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A MODERN MODEL OF EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE BASED ON UNIVERSAL HUMAN VALUES

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Abstract. *The upbringing of young people based on universal human values is one of the key tasks of modern society. Universal values, including justice, honesty, responsibility, compassion, and tolerance, serve as the foundation for personal, social, and moral development. Modern educational models combine competency-based approaches, interactive and inclusive methods, practical activities, and technological tools to form a sustainable system of values. This article analyzes the pedagogical essence of universal values, modern approaches to youth education, methods of forming values, and practical implementation of a modern model for raising youth based on universal human values.*

Keywords: *Youth education, universal values, moral development, competency-based approach, interactive methods, inclusive education, practical activities, pedagogical model.*

Youth is the main factor in the future and development of society. Providing them with adequate spiritual and moral education, forming them on the basis of universal human values, is gaining global importance today. Universal human values represent stable, generally recognized norms and principles in human social life, personal and professional activities. They include human rights, justice, honesty, love, tolerance, responsibility and other moral criteria.



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In the modern world, as a result of social and technological changes, it is necessary to develop new approaches to the education of young people. Globalization, information technologies and the widespread use of social networks have a significant impact on the worldview and value system of young people. Therefore, a modern model of education based on universal human values should be formed by combining social, pedagogical and psychological knowledge.

Universal human values, as a central element of the pedagogical and educational process, play a key role in the personal and social development of young people. Values not only serve as the basis for a person's inner world and moral principles, but are also an important tool in preparing them for successful integration into society, effective cooperation with others, and coping with life's difficulties. Therefore, in modern pedagogy and educational theory, the process of forming universal values is given primary attention.

Universal values perform several key functions in the personal and social lives of young people. First of all, they form the foundation of moral growth. Young people learn to rely on moral principles in the decision-making process, which further enriches their life experience and increases social responsibility. Moral growth is the main factor that makes young people stable and responsible not only as individuals, but also as members of society.

The second aspect is related to social integration. Universal values prepare young people to adapt to different layers of society, establish effective relationships with different social groups, and work together. For example, values such as justice, respect, and tolerance help strengthen social cohesion among young people. At the same time, the value system provides personal stability, which makes young people psychologically and emotionally resilient. A stable person not only learns values, but also strives to constantly apply them in life experience.

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From a pedagogical point of view, values develop in three stages of upbringing: knowledge, experience and behavior. These stages are closely interconnected, and the success of each stage determines the effectiveness of the next stage.

1. Knowledge stage: At this stage, young people get acquainted with the theory of values, study their essence and significance. For example, familiarity with concepts such as justice, honesty, responsibility allows them to understand them through real-life examples. At this stage, educators focus on developing young people's thinking and strengthening their ability to make moral decisions.

2. Experience stage: In the process of applying theoretical knowledge to practice, young people learn to apply values in their lives. For example, group work, cooperative games, participation in social projects introduce young people to justice, cooperation and responsibility. In this way, young people turn theoretical knowledge into real-life experience and strive to consolidate them in everyday life.

3. Behavioral stage: At this stage, values are reflected in the daily behavior of young people. From this point of view, the ultimate goal of the pedagogical process is to educate young people not only as knowledgeable, but also as stable individuals formed on the basis of values. The behavioral stage involves the application of values in practice, the development of young people's ability to understand themselves, manage emotions and adapt to the social environment.

Modern pedagogy offers several main approaches to educating young people. All of them are aimed at developing personal, social and moral competencies. The competency approach increases the ability of young people not only to acquire knowledge, but also to acquire life skills, self-awareness and adapt to the social environment [1].

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Personal competence develops the ability of young people to understand themselves, manage their emotions and make moral decisions. Young people with developed personal competence remain true to their values and are able to choose the right path in difficult situations.

Social competence includes relationships with society, cooperation, tolerance and solidarity. This competence prepares young people to effectively communicate with different social groups in society, cooperate with others and actively participate in solving social problems.

Moral competence includes values such as justice, honesty, responsibility. This competency teaches young people to evaluate the moral aspects of their actions and decisions, while forming them as responsible and leading individuals.

By developing these competencies, young people are formed not only as knowledgeable, but also as stable individuals. At the same time, they are prepared to act effectively in various situations in society, make decisions based on ethical principles, and establish positive relationships with others.

Modern pedagogy recommends the use of various interactive methods and educational technologies to ensure the active participation of young people. They encourage young people not only to acquire knowledge, but also to apply it in practice.

Group discussions teach young people to listen to and respect different opinions. In this process, young people understand each other's points of view, constructively exchange ideas, and develop their social competencies.

Leadership and cooperative games introduce young people to responsibility, justice, and solidarity. Through this, they develop management skills in a team and learn to work effectively with others. Through information technologies and social networks, young people have the opportunity to get acquainted with global values. This broadens their worldview, teaches them to

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respect the cultures and values of other peoples. At the same time, with the help of modern technologies, young people have the opportunity to apply moral and social competencies in practice.

In the process of educating young people on the basis of universal values, it is important to provide them not only with theoretical knowledge, but also to form them through real-life practice. Everyday life activities, situations that arise in the school and social environment teach young people to apply values in practice. For example, activities such as participating in community projects, providing social assistance, and protecting nature strengthen the personal and social competencies of young people.

It is also important to awaken the internal motivation of young people during the educational process. Interest in learning values, the desire to apply them in life play an important role in the formation of young people as stable individuals. Educators can effectively organize values education by providing young people with motivating tools, such as praise, recognition, and creating opportunities for personal development.

Thus, universal human values are a central element of the pedagogical and educational process, playing a key role in the moral, social and personal development of young people. Values help to educate young people as stable, responsible and socially integrated individuals. Modern pedagogical approaches and interactive educational technologies develop the competencies of young people - personal, social and moral - and prepare them to apply values in life situations. Thus, educating young people on the basis of universal human values is of great importance not only for personal growth, but also for the social stability and cultural development of society.

The formation of universal human values in the process of educating the younger generation is one of the most urgent issues today. The purposeful and sustainable development of society is directly related to the moral, social

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and intellectual maturity of young people. In this regard, the theory and practice of modern pedagogy require a systematic approach to educating young people, which includes not only theoretical knowledge, but also practical experience.

The modern model of values-based education of young people consists of several main components. The first component is a theoretical basis, which includes values, moral principles and social norms. Values shape the behavior, decision-making process and personal development of young people. Moral principles, in turn, guide young people to make correct and fair decisions. Social norms, in turn, help them understand the order of life and values in society, and also develop young people's skills to adapt to society.

The second component is pedagogical technology, which includes a competency approach, interactive methods and motivational strategies. The competency approach not only provides young people with information, but also teaches them to apply their knowledge and skills in various situations. Interactive methods make the learning process active and interesting, develop students' thinking, problem-solving and social communication skills. Motivational strategies serve to increase the desire for personal growth and responsibility.

The third component is practical activities. Here, young people participate in project work, social events, and volunteering. Through project work, they acquire the skills to identify, analyze, and develop solutions to social problems in society. Volunteering teaches young people to put humanitarianism, helping, and love into practice. This component provides young people with not only theoretical knowledge, but also real-life experience.

The fourth component is assessment and monitoring. This helps to observe the formation of the value system of young people, assess their social and moral competencies. Through the monitoring process, educators and psychologists can determine the level of development of young people,

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improve educational processes, and provide the necessary pedagogical recommendations. At the same time, the assessment process encourages young people to self-develop and analyze their achievements [5].

A number of pedagogical methods are effective in educating young people based on values. For example, lectures and lessons introduce young people to moral issues, the history of values, and the social order in society. This method expands the theoretical knowledge of young people and creates a solid theoretical basis for making ethical decisions.

Also, the methods of reading books and analyzing books play an important role. Young people learn moral values through real-life examples, which develops their critical thinking and helps to strengthen ethical decisions. With the help of books and scientific materials, young people expand their worldview and learn to make informed decisions on personal and social issues.

Project work and volunteering provide young people with practical experience. For example, by participating in projects aimed at solving social problems in society, they feel responsible, develop teamwork skills and acquire social responsibility. Volunteering strengthens young people's humanitarian and helping abilities.

In addition, role-playing games teach young people to make ethical decisions. They learn how to act in different situations, master the use of ethical principles in decision-making. Motivational trainings, on the other hand, serve to increase personal development and responsibility, make young people believe in their own strength and help them determine their life goals.

Information and communication technologies also play an important role in the educational process. Interactive programs, online forums and social networks allow young people to consolidate their knowledge, develop communication skills and promote values. At the same time, values are

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presented in a more interesting and understandable form through multimedia resources - videos, animations and educational games.

The modern model can be widely used in schools, higher education institutions and the social environment. For example, the values of young people are formed through moral and social sciences, and practical experience is provided through volunteering and social projects. Interactive lessons and group exercises develop the social competencies of young people, and pedagogical and psychological trainings contribute to personal growth.

Also, participation in student clubs, startups and innovative projects develops the creative thinking of young people and prepares them for teamwork. Webinars and online courses that introduce global values help young people broaden their worldview. Education through youth centers and non-governmental organizations in society serves to strengthen the social environment.

Social networks and media can promote values among young people and form them as culturally and morally mature individuals. In this way, the modern model ensures the personal and social development of young people not only through theoretical knowledge, but also through practical experience.

That is, educating young people on the basis of universal values is one of the most important tasks of a modern pedagogical approach. This process includes theoretical knowledge, pedagogical technologies, practical activities and an assessment system. Educational methods - lectures, reading books, project work, volunteering, role-playing games and motivational trainings - form young people not only as knowledgeable, but also as responsible and socially mature individuals. Information and communication technologies and multimedia resources help to strengthen values and make the educational process interactive [6].

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In conclusion, educating young people on the basis of universal human values is necessary for modern society. The modern model combines a competency approach, interactive methods, practical activities and technological tools. Through this, young people acquire moral, social and personal stability, adapt to society and develop the ability to social cooperation.

To ensure the social and spiritual stability of the future generation, it is necessary to systematically apply this model in schools, higher education, and the social environment.

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