

The Formation of National Self-Awareness and The Pride of Students in The Educational Process (based on Media)

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Abstract. This article was written with the aim of the formation of national self-awareness and the pride of students in the educational process (based on media). The article defines the following tasks as: to reveal the essence, content, basic structural components of the national self-awareness and pride of the student's personality, to determine their relationship; to develop a pedagogical model for the effective formation of national self-awareness and pride of students; to identify and justify pedagogical conditions that ensure the optimality of the process of formation of national self-awareness and pride of students in the process of studying media in the context of a national idea and the basis of spirituality; to carry out a pilot test of the constructed model for the formation of national identity and pride of future workers in the educational environment. The article consists of from introduction, literature survey, methodology, recommendation, discussions, and conclusion.

Keywords: national identity, national pride, educational process, media, problematic training.

I. INTRODUCTION

Each nation exists due to a system of stable internal relations and relations of its constituent people. These relations and relations are formed in the process of ethnic development, governed by traditions and norms of behavior adopted in this environment, and are improved as the original national culture, language and psychology become and develop.

The objective basis of the life of a nation is the need for interaction and communication between people during its economic and political development, the exchange of cultural achievements, products and labor results. There is a tendency: the higher the intra-national and intra-group integration, the more noticeable are the achievements in the economy and culture, the more intense is the socio-political and intra-group contacts and communicative relationships between people.

One of the main signs of the existence of a nation is historical memory, which is the covenants of antiquity, the traditions of the fathers, the feeling of begottenness, that is, belonging to the spiritual mission of a kind, people, nation, homeland.

A person with historical memory is aware of his place in the spiritual relay race of generations. From the barbarian, he is distinguished by "love for his native ashes, love for fatherly tombs." This love is not just poetic dreams, but the real basis of goal-setting. A representative of a nation can understand who he is only by remembering who his ancestors were. Historical memory materializes in traditions and way of life: cultural, religious, economic, state.

The possibility of a nation's long existence is determined by the functioning and continuous improvement of its internal content, which is expressed in national consciousness and self-consciousness, national values, interests, tastes and self-esteem, national culture and language. The manifestation of all these components makes up the life of the nation.

Each nation has its own national consciousness, expressed in a complex set of social, political, economic, moral, aesthetic, philosophical, religious and other views and beliefs that characterize a certain level of its spiritual development. National consciousness is the product of a long historical development, and its central component is national self-awareness. In addition to the latter, the structure of national consciousness also includes other elements, for example, the nation's awareness of the need for its unity, integrity and cohesion in the name of fulfilling its interests, understanding the importance of ensuring good neighborly relations with other ethnic communities, the thrifty attitude of the nation to its material and spiritual values and etc. Due to the fact that the national component is an integral part of the consciousness of modern man, the future state depends on the formation of the national self-consciousness of its citizens. The basis for the preservation of national culture and the most important factor in the national-ethnic self-identification of peoples living in the country should be education.

II. METHODOLOGY

The object of study is the professional training of a future specialist at a pedagogical university.

The subject of the study is the process of forming the national self-consciousness of students of a pedagogical university in the study of humanitarian disciplines.

The hypothesis of the study is based on the assumption that the effectiveness of the process of formation of national self-awareness of students of a pedagogical university will increase if a pedagogical model of the formation of national self-identity and pride of an individual in the educational process is developed and implemented in the educational process, containing targeted,

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informative, methodological, assessment blocks, as well as including a set of pedagogical conditions:

- the inclusion in the content of the discipline of a special national component aimed at the formation of the national identity of students;
- the organization of reflexology on the basis of the media of the trainees as a thought process aimed at recognizing in themselves the national qualities formed by texts on academic discipline;
- the presence of ethnic meaning in the subjects of pedagogical interaction manifested in a willingness to carry out educational activities aimed at the formation of national self-awareness of students;

In accordance with the problem, object, subject and purpose of the study, the following tasks are necessary:

- 1) to reveal the essence, content, basic structural components of the national self-awareness and pride of the student's personality, to determine their relationship;
- 2) to develop a pedagogical model for the effective formation of national self-awareness and pride of students;
- 3) to identify and justify pedagogical conditions that ensure the optimality of the process of forming national self-awareness and pride of students in the process of studying media in the context of a national idea and the basis of spirituality;
- 4) to carry out a pilot test of the constructed model for the formation of national identity and pride of future workers in the educational environment.

Research methods include: theoretical (historiographic, comparative analysis, modeling); empirical (conversation, questioning, testing, analysis of the products of students' activities); pedagogical experiment and methods of statistical processing of the results.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

The education system should ensure the historical continuity of generations, the preservation, development and dissemination of national culture, and the upholding of a careful attitude to the cultural and historical heritage of peoples.

To solve the problem of national dignity, education is designed to form the spiritual ideals of a person who is able to maintain and enhance the traditions of previous generations. The basis of modern education is the upbringing of "a person of national culture, able to engage in various forms of activity and thinking, enter into dialogue in order to search for various cultural meanings" [2; 122].

National identity of the person expresses the idea of nationality, attitude to the historical past of the nation, its present and future, activity in mastering the native language, studying folk culture, awareness and acceptance of national interests and value orientations, the formation of relations to other ethnic communities. Awareness of ethnic integrity leads to ethnic self-identification, which largely determines the formation of a stable, mature personality capable of positive realization in society. And gradually, a person begins to be proud of his origin.

One of the key issues is the preservation and translation of the national heritage, which determines the content and means of upbringing. The development of this idea was served by the works of E.Belozertsev [2], M.Kuranov [7], N.Dzhuraev [4], D.Ruzieva [10].

The problem of studying the essence and structure of national self-consciousness is devoted to the works of

A.Zaripov [12], M.Imomnazarov [5], S.Eshmukhammedova [5] and others. Self-consciousness as a component of personality was developed in the works of A.Asmolova [1], L.Vygotsky [11] etc.

Studies of national identity with the help of media materials were reflected in the works of N.Rustamova [9], O.Davlatov [3] and others.

The problem of the formation of national identity in the pedagogical system is reflected in the works of G.Khasanova [6] and others. The conditions for the formation of national identity as an essential element of the learning process were studied by G.Makhmutova [8]. At the same time, there is not enough research in pedagogical science devoted to studying ways of solving the problem of forming the national self-consciousness of students in the process of studying humanitarian disciplines. Pedagogical practice made it possible to detect a low level of students' linguistic culture, neglect of national values, ignorance of history, development of subcultures.

IV. THEORY AND DISCUSSION

National consciousness exists at the theoretical and everyday levels. If the theoretical level of national consciousness is a scientifically formulated, systematized structure consisting of ideological views, ideas, programs, norms, values, etc., developed by the nation over the long time of its existence and determining the strategy for its development, then the ordinary level of national consciousness includes the needs, interests, value orientations, attitudes, stereotypes, feelings, moods, customs and traditions of members of this community that manifest themselves in everyday life and activity. All these components are in close unity; they are inextricably linked with each other. It should be noted that everyday national consciousness is the main psychological basis for various kinds of ethnic tensions and conflicts since it is in it that national prejudices, negative attitudes, and intolerance towards other communities are formed.

- The consciousness of a society, a group (public consciousness) consists of two interconnected parts: the theoretical level and the level of everyday consciousness.

- The theoretical level includes ideology: generalized views of people on life and society.

- The level of everyday consciousness includes social psychology: direct reactions of people to the effects of objective reality and life in society.

- The forms of public consciousness are science, philosophy, morality, law, religion, culture.

In general, the following characteristics are inherent in national consciousness:

- the existence of a holistic ethnic picture of the world, which is a combination of stable, coherent ideas and judgments about social being, life and activity inherent in members of a particular ethnic community;

- its "correct" transmission from generation to generation in the process of socialization normally developed by this ethnic community;

- determination of the whole holistic and polysyllabic perception of life by an ethnic community: social institutions; systems of personal and group (including professional) relations, rites and rituals, ideology, art and folklore; autostereotypes (i.e., the image of representatives of their nation) that determine the internal politics of an ethnic group; heterostereotypes (i.e., the image of neighbors); systems of interethnic (in particular, interstate) relations, that is, the paradigms of the “foreign policy” of an ethnic community (rules of conduct with representatives of “alien” ethnic communities), etc.;

- its correlation with behavioral stereotypes characteristic of the members of a given ethnic group;

- its compliance with the social conditions of life of the ethnic community, the stage of its social development, the structure of life support (material base), as well as the correlation of the ethnic picture of the world with the norms and values that dominate other nations, which can be expressed as including oneself in some interethnic cultural unity or isolation, opposition to other nations [2].

National self-awareness, being the core of national consciousness, is the result of people comprehending their belonging to a certain ethnic community and the position of the latter in the system of social relations. National self-awareness can express the interests of both a separate ethnic group (Western and Eastern Buryats, northern and southern Udmurts) and the nation as a whole (Russians, French). The manifestation of national identity is based on the phenomenon of ethnic identification (ethnicity), i.e., the formation of stable representations of a person about himself as a member of a particular ethnic group.

The historical and cultural determinants of national identity are the historical past and traditions of the people, their prevailing customs and norms of behavior, as well as legends recorded in oral (folklore) and writing, cultural and art monuments. National identity is almost impossible without the functioning of the national language since language serves as a means of expression and formation.

National identity manifests itself in ideas, attitudes, opinions, feelings, emotions, moods and expresses the content, level and characteristics of the representations of members of the nation:

- about their specific identity and differences from representatives of other communities;
- national values and interests;
- the history of the nation, its current state and development prospects;
- the place of their socio-ethnic community in intrastate, interstate and interethnic relations [12].

The intensity of the manifestation of national identity among individual representatives of the ethnic community is far from the same. Partially or completely, children do not possess it. In adult members of an ethnic group, as a rule, it is weakened in those cases when they do not have contacts with representatives of other peoples. In this situation, most often rural residents find themselves in whom local or regional self-awareness may prevail.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stages of the experimental work:

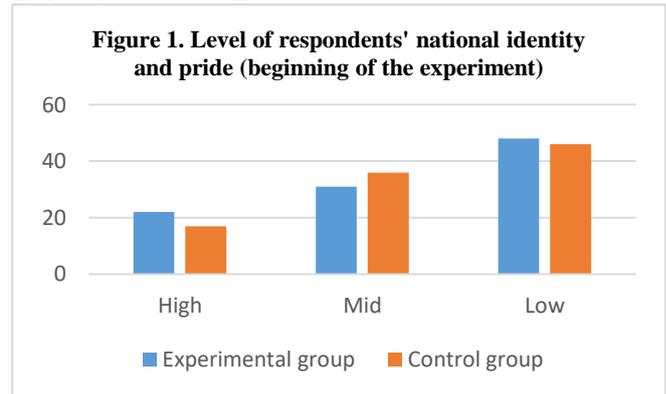
1. In the first stage, the state of the problem development in the scientific literature was studied, the practical experience of teaching literature at the pedagogical university was analyzed, students were monitored in the context of their educational activities.

2. In the second stage, a pedagogical model for the formation of national self-awareness and pride of future workers in the educational sphere was developed, the initial level of formation of national self-awareness and pride among students was measured.

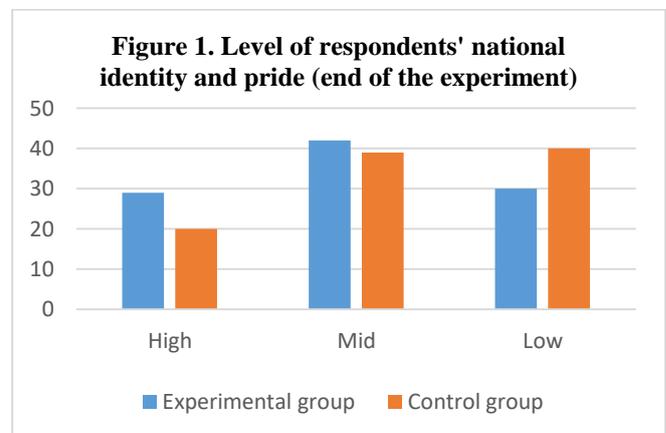
3. In the third stage, the formative and control stages of the experimental work were carried out, the results were processed, their systematization and generalization, text design of the study.

The experimental base of the study was the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami. The study involved more than 200 students of 1-2 courses of various specializations (language, pre-school education, history, music department), heads of structural departments of the university, and 20 teachers.

For mathematical and statistical analysis, the Student and Fisher criteria are applied. This method has the possibility of an intercomparison study of the marked indicators in the experimental and control groups, this aspect is chosen for mathematical-statistical analysis. As a result, the following indicators were obtained:



Based on the chart indicators, the results of mathematical-statistical analysis carried out according to the Student-Fisher method showed the proximity of the marked indicators in the experimental and control groups at the stage of the approving experiment.



Mathematical and statistical analysis was carried out in order to assess the presence of differences in the two groups. For the mathematical-statistical analysis, the Student-Fisher criterion (method) is adopted.

Table I: Statistical analysis sample rates

Groups Number of respondents	Arithm. expres.	Level indicators					
		At the beginning			In the end		
		High	Mid	Low	High	Mid	Low
Experimental $n_i=101$	X_i	22	31	48	29	42	30
Control $n_i=99$	Y_j	17	36	46	20	39	40

The dynamics of the level indicators of the components of national self-consciousness in the experimental group turned out to be positive due to an increase in indicators of a high level of formation of national consciousness of students and a decrease in indicators with a low level of formation. In the control group, changes in indicators occurred due to an increase in differentiation from the group with medium and high indicators to the group with low and high levels.

Thus, in the course of the experimental research, as a whole, the set goals were achieved and the research tasks were solved. The conducted pedagogical experiment confirmed the hypothesis put forward by us about the real increase in national self-awareness and pride of future educational workers by implementing a scientifically based pedagogical model of the formation of national self-awareness and pride.

VI. RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the empirical study, the following conclusions are made:

1. The data obtained during the experiment indicate the effectiveness of a set of interrelated pedagogical conditions that serve as the basis for the formation of national self-awareness and pride in the educational process.

2. National self-awareness and pride as a personal formation is formed in adolescence in the process of becoming an individual, which is the result of correlating the young man with the values, norms and attitudes dictated by the surrounding media reality. In the course of training, national self-awareness and pride more and more begins to experience group and mental impact and become a means of adaptability.

3. Discovered differences in the relationship between the components of national self-awareness and pride among students of a creative specialty (musicians) and students of specialization, the formation of professional properties of which are based on specific knowledge and a system of scientific representations (preschool education), indicate a significant impact of specialization on the process of formation of national self-awareness.

4. The formation of the student’s national self-awareness and pride, which is based on the need for mastering and enhancing the national culture, occurs under the influence of media through infection with a motive.

5. The experimental work was conducted and set goals were achieved and the research tasks were solved.

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