

## PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL SPECIFICS OF THE FORMATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS "SOFT SKILLS" ON THE BASIS OF NATIONAL VALUES

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### Abstract

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This work is devoted to the study of the psychological and pedagogical specifics of the formation of "soft skills" in primary school students based on national values. The author examines the influence of cultural characteristics on the development of soft skills in primary school children. The paper discusses methods and strategies aimed at creating a favorable educational environment conducive to the formation of communicative, social, creative and emotional skills. Special attention is paid to the role of the teacher in this process, as well as the introduction of national values into the educational program. The work provides valuable practical recommendations for teachers and parents aimed at the effective development of "soft skills" taking into account the cultural context of primary schools.

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## Introduction

The concept of the development of education in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026 stating that "educating schoolchildren and students in love for the motherland, respect and glorification of the traditions and customs of our ancestors is our main task. The main national values are considered as the basis for the spiritual and moral development and education of an individual. The message of the younger generation about national values and the importance of preserving them will be increased" substantiated the importance of developing national spiritual education of students [1].

Nowadays a special attention is paid to the development of scientific and technical innovations and the revival of national cultural heritage in a market economy. New socio-economic conditions in society require a review of the essence of education and its end result. At a time when such personal qualities of a citizen as education, the ability to creative search are becoming the ultimate basis of politics and cultural development in the country, the main focus of all educational institutions is undoubtedly the formation of the student's personality. The concept of national revival means the perfection of national consciousness. It has two facets. First, expanding the horizons of national consciousness. Secondly, to change a number of its characteristics while preserving the core of national existence. What could be the threat of the revival patterns that are now

triumphing? The threat lies in the fact that modernization is considered by everyone as a replacement of the national model of development for a common, universal one. However, life itself has shown that this vision is fundamentally wrong. In fact, each region and each state establishes its own independent model of development. Our national traditions, language and music, literature, rituals, simply cut, our national spirit should remain in us forever [2].

The process of becoming a nation-loving, spiritual and moral citizen, mastering the basics of education and upbringing on the basis of long-term education takes place in the horde – school. The content of knowledge acquired in the school includes the basics of science, as well as the laws of students' nurture. Education is one of the main tools that both create and preserve the culture of society, and transmit it to future generations. At the same time, through upbringing, it leads an individual to the creation and promotion of national values, allowing the person to grow internally.

Primary school is an educational institution that provides elementary education to children of primary school age. In the concept of primary education, the importance and function of Primary School is determined not only by its interconnection with other links in the system of continuing education, but significantly by the fact that the spiritual core of the student's personality is a particularly valuable, unrepeatable link, the

formation and development of which proceeds powerfully.

Modern education increasingly recognizes the importance of developing "soft skills" in children, especially in elementary grades. These skills include the social, emotional, communication and creative aspects that are developed through learning. National values play a key role in this process, creating special conditions for the development of the unique personality of the child. The formation of "soft skills" skills in primary school students requires a special approach that takes into account their age characteristics, level of development and learning abilities. National values are the core of one nation, ethnic group, culture and the foundation of an individual internal culture. In this regard, we conclude that in the process of educating primary school students in national values, it is possible to be guided by the following requirements [3].

Introducing students to national values is one of the most crucial tasks of modern schools. This is also legal, because the role of staying as a whole nation is growing more and more, and the sphere of influence of the moral factor is expanding. The revival of the history of national culture, the reverence of the spiritual heritage and traditions of the people is an indicator of its independence among world civilizations [4]. The formation of "soft skills" skills in primary school students on the basis of national values is an important aspect of psychological and pedagogical work. "Soft skills" includes

communication, collaboration, empathy, problem solving, critical thinking and other qualities that affect not only academic success, but also the future public and professional life of students.

At the stage of the formation of personal and value orientations of primary school students, the psychological aspects of education based on national values play a decisive role in the formation of a stable emotional base and the structuring of personality beliefs. The formation of "soft skills" in primary school students on the basis of national values requires attention to the psychological and pedagogical characteristics of this age. Here are some aspects to consider:

1. Game approach:

Learning games: young children learn better through playing. Games that contain national traditions and values help them more easily perceive information.

2. Sensory perception:

Multisensory learning: integrate different visual, auditory and tactile elements into classes and activities to improve learning.

3. Emotional response:

Emotional security: create a friendly and supportive environment in the classroom. Emotional security is significant for developing emotional intelligence and soft skills.

4. Mapping with culture:

Stories and traditions: instilling in the classroom the history and traditions of our country, instilling in children a sense of pride in their culture and national heritage.

5. Development of social skills:

Group activities: consider the importance of social interaction. Group tasks and games help develop communication skills and the ability to work in a team.

6. Personalization of education:

Placement of differences: take into account the individual characteristics of each child. Do activities that are intended to show their individuality and solve creative problems.

7. Physical activity:

Exercises and games: children in early grades usually have an excess energy. Physical activity helps them focus and control themselves.

1. Use of state symbols:

Symbols and heroes: use of state symbols and heroes in the educational process. It inspires children and forms positive behavior patterns in them.

2. Joint activities with parents:

Family involvement: work together with parents to incorporate national values into learning and soft skills development.

The effective formation of "soft skills" in primary school students on the basis of national values requires a thorough analysis and consideration of their psychological and pedagogical characteristics, the provision of diverse and stimulating teaching methods [5].

Creating a harmonious environment for the formation of soft skills on the basis of national values demands an integrated approach, which includes pedagogical methods, educational games, examples of teachers and individual support of each student.

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