

## PEDAGOGICAL CRITERIA FOR THE FORMATION OF AN AXIOLOGICAL WORLDVIEW IN SCHOOLCHILDREN

**Kurbanova Rita Jarasovna**

Trainee teacher at Karakalpak State University.

[Ritakurbanova93@gmail.com](mailto:Ritakurbanova93@gmail.com)

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15207544>

**Abstract.** *This article analyzes the spiritual and moral characteristics of schoolchildren and provides information about the pedagogical criteria for educating young people in the context of a modern axiological approach to pedagogy. Based on the results of our research, the novelty of the pedagogical phenomenon is that the main goal is to strengthen national values, which characterize the specific features of the implementation of the axiological approach, and to focus on the education and upbringing of young people, increasing their worldview. It is to educate young people as a spiritually and morally mature, harmonious generation while preserving the intellectual identity of the younger generation as a strategic resource for society and the whole state.*

**Keywords:** *Worldview, axiological approaches, pedagogical research, education, upbringing, axiological consciousness, national values, spirituality, aesthetic education.*

## ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ КРИТЕРИИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЦЕННОСТНОГО МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

**Аннотация.** *В статье анализируются духовно-нравственные особенности школьников, дается информация о педагогических критериях воспитания молодежи в контексте современного аксиологического подхода к педагогике. Новизна педагогического феномена, по результатам нашего исследования, заключается в том, что основной целью является укрепление национальных ценностей, характеризующих специфику реализации аксиологического подхода, и ориентация на образование и воспитание молодежи, повышение ее мировоззрения. Речь идет о воспитании молодежи как духовно и нравственно зрелого, гармоничного поколения, при сохранении интеллектуальной идентичности молодого поколения как стратегического ресурса общества и всего государства.*

**Ключевые слова:** *Мировоззрение, аксиологические подходы, педагогические исследования, образование, воспитание, аксиологическое сознание, национальные ценности, духовность, эстетическое воспитание.*

## MAKTAB O'QUVCHILARIDA AKSIOLOGIK DUNYOQARASHNI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING PEDAGOGIK MEZONLARI

***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada maktab o'quvchilarining ma'naviy-axloqiy xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi va pedagogikada zamonaviy aksiologik yondashuv kontekstida yoshlarni tarbiyalashning pedagogik mezonlari haqida ma'lumotlar berib o'tiladi. O'rganilayotgan tadqiqotlarimiz natijalariga asoslangan holda pedagogik hodisaning yangiligi shundaki aksiologik yondashuvni amalga oshirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydigan milliy qadriyatlarni mustahkamlash va yoshlarning ta'lim-tarbiyasiga e'tibor qaratish, dunyoqarashini oshirish asosiy maqsad hisoblanadi. Yosh avlodning aqliy o'ziga xosligini jamiyat va butun davlat uchun strategik resurs sifatida saqlash sharoitida yoshlarni ma'naviy-axloqiy yetuk, barkamol avlod etib tarbiyalashdan iborat.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Dunyoqarash, aksiologik yondashuvlar, pedagogik tadqiqotlar, ta'lim, tarbiya, aksiologik ong, milliy qadriyatlar, ma'naviyat, estetik tarbiya.*

### Introduction

The axiological approach to the formation of an objective worldview of students has its own characteristics. The axiological (value-based) approach creates great opportunities in pedagogical and psychological preparation for acquiring knowledge, skills and abilities, expanding one's worldview, overcoming difficult situations, acquiring ideological-political, spiritual and moral qualities. emotional and volitional stability, teaching teamwork, etc. These opportunities require, along with teaching academic subjects, the systematization of values used in education, teaching to understand the concepts of tolerance, honesty, patriotism, friendship, responsibility, faith, respect, relying on certain criteria in this regard and studying each academic subject as a value in itself. Each parent has an internal pedagogical feeling. Each of them uses them in different ways to raise their children. In this regard, aesthetic education is one of the most effective methods. Aesthetic education is important both in the family, in the neighborhood, and among acquaintances. Therefore, presenting popular, popular people as examples is an important ideological basis for increasing the effectiveness of education. One of the main concepts of aesthetic education is the category of beauty. Explaining its content and essence to students and young people also greatly helps to ensure the viability of this education and develops axiological values in them.

Each state, in order to reach the heights of development, pays special attention to the sphere of education, national mentality, and regularly acquaints its people with modern science and technology and its achievements. Indeed, the fate of development is decided by citizens who are spiritually mature, possess modern knowledge and complex technologies, are loyal to national values, have strong faith, have strong will, deep thinking, high potential, and have independent thinking. In this regard, in our country, which is rapidly developing and taking steps from national revival to national development, the decisions and decrees adopted on the basis of the high attention paid to folk applied arts and our national values in the field of education serve as the basis. Taking these aspects into account, our article discusses the scientific and theoretical foundations of the formation of axiological consciousness in students through folk applied arts.

The problem of spiritual and moral education of youth in modern conditions is, first of all, the liberal standard proposal, which has been de-ideologized (the policy of the new order government to apply a single principle) as a universal model of organizing the state and the individual in recent decades for the entire world community, including Uzbekistan. Implemented; turn, mass information. information and communication media, unorganized environmental events) always have a great impact on the mature intellect and emotions of young people. The result of this is that the set of value relations inherent in the mass consciousness (including children and youth) is largely destructive and destructive from the point of view of the development of the individual, family and state. In this regard, the task of spiritual and moral education of the younger generation is extremely important and, without exaggeration, necessary. One of the main features of the educational process in the upper grades of general secondary education is the rapid formation of the student's personality. During this period, it is important to prepare the student for social life, to acquire the necessary mental abilities to achieve social maturity. Although during this period the students' character develops a desire for perfection, internal contradictions in this regard also appear. Indifference and apathy develop in some students. In such conditions, it is important to arouse interest in learning, self-awareness, and activity in students. Although this process is very complex, it is very important to develop the most important qualities: initiative, independence, resourcefulness, hard work, and thirst for knowledge. The opportunity to apply theoretical and practical knowledge in practice begins to appear. This depends on the student's proper organization of their academic activities, planning their free time, working on books, etc.

If this activity is consistently implemented at all stages of education, the student will receive deep and solid knowledge, as well as ensure their development as a true citizen of society and a qualified specialist. Aesthetic education is a special form of education aimed at forming an aesthetic feeling, aesthetic consciousness and attitude in students. Aesthetic education is the process of forming an aesthetically developed and creatively active human personality. Aesthetic education is a field of education aimed at forming a human personality capable of perceiving, evaluating and recreating reality on the basis of the laws of elegance, in accordance with the essence of humanity and aesthetic aspirations. The purpose of aesthetic education: to form in students the ability to see, feel, understand and create beauty, which is necessary for the comprehensive development of the personality. Every parent has a pedagogical instinct. Each of them educates their children differently. In this regard, aesthetic education is one of the most effective methods. Aesthetic education is important both in the family, in the neighborhood, and in acquaintances. Therefore, being shown as an example to our country and society serves as an important ideological basis for increasing the effectiveness of education. One of the main concepts of aesthetic education is the category of beauty. Explaining its content to students also greatly helps to ensure the viability of this education. Worldview is a set of subjective judgments that evaluate reality. It is the result of an attempt to understand the environment. Worldview can be religious, philosophical, scientific. Worldview is a system of general views on the world and the place of the individual in it, the attitude of people to the surrounding reality and to themselves, the beliefs, ideals, principles of knowledge and activities of people based on these views. Worldview is associated with a person's age, life experience, knowledge, ideology.

Axiological worldview is a set of axiological views, principles and practices that determine the value attitude of a person to reality and the direction of his activity as one of the specific components of the social worldview. The axiological form of the worldview is the value approach, the concept of pedagogical axiology. In our time, a new direction in pedagogy is developing - pedagogical axiology, which deals with educational values, their essence, tasks and interrelationships. Pedagogical axiology is a field of pedagogical knowledge that discusses educational values and implements an axiological approach to education, considers people and education as values. In the formation of an objective worldview of the student's personality, such attitudes as lack of self-control, rudeness, arrogance, discrimination of one's peers or group, lying, distrust, indifference, irresponsibility have a negative impact on the relationship between teacher and student.

During school, students differ from each other in terms of material, spiritual, family conditions. This, in turn, requires an individual approach to choosing or implementing means of influencing them. In order not to cause psychological conflicts with the student, it is impossible to determine the sphere of influence in education and upbringing the same for everyone. In organizing the educational process, it is important not to force students, but to take into account the individual characteristics of each student, to have a creative approach to work, to organize socio-political, educational work in a purposeful manner, to be an example for them in every work, to correctly understand the requirements and needs, to strictly observe the internal discipline of the school, to fully master the necessary knowledge and knowledge in the lesson, to fully master the knowledge acquired in the lesson. traditions necessary for them in the lesson, to master the necessary theoretical knowledge in them and to take care of them. creative importance. First of all, in order to reveal the intellectual potential of students, it is necessary to cultivate an attitude towards the formation of an objective worldview with knowledge within the framework of educational disciplines. Demandingness in education should be carried out in accordance with the rules of pedagogical ethics, taking into account the level of students. This, in turn, largely depends on the pedagogical and psychological principles of teaching and the pedagogical skills of teachers. The effectiveness of this process changes the student's attitude to education. Thus, in order to achieve efficiency in mastering subjects and obtaining knowledge during the educational process: taking into account their excessive impressionability, lack of will, lack of self-control, and in some cases, arrogance, raise their demands without undermining their personal dignity; In the great state of New Uzbekistan, which has chosen the path of development based on the principle of "From national revival to national development", it is of great importance to start education and upbringing rationally, to regularly acquaint citizens with the achievements of modern science and technology. . The fate of this development is decided by spiritually mature, modern knowledge and advanced technologies, strong faith, deep will, and high potential personnel. The future of our country directly depends on the intellectual potential, intelligence of our country, the improvement of the national education system based on world standards, the strengthening of its national foundation, and the training of personnel. State policy in the field of personnel training envisages the formation of a comprehensively developed personality through a system of continuous education that is inextricably linked with the intellectual, spiritual and moral upbringing of a person it is advisable to select methods and means of influencing students in different conditions, taking into account their background and

upbringing, and to take an individual approach. In this regard, first of all, the formation of axiological consciousness should be manifested in the conscious attitude of young people to values, their interest in studying values, their enrichment of knowledge, behavior and, of course, lifestyle. In general, in the process of studying the analysis of pedagogical and psychological literature within the discipline, firstly, students are armed with knowledge about the choice and direction of their future profession, secondly, they are introduced to the components of consciousness and its activities related to the student's psyche, and thirdly, they help students identify the variability and regularities of human psychology. Because it is during adolescence that the main attention is paid to the formation of an objective worldview based on an axiological approach to the changes occurring in the student's personality, to knowing the regularities of preparing them for educational activities both mentally and physically in the educational process. is carried out.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, beauty in life is the result of moral and aesthetic education. It is concentrated in literary works, which are closely related to nature, society and labor productivity, people's daily lives and relationships. Aesthetic feelings are also considered high moral feelings.

Aesthetic feelings are understood as the perception of beauty, enjoyment of beauty, and the desire to create beauty. Aesthetic feelings are feelings inherent in all people. The natural landscapes around us are the first source of our aesthetic feelings. We must encourage our young students to preserve, cherish, and continue our national history. We are all equally responsible for the future growth of students into perfect human beings, highly spiritual people.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Turemuratova, Aziza, Rita Kurbanova, and Barno Saidboyeva. "EDUCATIONAL TRADITIONS IN SHAPING THE WORLDVIEW OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN FOLK PEDAGOGY." *Modern Science and Research* 2.10 (2023): 318-322.
2. Jarasovna, Kurbanova Rita. "The Role of Aesthetic Nature In Developing the Student's Personality." *Information Horizons: American Journal of Library and Information Science Innovation* (2993-2777) 1 (2023): 107-110.
3. Kurbanova, R. J., and B. E. Saidboeva. "MAKTAB VA OILADA ESTETIK TARBIYANI SHAKLLANTIRISH JARAYONIDA O'QUVCHILARNING



- AKSIOLOGIK DUNYOQARASHINI RIVOJLANTIRISH." Inter education & global study 9 (2024): 114-121.
4. Асаматдинова, Ж., and Р. Курбанова. "ОЗНАКОМЛЕНИЕ СТУДЕНТОВ С ПОНЯТИЯМИ «Я». СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ СОБСТВЕННОГО «Я»." PEDAGOGS jurnali 19.2 (2022): 29-36.
  5. Jarasovna, Kurbanova Rita. "The Role of National Values in Shaping the Aesthetic Worldview of Schoolchildren." International Journal of Pedagogics 5.03 (2025): 55-58.
  6. Kurbanova, Rita, Nilufar Yusupova, and Umida Muxiyatdinova. "PEDAGOGIKA TARIXIGA OID TA'LIMOTLAR." Modern Science and Research 3.12 (2024): 1122-1128.
  7. Turumbetova, Z. Yu, and Sh E. Srimbetova. "PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE IMPACT ON CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOR." Modern Science and Research 2.10 (2023): 942-945.
  8. Polatovna, Rametullaeva Nadira, and OLIY TA'LIMDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR ASOSIDA. "PEDAGOGIK VA PSIXOLOGIK METODLARNI TAHLIL QILISHGA ASOSLANGAN TADQIQOTLAR." TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI 3.12 (2023): 67-70.
  9. Jarilkapovich, Matjanov Aman. "USE OF PEDAGOGICAL METHODS BASED ON THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION." European International Journal of Pedagogics 4.06 (2024): 26-33.
  10. Jarilkapovich, Matjanov Aman. "Program Technology for Choosing an Effective Educational Methodology Based on Modern Pedagogical Research in The Educational System." CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS 6.02 (2025): 30-33.
  11. Nawirzovich, Sagindikov DJubatxan. "YOSH AVLODNI TARBIYALSHDA RUHIY VA MA'NAVIY ONGNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ASOSIY MOHIYATLARI." TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI 4 (2024): 469-473.
  12. Nawirzovich, Sagindikov DJubatxan. "The Essence of Spirituality in Strengthening Democratic and Strategic Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan." Information Horizons: American Journal of Library and Information Science Innovation (2993-2777) 2 (2024): 19-23.

13. Asamatdinova, J., and B. Saidboeva. "DIAGNOSIS AND CORRECTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE ORIENTATION IN STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF MORAL AND AESTHETIC EDUCATION." Open Access Repository 9 (2023): 274-277.
14. Turemuratova, A. B., R. O. Minajov, and D. Yu Bekniyazova. "PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES TO INCREASING THE ACTIVITY OF TEACHING STUDENTS IN THE COURSE OF LESSONS." Экономика и социум 10 (113)-1 (2023): 272-276.
15. Turemuratova, Aziza, et al. "DEVELOPMENT OF COLLABORATIVE SKILLS OF STUDENTS BASED ON MULTI-VECTOR PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN THE MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM." Инновационные исследования в науке 3.10 (2024): 49-52.