

SOME METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF AXIOLOGICAL WORLDVIEW IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the concept of values, its relevance today and some methodological issues in the development of axiological worldview among students.

Keywords: Axiology, student, task, formation, nationality, worldview.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the formation of a new education system aimed at entering the world educational space, there is an active process of searching for educational models that will allow to preserve the spiritual, moral and cultural-historical traditions of national education and upbringing. In the modern socio-cultural context, the problem of forming universal values is becoming more urgent, because values are the basis of the content of education. Restoring to man an understanding of the meaning of life, believing that his personality is irreversible - unique, teaching him to meet future joys and challenges with dignity and readiness for self-improvement - are among the tasks facing education today.

Educating the citizens of Uzbekistan to appreciate and protect culture is the basis of every educational institution, the spiritual and moral education of society, the purpose of which is to instill in young people the highest spiritual values: honesty, justice, kindness, freedom, tolerance, responsibility. The modern situation requires each member of society to take responsibility for their own destiny, for choosing a particular system of values and values.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Addressing values is the main distinguishing feature of our time, the most important principle of public policy in the field of education. In recent years, the task is to form a system of values in education based on the historical continuity of generations, which preserves and develops the traditions of our state.

Individual values and value orientations have always attracted the attention of scholars in various fields of science. Axiology (Greek. Axios - value, dignity and logos-word, concept), or the theory of values, is one of the relatively recent trends in philosophical research, and belonged to the German philosophers Rudolf German Lottse, Wilhelm Vindelband, and Henry in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Reflected in Rickert's works.

Axiology is one of the most complex types of education, which covers various forms and levels of interaction between society and the individual, as well as certain forms of internal and external relations for the individual, the person's attitude to the environment, past, present and future. It is characterized by the inclusion of special forms of understanding the essence of the "I".

The subject of values is not alien to the ancient and young East, its thinkers and scientists of Central Asia and Uzbekistan! The search for the deepest aspects of the history of values is not only useful from the West, but also from the East. There are traces of this theme in the works of Khorezmi, Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Najmiddin Kubro, al-Bukhari, at-Termizi, Yassavi, Ulugbek, Jami, Navoi, Mashrab, Bedil, Makhtumkuli, Abay, Behbudi, A. Avloni. . The point is to find these traces, not to forget them, to update them, to interpret them objectively in terms of modern realities.

There are also axiologists in Western values who pay more attention to subjective aspects. They connect the emergence of values with man, his qualities and activities. Views specific to this movement are rooted in popular Sufi teachings. He was represented by W. James, J. Dewey (1859-1952), A. Maynong (1873-1920), A. Bergson (1879-1961), and in this direction D. Perry, G. Murray, E. Tolman. , E.Fromm, R.Williams and others. For example, in the early twentieth century, the views of W. James, and later the ideas of John Dewey, were widespread and had a profound effect on all areas of Western culture.

Among the Western scientists V.Diltey, H.Ehrenfels, O.Shpengler, A.Toynby, P.Sorokin should be noted. In the view of these scholars, values need to be analyzed clearly, not abstractly. Then it will be easier to determine their origin, essence and forms of manifestation. This is a remarkable idea that is being creatively used by modern valuator.

Problems of modernization of axiological education N. Shodiev, A. Ch. Choriev, N. S. Qiyomov, X. A. Shayxova, B. G'. Ziyomammedov, Z. D. Davronov, Q. N. Nazarov, M. Tojiev, M. M. Qahhorova, G. H. Tillaeva, D. Researched by scientists such as Habibullaeva and BH Khodjaev. Also, the data and theories on the problem were interpreted by philosophers Aristotle and Lucius Annie Seneca as a category of value, recognizing axiological views as the moral perfection of the human psyche.

In the history of Central Asian pedagogy, in the views of Kaikovus, Abu Nasr Farabi, Najmiddin Kubro, Imam al-Bukhari and Alisher Navoi, the importance of education in the struggle for a prosperous marriage, good and evil, not only the family, but also the whole community ideas of responsibility were put forward. Axiological approaches to the educational process are also reflected in the scientific works of such well-known educators as Jan Amos Comenius, Johann Heinrich Pestalotzi and Vasily Alexandrovich Sukhomlinsky.

Values mainly studies issues of values, their manifestations, sense of value, sense of value, value attitude and axiological approach to reality, changes in the field of values in the process of social development, problems of value and devaluation, axiological understanding of history, features of value systems. Today, there are issues such as re-evaluation of values, restoration, preservation and transmission of ancient national values to future generations, identification of aspects of reform and change that are becoming new values in the minds of our people, the use of appropriate methods to solve existing problems. Solving them began to make axiological topics an important issue on the agenda.

A necessary need for the development of modern higher education - the study of axiological problems, national and universal values make the spiritual and social problems of students one of the priorities. After all, values are a means of connecting the past and the future, they have a direct impact on the deeper mastery of the profession, which is mastered, recognized and manifested in the field of needs and emotions and the activities of the subject-person.

An important measure of the process of formation of a professional approach in a student is his future plans. Usually, it will be the same as how we plan our future. If there is no purpose, life takes a similar turn. At this point, we believe that the study of history will make a great contribution to the development of spiritual values and the upbringing of the younger generation. History courses allow us to follow the process of emergence and development of concepts such as “patriot”, “duty”, “citizen” using general and national historical materials. At the same time, students are introduced to specific situations, events, and names that best reveal the essence and true meaning of these concepts at different times for different peoples. Thus, historically, a fundamentally important idea of the evolution of the concepts themselves is created.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is also well known that history is an inexhaustible and unique source in the understanding and expression of national identity. Realizing this, the Jadid enlighteners paid special attention to history, the issue of knowing history and learning from it. Behbudi, who deeply understands the great coaching nature of history, emphasizes its role in the formation of national consciousness, that is, that the glorious pages of the past should be an example for the nation, the mistakes of the past should be a lesson. According to D. Kuronov, a scholar who has studied the historical and artistic thinking of modern enlighteners, another important "benefit" of Behbudi's history is as follows: he would blush. " That is, according to the author, history is not an object of blind worship or pride, but a responsibility to the spirit of the ancestors, a responsibility to live a life worthy of the honor of the ancestors.

In almost all sociological studies, to one degree or another, well-known scholars V. Dilthey, M. Weber, K. Manguem, A. Kamyu, E. Durkheim, G .; There is an influence of the work of Zimmel and Parsons. Agar V. While Dilthey advanced the concept of studying the processes of youth, personality formation, through the “philosophy of life,” M.A. Weber, on the other hand, criticizes the system through Protestant ethics and creates a kind of “values ethic”. This is an important factor in shaping the axiological worldview of young people.

Good manners cover up the outward and even inward flaws of a person, giving purity, elegance and goodness to his behavior and social relations. Diagnosing these processes and gradually studying the dynamics of axiological learning in the process of strategic development not only serves to improve the quality of the learning process, but also requires good skills from the teacher.

In history courses, students express their condolences to the people who created the Motherland and increased its spiritual and material wealth. They interact directly with the character of the past, thinking about their generalizing and distinguishing aspects with him, and how he might behave when he is in his place.

At any stage of working with the textbook and documents, the following questions are relevant: How do you feel about these events? Who would you support in this situation? Explain why? By answering such questions about the material of historical events that have taken place, students acquire the skills to analyze situations, model the positions of participants, and understand their roles.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the experience of forming one's own attitude to events, which is especially necessary for self-determination in the surrounding reality, is accumulated. They are invited to model their works by imitating the language of the time. Only where national unity and solidarity is stable will the national state, language, culture, values and traditions flourish, and there will be ample opportunities for the realization of national goals and interests.

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