment helps the student to



calculate his personal capabilities, to give an objective assessment to himself, and to be satisfied with himself.

The student's psyche is imperceptibly influenced by means of persuasion. Elementary school students and teenagers are gullible. The teacher uses persuasion in situations where it is necessary for the student to accept certain instructions. This method is also used to enhance the effect of other methods. Debate is a method of debate aimed at the formation of spiritual and moral qualities in students on the basis of emotional and verbal influence, and is conducted on political, economic, cultural, aesthetic and legal topics. Discussion helps students to be confident about a certain event in a situation where opinions collide. Different views underlie the debate. In order for the debate to have a positive result, it is advisable to prepare thoroughly.

5-6 questions are prepared in the discussion. The participants will be introduced to the questions in advance. Sometimes the teacher can appoint the participants of the discussion. Outputs should be lively, free and concise. The teacher helps the participants to express their thoughts in a concise, reasonable and evidence-based manner.

The methods of training and teaching (practice in activity) are to organize children's activities rationally, purposefully and comprehensively with the help of specific exercises, to accustom them to follow moral norms and rules of behavior. Habits are formed in childhood and become stronger in later stages of personality development. Teachers and parents should monitor the development of positive habits in children. Pupils do not inherit habits from their relatives, but they are formed on the basis of imitation and continuous education due to the fact that they enter into active communication with those around them. As a result, habit becomes character. Exercise involves repeating certain behaviors many times. Practice and habituation is a conscious, positive process for the student. As a result of the exercise, skills, habits, and new knowledge are formed, the student's intellectual abilities develop, his spiritual and moral qualities are enriched, and his life experience increases.





Teaching is various activities and practical activities that are organized in a planned and consistent manner in order to form social behavior skills and habits of students. Teaching is a set of several consistent actions that require demonstration and explanation of actions. There are different types of training in educational practice:

- 1) exercise in activity;
- 2) routine exercises;
- 3) special exercises.**

Training in activities is aimed at training the habits of organizing labor, social and team activities and establishing mutual relations. Daily routine exercises teach the habit of following a set daily schedule, managing related desires and actions, and using work and free time correctly. Special exercises create and strengthen cultural behavioral skills and competencies. Pedagogical requirements are the norms of social behavior that must be followed by the student in the process of performing various actions and participating in activities. Pedagogical demand is one of the most important methods of education. Pedagogical requirements can encourage or discourage certain actions and encourage the student to perform reasonable actions. Encouraging is a method of expressing confidence, cheering up and supporting the student based on a positive assessment of his behavior and activities. The teacher must be able to understand the positive changes that are taking place in the personality of each student. Only then does the student feel that he is maturing, he gains confidence in his own strength. Using motivational methods in the teacher's work, he helps to bring up positive qualities in the student. The following types of stimulation are used in the educational experience: Any stimulation should be in accordance with existing pedagogical requirements, should not be consecutive, as well as excessive praise of the student or his behavior, other It is used in accordance with the conditions such as comparing to students, not discriminating against them, not relaxing the requirements. Punishment is a negative assessment of a person's behavior and activities. Punishment is also the latest method of education used for the individual behavior of the student and the activity of the whole community.





The following punitive measures can be used in educational practice: Reprimand is the most important punitive measure. The teacher reprimands the teacher face-to-face, which can be recorded in the diary. The warning is used to prevent certain actions that may be committed. Grading is the evaluation of certain behaviors of the student based on strict measures. If the reprimand and warning do not give the expected result, if the student violates the prescribed discipline, it is possible to announce to him a bad word, taking into account the extent of his guilt and the circumstances in which he violated the discipline. Shame is the assessment of certain behaviors of the student in front of the community or subjects responsible for his education (parents, guardians, public representatives, etc.). One of the most sensitive feelings of a person is shame, honor and shame. The stronger a person's self-respect and humanity are, first of all, if he respects himself, the stronger his honor and shame will be. When raising children, it is necessary to carefully cultivate these feelings, but it is not appropriate to embarrass and embarrass them. It should be used wisely and in its place, only then can you hope for a positive result. Punishment should be applied carefully, on the contrary, it is impossible to punish out of anger. Punishments should be of a singular nature, i.e., based on the use of a single method, should be appropriate and consistent with the student's guilt, should not be used frequently, should not cause any doubts about the correctness of the punishment in the person being punished, and let them feel their guilt. Team discussion and team-supported punishment will increase its impact. Punishment should not physically and mentally torture, humiliate, and destroy the dignity of the student.

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