



THE NECESSITY OF STUDYING THE NATION'S CULTURE IN THE FORMATION OF ETHNO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE

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ABSTRACT

In our article, in order to develop ethnocultural competence, by teaching students and youth the culture of each nation, to strengthen the spiritual and moral content in pedagogical activities, to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism based on respect for national values, humanitarianism and high moral ideas, in them We expressed our personal opinions about the possibility of strengthening immunity against ideas and ideologies. Our article can be used by people with a desire for knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Traditions, knowledge, ethnocultural competence, ethnoculture, skills, competence, competence, national tolerance, national culture, respect for national values, student, tolerance.

INTRODUCTION

National tolerance will be strengthened as a result of improving the didactic possibilities of formation of ethnocultural competence in higher education students. In the concept of "Development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 8, 2019, "Strengthening the spiritual-ethical content in higher education, respect for national values, humanitarianism and high sense of youth" priority tasks such as education in the spirit of patriotism based on spiritual ideas, further development of work on strengthening immunity against foreign ideas and ideologies" [2]. This requires the formation of ethnocultural competence in students of pedagogy and psychology.

Representatives of more than 130 nationalities live in our republic, studying the culture of different nations among students and young people strengthens international harmony. It creates the basis for the formation of ethnoculture in them. By studying the characteristics of the way of life, culture and traditions of different peoples, students acquire the skills of forming national pride and pride in students in the future.

The German scientist D. Glovka put forward the scientific idea that it is possible to achieve mutual respect between nations by studying the culture of another nation and justified the concept, purpose and mission of multiculturalism[3]. The socio-political position of the country is directly determined by mutual solidarity between nations. This is the essence of forming ethnocultural competence in students.

A. Thomas conducted scientific research on the specific characteristics of the cultures of different nations and problems such as tolerance [5].

One of the main tasks of higher education institutions is to develop moral virtue in students and strengthen universal human values. It is appropriate to rely on social experiences in the

formation of ethnocultural competence in them. In pedagogical and life situations, students are guided to master the elements of culture and acquire a high level of communicative culture through dialogic communication. One of the important components of ethnocultural competence is tolerance. In the process of pedagogical communication, "teacher-student" and "student-student" relationships are established. This allows students to express their human dignity, independent opinion, and worldview. Therefore, it is necessary to educate the culture of tolerance among students. In our opinion, "ethnocultural competence is one of the personal qualities, knowledge, skills, skills, imagination about one's own or a certain nation's culture, and a set of behaviors that support inter-national unity and communication."

The spiritual environment in the higher education institution also plays a special role in the formation of ethnocultural competence in students. When interacting with people of different categories, students are required to follow the behavior of their own nationality, to have the ability to establish full-fledged relations with representatives of different nationalities in the social arena.

Students perceive ethnoculture as a pedagogical-psychological phenomenon, acquire the traditional culture of their people, learn educational, theoretical and practical aspects of folk pedagogy. Organizes pedagogical activities by understanding the psychological characteristics of representatives of different nationalities.

As a result of the analysis of sources and literature related to the subject, ethnocultural competence can be said to be an integral characteristic of the student's personality. Because he studies the social and spiritual world of our ancestors who lived in the past and applies their theoretical and practical experiences to life at the level of modern requirements. They acquire knowledge and imagination about the culture of their own people and other nations, get acquainted with information about world culture, and the qualities of tolerance are strengthened in them.

The pedagogical conditions listed above must be implemented in the subjects and educational processes taught in the higher education system. As a result, the trajectory of the educational content is focused on creating an ethnocultural situation. Students develop national character, independent thinking, personal value and skills to contribute to the development of society.

Ethno-competence is considered one of the important qualities of modern pedagogues and meets the needs of society, because the interaction of all citizens ensures interethnic harmony. Each student is a representative of a nation and differs in individual-psychological and ethno-psychological characteristics.

All nations live with a special way of life and adapt to the mentality of their people. Students are distinguished by their social relations, communication, manners and participation in political processes. In addition, family-marriage relations, labor activity, education, culture, social activity in the society, etc. show ethnic characteristics of peoples.

Today, the main requirement of the education system requires modern pedagogues-psychologists to have general professional competence. However, the main component of professional competence is ethno-competence. Ethno-social and ethno-pedagogical competence of students is part of general professional competence.

It is manifested in:

- to know the social problems of the society, to understand the mechanisms of its development;

- participation in social activity and ethno-pedagogical projects;
- accepting and following rules, traditions and standards in social life;
- to be tolerant in a multi-ethnic society, to respect oneself and others;
- taking responsibility for solving ethno-pedagogical tasks;
- expressing the cultural qualities of one's nation.

Ethnocultural competence in students is a set of knowledge about ethnic characteristics, and it is the acquisition of pedagogical maturity and ethno-social mobility in the modern educational environment.

People with ethnocultural competence work in many fields around the world as teachers, vocational learners, leaders and other professionals. This competence literally opens the door to a wide range of opportunities for pedagogues-psychologists to properly participate in the global society, communicate and enter into good relations with today's complex world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that a thorough study of the culture of each nation by future pedagogues-psychologists is considered an important condition for preventing conflict situations in pedagogical activity. Comprehensive study of the culture of the peoples of the world as a leading factor in reforms in the process of improving the higher education system will improve the knowledge, skills and qualifications of students in a comprehensive manner.

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