

**CONTENT OF FORMING NATIONAL AND SECULAR WORLDVIEWS IN
STUDENTS BASED ON PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE**

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Abstract: The article examines the content of forming national and secular worldviews in students based on pedagogical science.

Keywords: educational science, national outlook, scientific outlook, practical exercises, discussions, information technologies

In Uzbekistan's education system, the subject of pedagogy plays a significant role in shaping students' national and secular worldviews. Through this subject, the younger generation acquires not only knowledge but also moral-spiritual values, social responsibility, and humanistic ideas. Additionally, pedagogy contributes to fostering a scientific worldview in students.

Pedagogy provides students with knowledge about humanity's cultural, moral, religious, and social values. Through this subject, students learn about their nation's history, culture, and traditions while also gaining insights into the cultures and values of other peoples worldwide. This process helps form both national and secular worldviews.

The national worldview fosters respect in students for their nation's historical achievements, cultural heritage, traditions, language, and religion. For instance, teaching students about the contributions of great ancestors like Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, and Ulugbek to science and culture can enhance their national pride. Furthermore, introducing students to national holidays, customs, and traditions helps develop their national consciousness.

The national worldview reflects an individual's conscious connection to their nation, language, culture, history, and values, as well as a sense of self-awareness and responsibility toward the nation's fate. National pride, patriotism, and loyalty to ancestral heritage are integral components of this worldview. Pedagogy plays an invaluable role in instilling these concepts in the younger generation.

Teaching national values is not limited to historical facts. Within the framework of pedagogy, students learn about:

- Family values (respect for parents and relatives),
- Loyalty to the language,
- Local customs and traditions (e.g., Navruz, Eid celebrations, wedding ceremonies),
- National clothing, cuisine, and musical arts.

Through this knowledge, students take pride in their nation's achievements and traditions, strive to preserve them, and recognize their responsibility as citizens to protect national identity.

In today's globalized world, reinforcing national values in the younger generation ensures they remain connected to their cultural roots. Without an understanding of their identity and appreciation for their culture, young people may easily succumb to foreign ideologies.

Moreover, pedagogy classes use literature, art, and music enriched with national spirit to strengthen students' sense of national pride. Practical activities such as visits to theaters, national museums, and historical sites yield effective results in this regard.

The secular worldview equips students with knowledge and understanding of other nations' cultures, traditions, and values, fostering tolerance, respect, and cooperation toward other peoples. For example, teaching students about global holidays and cultural events broadens their worldview.

Globalization, the information explosion, artificial intelligence, and intensified intercultural communication significantly influence modern individuals' worldviews. As young people, particularly school students, develop in such a dynamic social environment, it is essential to consciously guide their thinking, life perspectives, goals, and values. Pedagogy is a key tool in this process, fostering strong national pride alongside an understanding of universal human values, tolerance toward other cultures and peoples, and the development of a modern scientific worldview.

The scientific worldview helps students understand the laws of nature and society, develop logical thinking, and acquire skills in gaining knowledge through experiments and experiences. This enables them to follow innovations in science and technology, analyze them, and apply them in practice.

The primary task of pedagogy classes is to teach students independent thinking, guide their life perspectives correctly, and prepare them to become socially active and conscious citizens. The methods used to achieve this goal include:

1. Dialogue and Open Discussion

One of the most effective methods for broadening students' worldviews is dialogue-based education. Through discussions, teachers ask questions, facilitate idea exchanges, and address problematic situations, enabling students to develop critical thinking. Topics like "Future Professions and Artificial Intelligence" or "National Values and Modernity" help students form perspectives on global and local issues.

2. Interactive Methods – Brainstorming, Debates, Discussions

Debating relevant and controversial topics among youth develops analytical thinking, reasoning, and the ability to substantiate opinions. For example, debates on topics like "Is the Internet Progress or a Threat?" or "The Uzbek Language – The Key to Our Future" are effective.

3. Analysis Based on Real-Life Examples and Observations

This method teaches students to independently analyze social, cultural, and moral issues they encounter in daily life. Discussions based on television, internet news, or social media posts shape their attitudes toward real-world issues. For instance, conversations based on statistical analysis of "Reading Levels Among Youth" can be conducted.

4. Role-Playing and Dramatization

By reenacting historical figures, modern leaders, or social roles, students experience those perspectives, activating emotional understanding and embedding concepts more deeply. For example, dramatized activities like "Leadership in Amir Temur's Era" or "Boburid Spirituality" help form historical and national worldviews.

5. Social Projects and Volunteer Activities

Connecting pedagogy classes with practical activities is highly effective. Engaging students in volunteer initiatives like "Beautifying My Neighborhood" or "Eco-Homeland" fosters social responsibility, environmental awareness, and a desire to contribute to the community, shaping a healthy, active, and socially conscious worldview.

6. Use of Information and Communication Technologies

Multimedia tools, videos, documentaries, interactive presentations, and virtual tours can make pedagogy classes engaging and connect students with the global world. For instance, presentations on the UN, UNESCO, or Uzbekistan's international relations provide elements of a global worldview.

7. Integrated Approach

Linking pedagogy with subjects like history, literature, geography, and biology expands students' knowledge. This method is particularly relevant for topics like ecology, moral-spiritual values, patriotism, peace, and intercultural harmony.

8. Reflection and Self-Assessment

At the end of classes, questions like "What did I learn?", "What did I think about?", or "What did today's lesson give me?" help students internally evaluate their worldview, fostering skills for self-improvement.

Pedagogy plays a vital role in shaping students' national and secular worldviews. Through this subject, students gain not only knowledge but also moral-spiritual values, social responsibility, and humanistic ideas. Additionally, it fosters a scientific worldview. In the future, the importance of pedagogy in forming national and secular worldviews in students will only increase.

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