

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

*of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy*

**FORMATION OF STUDENTS' NATIONAL AND MORAL  
CULTURE AS THE BASIS OF THEIR SOCIOLIZATION**

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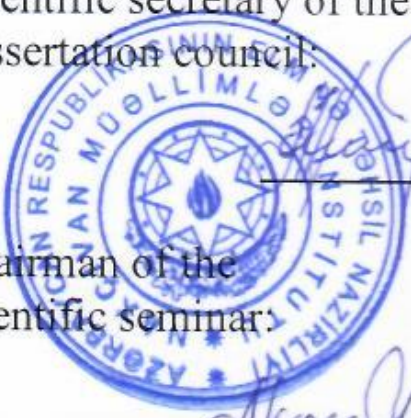
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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

**Urgency of the theme and its degree of research.** The socialization of the students is of particular importance among the issues related to pedagogy. The national policy on education makes it urgent to raise the citizens with social activeness, professional competence, high intelligence, freedom and sense of initiation and responsibility in our country.

The problem of socialization of personality caused the attention of researchers from various fields of science, including educational specialists and psychologists, sociologists and philosophers. In our republic A.N.Abbasov, F.A.Rustamov, H.A.Alizadeh, P.B.Aliyev, M.S.Kazimov and B.S.Agayeva have devoted their attention to various issues of socialization in their investigations.

In foreign countries S.V.Bashirova, İ.A.Karelina, Y.V.Kablinova, N.S.Shutilina, O.V.Vasilenko and others provided sufficient insights into the essence, aims and objectives, mechanism and factors of socialization.

A number of means are used in the process of formation of socialization in students which assists the rise of socialization.

An important issue concerning the formation of students' moral culture has been touched upon by such Azerbaijani educational specialists as A.Sh.Hashimov, Y.R.Talibov, A.A.Agayev, A.N.Abbasov, F.A.Rustamov, P.B.Aliyev, T.H.Huseynov and others.

The formation of moral culture among the students of secondary schools, colleges and higher education institutions has been the object of important studies in the CIS countries, including Russia. In this respect, it is possible to mention the investigations carried out by J.B. Baldanova, R.B.Godjiyeva, O.Y.Zubov,

S.K.Magometova, S.G.Makhmadaliyev, R.A.Sakhabutdinova, N.V.Makhova, S.P.Razikova and others.

In our republic, T.H.Huseynova defended her PhD thesis on “The system of work on formation of moral culture in primary school children” in 2018.

In her dissertation, the author defines the scientific and theoretical and pedagogical bases of moral culture, aims to clarify the possibilities and ways of forming the moral culture of primary school students in learning process and extracurricular activities.

The theme of the dissertation is more or less close to that of our dissertation, but it has some more differences. First of all, unlike T.H.Huseynova who drew into her research the socialization of primary school children and covered the subjects of the Azerbaijani language, Music and Fine Arts, Knowledge on Life, we involved the students of I and II academic year of higher educational institutions and dealt with the subjects of Azerbaijani history, Children’s literature and Family pedagogy. Besides, T.H.Huseynova investigated such issues as the formation of moral culture of primary school children whereas we explored the problems related to the students’ socialization based on the formation of national and moral culture.

A good deal of effective work is carried out and various activities are realized aimed at the formation of students’ socialization in our higher education institutions.

The problem of socialization came to be seen in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, began to be studied from the 30s of the last century, and has acquired exceptional urgency since 1970s. Socialization should be understood as the process of creating conditions for the students to attain various social roles. These roles include: professionalism, roles in public and family, etc. The result of socialization of personality is to socialize (become socialized). The integrative nature of personality implies a high level conduct of basic social roles.

National and moral values are extremely important in the formation of socialization in students. Mr. Ilham Aliyev, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, highly appreciates our national and moral values. Mr. Ilham Aliyev says:

“Azerbaijani youth should be raised on the basis of Azerbaijani traditional values, be attached to the Motherland, cherish Azerbaijani values most of all, and be proud citizens of Azerbaijan.” (1, s. 17).<sup>1</sup>

As a result of purposeful, systematic and stable work, the students acquire national and moral categories. In order to achieve an effective outcome, the scientific-pedagogic staff from higher educational institutions should be mobilized and take an advantage of innovative methods. All the efforts made should aim at making it possible for the students to socialize.

Taking into account the urgency of the problem, the theme of the dissertation is defined as follows: “The formation of students’ national and moral culture as the basis of their socialization.”

**Object of the research** is the process of formation of students’ national and moral culture.

**Subject of the research** contains the organizational and pedagogical opportunities of the formation of national and moral culture as the basis of students’ socialization.

**Aims of the research** is to form a national and moral culture of higher education students and determine the theoretical and practical bases of their socialization.

**Objectives of the research.**

- to clarify the theoretical bases of the work on the formation of students’ national and moral culture;
- to focus on the historical, philosophical and socio-pedagogical aspects of the formation of national and moral culture of personality.
- to determine the essence, aims and objectives of the work on the formation of students’ national and moral culture;
- to consider the socialization of students as a requirement of the state's educational policy;

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<sup>1</sup> İlham Əliyev. İnkişaf müstəqilliyimizdir. 105-ci kitab. Bakı: Azərneşr, 2020.

- to approach the students' national and moral culture as a socio-pedagogical problem;
- to identify the role of national and moral culture in the socialization of students;
- to investigate the practical issues on the formation of students' national and moral culture;
- to explore the work carried out on the formation of national and moral culture as the main condition for the students' socialization;
- to determine the possibilities and ways of working on the formation of national and moral culture in students during the teaching process (in lectures and seminars);
- to clarify the opportunities and ways of formation of students' national and moral culture during extracurricular activities;
- to inform about the organization, conduct and outcomes of the experiment.

The following **research methods** were used in the investigation : theoretical analysis and composition, pedagogical observation, pedagogical interview, document study, pedagogical experiment.

**The main propositions for defense are:**

1. Optimizing the educational environment, giving importance to national values and taking advantage of our national customs and traditions in higher educational institutions leads to the formation of students' national and moral culture and their socialization.
2. Highly-organized teaching process (lectures and seminars), extracurricular activities create conditions for the formation of students' national and moral culture, as a result, the rise of their socialization at a high level.
3. The model of socialization should be clearly imagined. This model combines the following: 3.1. Aim of socialization of students. 3.2. Content that contributes to the socialization of personality and consists of two

blocks: a) student's training activity; b) student's extracurricular activity.

3.3 Teacher activity. 3.4 Methods of socialization (methods that promote students' consciousness: conversation, lecture, debate, example; methods that assist the organization of activities and practices of social behavior: formation of public opinion, habituation, task, creation of educational situation and so forth; stimulation of behavior and activity: competition, encouragement, punishment and so on). 3.5. Forms of socialization (individual, collective, group). 3.6. Means of socialization. 3.7. Outcomes of socialization process: student's education and upbringing, self-education, reeducation, self-awareness are provided. His image incorporates into three components: 1) self-knowledge; 2) self-appraisal; 3) attitude to himself.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** The essence and content of the works carried out on the formation of students' national and moral culture and their socialization on this basis have been defined, the concepts of "national and moral culture" and "socialization" of the students have been identified. Moreover, the pedagogical features that ensure the formation of students' national and moral culture and their socialization have been revealed, the model that combines the aim, content, technology, form, method and factors for the formation of socialization has been developed.

**Theoretical significance of the research.** The scientific ideas, set forth in the thesis, will enable to scientifically develop the socialization of students by taking advantage of national and moral values.

**Practical significance of the research.** The research will be helpful for the teaching staff of higher educational institutions in the effective organization of the issue under discussion.

**Approbation and application of the research.** The proposed work system has been practised in Ganja State University. Six articles and one article in abroad as well as two conference materials in our republic and two in foreign countries

regarding its basic contents, main scientific ideas and outcomes have been published in scientific journals and collections recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Structure of the dissertation.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters with nine semi-chapters, a conclusion and bibliography.

## **BASIC CONTENTS OF THE THESIS**

The **Introduction** of the thesis substantiates the urgency of the theme and reflects its subject and object, aims and objectives, the applied research methods, the main propositions for the defense, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**Theoretical bases of the work on the formation of students’ national and moral culture**” which consists of 5 semi-chapters. The first semi-chapter considers such an important issue as “**Historical, philosophical and socio-pedagogical aspects of the formation of the national and moral culture of personality**”. It is indicated that the formation of both national and moral culture and socialization of personality has been historically an urgent issue. Therefore, first of all, historical, philosophical and socio-pedagogical aspects in the formation of national and moral culture of personality have been specified in the dissertation.

Thinkers and philosophers have always appreciated the role of moral culture. The dissertation addresses to the views of Confucius, successor of Confucius Han Fei, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Democritus, Protagoras, John Locke, Benedict Spinoza, Immanuel Kant, Hegel, Ludwig Feuerbach, Mirza Fatali Akhundzadeh. Socrates gave priority to the phrase “know thyself” (know yourself) in acquiring the moral culture. According to the prominent philosopher, the only good is knowledge and the only evil is ignorance. As for the wealth, it does not bring goodness, but goodness brings wealth and every other blessing, both to the individual and to the



state. He concluded that if people had a clear idea of what immorality was, they would refrain from it. No one errs or makes mistakes knowingly. All people commit wrongdoing through ignorance.

The dissertation highlights the following views, which are closely related to moral culture, stated by Democritus: “Good means not merely not to do wrong, but rather not to desire to do wrong.”

Abbasgulu Bakikhanov presented the goodness as the most precious quality and admirable character of personality in his works. The outstanding thinker wrote: “One should always strive to do the goodness to one’s fellow citizens and know that the purpose of purifying and correcting one’s morality is goodness. Because a tree is known by its fruit, a man by his deeds.”<sup>2</sup>

When educating students, it should be made clear to them that a meaningful life is true wealth. Compared with other living beings, humans are social beings. Therefore, those kind of people don’t walk through life blindfolded, but consciously think about the meaning of life. For this reason, there exists a special problem in the theory of morality, i.e. the meaning of human life. It is hard to know any sane man who does not ask himself about what the meaning of life is. Why do people exist? Does a life has any sense? If so, what kind of lifestyle is appropriate to choose?

These questions are answered in the dissertation.

The second semi-chapter is titled “Formation of students’ national and moral culture: its main point, aims and objectives.” In considering these issues in the semi-chapter, the main responsibilities set out in the Model Regulations of a Higher Education Institution are touched upon. At the same time, “Law on Education” of the Republic of Azerbaijan is addressed. The fourth article of the law, entitled "The main purpose of education" is brought to attention. The youth policy in Azerbaijan contributes to all-round development of the youth, their close participation in social life and fostering of sense of patriotism and nationality. The youth policy covers the issues related to their health, education, intellectual and spiritual development, effective organization of their leisure time and their close participation in various

spheres of society. The Azerbaijani youth actively participate in the process of democratization, achieve success in culture, art, science and other fields, maintain and uphold the statehood traditions, and contribute to the implementation of multifaceted reforms.

In order to successfully form the national and moral culture of students, we need to have a clear idea of national consciousness and moral culture and carry out the work in that direction. Moral belief and faith play a significant role in the growth of moral consciousness and formation of moral behaviour practices. National consciousness and national culture are indispensable and important feature of any nation. National culture is an indicator of national self-awareness. A man with self-awareness is able to coordinate independently his behaviour and attitudes, perceive his responsibility and acquires the ability of self-analysis and self-judge and holds himself accountable.

The third semi-chapter of Chapter I entitled “Socialization of students as a demand of new pedagogical thinking” focuses on the following issues: The concept of “socialization” means the level of development of social maturity, social qualities of a person in socio-cultural context. The term “socialization” is derived from the Latin word *socialis* that means “social” (public).

The concept of “socialization” was first introduced to science in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century by French sociologist E. Durkheim. Socialization of personality as well as student is still an urgent issue. Socialization is the process through which people get adapted to the society. This means that the individuals become active and proficient members of a society. Thus, socialization is the process of formation of the youth and people as active citizens and personalities and learning to be an inseparable part of the community they belong and part of values, norms, customs, attitudes, behaviour patterns inherited by society, social group and union. In other words, the personality development, socialization means the adjustment of the students in the society in which they live.

Together with biological and psychological factors, social factors influence the formation of personality, too. Speaking about a social factor we mean socio-political activity. An active person grows up under the influence of a social factor. First of all, the environment, in other words, the society, the psychological readiness and need of people are of great significance for the socialization of personality. The failure of socialization leads to negative behaviour. In some cases, children and adolescents as well as students feel the negative effects of the micro-environment that surrounds them. This kind of behaviour is not generally accepted by society and its members. The main foothold in the process of socialization consists in perceiving and understanding his or her own "self". These are two different points in the formation of "self" for the personality to gain his or her independence. Understanding one's self can be regarded as a process of developing the core of one's wealth.

In order to ensure the rise of socialization in students based on the formation of national and moral culture, the teaching staff of higher education institutions, conducting upbringing and educational work among young boys and girls, first of all, should understand the essence of the concepts of "national culture", "moral culture" and "socialization" and become familiar with the ways of implementing educating, upbringing and developing tasks in this direction.

The fourth semi-chapter of Chapter I is called **"Students' national and moral culture as a social and pedagogical issue."** It is stated that the work carried out on national and moral education in higher education institutions aimed at personal development should provide the following: ability to be ready for moral development, moral self-improvement, self-esteem, responsible behavior, preparation for the realization of moral and productive activity on creative potential; social and professional mobilization on moral norms, continuous training and comprehensive maturity and development; the ideals of freedom, the will and moral traditions of the country, obeying one's conscience; formation of national and moral culture and socialization; moral behavior, observance of requirements of law; desire

for goodness and kindness; the development of conscience, moral perception of personality, moral self-examination, to demand himself\herself to follow moral norms, moral evaluation of “self” and actions of others, to achieve the acceptance of national and moral values and traditions by personality, the ability and desire to stand up for his\her social position and critically evaluate his\her own steps, actions and deeds; the need for independent work and actions based on moral choice, understanding the responsibility for their results, persistence in achieving goals; to appreciate other people, to understand the value of life, tolerance to life-threatening actions and influences against the physical and moral health and the ability to counteract them; freedom-loving, sympathy for professional, citizen, development; moral responsibility to family, society, Motherland, future generations and so forth.

National and moral development and education should provide high education students with: the development of patriotism and a sense of civic solidarity; acquisition of national and moral values, acquaintance with national customs and traditions, their protection and promotion; to demonstrate patriotism; to concern for welfare of the multinational Azerbaijani people, to preserve inter-ethnic peace and harmony, to respect family values and protect the honor and dignity of the family, to obtain personal sense of honor and dignity.

Motherland needs: moral supports that understand and protect family, love, mutual assistance, respect for parents, care for the aged and the youth, responsibility for other people; sacred feelings such as procreation, spiritual, cultural and social inheritance of generations.

The national and moral development of personality is a complex and multifaceted process. It covers all areas of human life. In this respect, it is necessary to use such pedagogical methods in teaching and learning process in high education that would enable the students to be involved in real-life specimens, keep on studying, and become worthy of society and Motherland. If a man cannot judge what is best and whether he has done good or evil and neglect life, his family and other people, he is ill-mannered. A person develops his personality in the environment

with spiritual relations in which he finds himself. The standards of moral values form the basis for the development of national and moral culture of personality and their socialization.

Educational process has a lot of opportunities in terms of forming the students' national and moral culture. Different subjects at universities (Azerbaijani history, literature, Children's literature, Pedagogy, Psychology, Family pedagogy, National and Family ethics, etc.) facilitates it.

The fifth semi-chapter is entitled “**The role of national and moral culture in the socialization of students**” which reveals that socialization challenges everyone to become a full member of society. The modern national educated ideal is a highly ethical, creative, initiative and competent Azerbaijanian who always displays readiness to fight for its security, sovereignty and liberation and become a guardian of his Motherland. The organization of students' moral and spiritual development and education, his moral lifestyle is carried out on the basis of the following: moral ideal of a teacher; social and pedagogical partnership, individual development, the integration of moral and spiritual educational programme; the social urgency of education and so on.

Some criteria should be taken into account in the formation of moral and spiritual culture in the process of students' socialization which are the following: 1) understanding the importance of teaching methods in solving current social and pedagogical problems; 2) choosing a path in conformity with the forms and means of studying the basis of moral and spiritual culture, contents and aims, methods of educational programs, and accordingly, legislation on education and Law “On Education” of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Stages of personality socialization: 1. The first socialization lasts from the birth to the growth of personality. 2. The second socialization is the reorganization of personality during the period of his maturity and being in society. The teaching staff of higher education institutions should take into account the above-mentioned issues in their activities.

The second chapter of the thesis is called "**Practical issues of the work on the formation of national and moral culture.**" This chapter consists of four semi-chapters. The first semi-chapter, entitled "**The work on the formation of national and moral culture as the main condition for the socialization of students**" states: The work on the formation of national and moral culture can be considered as the main condition for the socialization of students. Students master certain professions (teacher) and specific specialties (history teacher) in higher education institutions. For the future specialist, culture is not a handful of values, in fact, it is an opportunity for creative activity, spirituality, the spiritual world and moral purity.

The following commitments should be implemented to form students' national and moral culture: students should have a need for moral and spiritual development, moral improvement, self-esteem, perceiving the meaning of their life, exemplary behavior; there must be activeness in moral life, social and professional mobility on the basis of moral norms; it is necessary to develop morality based on freedom, will and spiritual national traditions and ensure the purification of morality; students should be encouraged to develop their spirit of honesty, kindness, justice, humanism, objectivity, humanity, patriotism and a sense of respect for national values, moral customs and traditions; their national and family honor and dignity, national self-consciousness should be formed; critical thinking and a sense of self-criticism should be fostered; cultivation of tolerance should be achieved; the necessity of intolerance should be explained only in relation to enemies; the interests of others should not be violated, and the value of human life should be appreciated; irreconcilability against threats to human life and human existence should be educated, and the necessity to protect the environment and ecology should be focused on; a strong sense of responsibility and commitments for the family and Motherland should be formed and so on.

The second semi-chapter is called "**Opportunities and ways of work on the formation of students' national and moral culture in educational process.**" The educational process has a special role in cultivating students' national and moral

culture. In higher education institutions, this work is carried out through lectures and seminars. Taking advantage of the educational opportunities of different themes, a lecturer, a professor, an associate professor, a senior teacher become involved in socialization of students by fostering in them the national and moral culture.

In the research, the benefits of the subjects as Azerbaijani history, Literature, Children's literature, Pedagogy, Psychology, National morality and Family ethics and Family pedagogy taught at universities in terms of an theme of the dissertation have been investigated, lessons, seminars and lectures have been observed. First of all, advantages of History of Azerbaijan is considered whereby the attention is paid to the issues of inculcating the national and moral culture and their socialization in the students.

The students of the Faculty of Primary Education and the Faculty of Philology (Azerbaijani language and literature) were involved in the research.

In the dissertation, it is possible to get acquainted with the themes involved in the research on the history of Azerbaijan.

During the research, the syllabi and textbooks of Azerbaijani children's literature taught at higher education institutions have been thoroughly explored in terms of the issue in the dissertation. The results achieved have been reflected in the dissertation.

Each of the creative examples of writers and poets whose works are to be studied, as well as examples of folklore, have the potential to form national and moral culture in students and, on this basis, educate socialization in them.

Being acquainted with the life and works of Abbasgulu Bakikhanov in the seminars on Children's literature (specialty of primary school teacher), along with his other verses, special attention is paid to his work "Failure of Hope". This verse is of educational importance.

One of the main directions in determining the upbringing conditions of national and moral culture is the formation of upbringing environment. The work in this direction can be considered successful only if each component of the

environment is irreplaceable and interacts with the other. The second condition for the formation of national and moral culture consists in involving students in national and educational activities. In this case, the following should be taken into account: the need, interest, desire and inclination of the student, which manifests itself in the planning of upbringing activities; completeness of the content; upbringing activity aimed at the development of students' subjective positions; taking into account the needs, interests and tendencies of students in the collective planning of upbringing activities; completeness of the axiological content of the activity; taking advantage of the educational opportunities of social and cultural activities during the organization of extracurricular creative activities; directing educational work to the subjective positions of students; use of tools for stimulation of value emotions based on individualization and differentiation during educational effects in extracurricular activities.

The third semi-chapter of Chapter II is entitled "**Opportunities and ways of work on the formation of students' national and moral culture during extracurricular activities.**" The following aspects were in the focus of attention during the organization of extracurricular activities: proper planning of educational activities; taking into account the wishes and desires, interests and tendencies of students when planning activities; paying attention to the independence and initiative of students; creating conditions for the development of the subjective position of each student; taking advantage of the educational opportunities of social and cultural activities during the organization of extracurricular creative activities, etc.

In higher educational institutions, extracurricular activities as conversations, discussions, debates, competitions, contests, round table discussions, thematic evenings, meetings, excursions, reviews of films, television and theater performances, exhibitions, activity of "Club of the Funny and Inventive" and so forth are widespread. These forms of work helped the formation of students' national and moral culture and their socialization.



Conversations, discussions and debates on the the themes of "Azerbaijani thinkers on the importance of acquiring moral qualities", "Behavioral culture", "What is the secret of happiness", "Insidious policy of the Armenian aggressors", "Reconstruction", "The meaning of life", "Secrets of a happy family" , "Good friend", "Portrait of an ideal boy (girl)", "Where does the homeland begin", "January 20 - a terrible genocide", "Khojaly tragedy - a genocide that terrified the world", "What is the meaning of family happiness? ", "What did a worthy son mean? ", "How to protect the honor of a loved one? ", "Unjust insult ", "Simplicity and humility ", "Your rights and responsibilities ", "Your duty before the law " were held with experimental groups of students.

Extracurricular activities are systematic. An important element of this work is individual advice, the existence and nature of which requires a separate control. The communication between a teacher and students in extracurricular activities is of great educational importance. The pedagogical competence of the teacher has rich opportunities in this field.

Every person born gradually acquires human culture, obtains unique characteristics due to the environment and education, holds a certain position in society, and gains self-assertion in life. As a result, he becomes a personality. The main commitment of the teaching staff in universities is to think of the socialization of future teachers (current students) both in the teaching process (in lectures and seminars) and in extracurricular activities.

The fourth semi-chapter of Chapter II is entitled "**Organization, conduct and results of pedagogical experiment.**" During the experiment, the following hypothesis has been put forward: the formation of students' national and moral culture can be the basis of their socialization in case:

- the theoretical issues of the problem are clearly perceived;
- practical issues of the problem are solved at a high level;
- the pedagogical mechanism for the formation of students' national and moral culture is properly founded in the family, educational process and

outside the classroom, it becomes possible to ensure the socialization of students.

The first - determining stage of the pedagogical experiment created a clear picture of the current situation on the formation of national and moral culture among students and the formation of their socialization on that basis.

In terms of the problem investigated in the thesis, the advantages and disadvantages have been identified. At the end of the determining phase of the experiment, we've separated the experimental and control groups. The themes in the subjects of Azerbaijani history, children's literature, pedagogy, psychology, family pedagogy, national morality and family ethics are taken as the main materials of the experiment. It was considered that the pedagogical staff members participating in the experiment (both experimental and control), groups and students shared equal levels.

Teachers with the same work experience have been involved in the experiment.

Consistent, purposeful and systematic activities, such as conversations, exchange of views, interviews, advice and recommendations were carried out among the teachers and students involved in the experiment. We regularly attended lectures and seminars, observed extracurricular activities, conducted surveys among teachers and students, and talked to them.

In order to reveal the changes, the questions submitted to the students in the first stage of the experiment were later presented to the experimental and control group students in the second stage of the experiment. All the information about it is available in the dissertation.

The work carried out on the formation of national and moral culture in the teaching process, lectures and seminars, extracurricular activities was continued in the control phase of the experiment. More effective teaching methods and educational technologies were applied. Surely, the expected results were obtained,

students became socialized. The table below provides a clear overview of what has been achieved.

**Table 2.3.2.**

**Indicators of formation of national and moral culture in experimental and control group students and the level of their socialization on this basis**

Nu m №	Issues of interest	Levels					
		High (per person)		Medium (per person)		Low (per person)	
		Exp.	Contr.	Exp.	Contr.	Exp.	Contr.
1.	Why is it said that honor and dignity are important moral features of an Azerbaijani citizen?	54	37	32	42	3	11
2.	What it means to be fair?	55	44	32	37	2	9
3.	Why is kindness important?	59	47	30	35	-	8
4.	Why is a meaningful life a great wealth?	61	43	26	36	2	11

5.	Why is it said that he who loses his wealth loses little, and he who loses his honor loses much?	64	52	24	41	1	7
6.	What is honesty??	62	50	22	28	5	12
7.	What is dishonesty?	65	49	21	33	3	8
8.	What actions of women and girls can tarnish their image?	61	51	26	32	2	7
9.	Whom do we call a bashful person?	66	52	19	32	4	6
10.	Who are called impudent?	63	49	26	34	-	7
11.	What is responsibility? Why is it necessary to be responsible in life?	68	53	18	31	3	6
12.	Who is called an irresponsible person?	65	53	25	31	1	4
13.	An honorable death is better than a dishonorable life. How do you evaluate this idea?	71	57	16	26	2	7

14.	Whom can we call happy?	69	51	20	30	-	9
15.	Who is called unhappy in life?	72	63	15	21	2	6
16.	What is meant by national culture?	69	59	17	23	3	8
17.	What are moral values?	62	51	25	27	2	11
18	Why is discipline important?	67	56	22	29	-	5

Note: 89 students from experimental groups and 90 students from control groups have been involved in the inquiry.

As the table shows, in the last stage of the pedagogical experiment the activity of experimental group students has increased significantly compared to control group students. The figures give a clear idea of this.

The achievements in the experimental groups are much higher than those in the control groups.

Thus, the hypothesis is justified, the formation of students' national and moral culture in experimental groups and their socialization has been achieved on this basis.

The research allow us to arrive at the following **conclusions**.

The educational policy of the state puts forward the formation of students' national and moral culture in the youth as an important requirement. Educational establishments, including institutes and universities, have important responsibilities in this area.

National and moral culture acts as a factor of socialization of university graduates: trust, sympathy, love, trust, loyalty, desire for happiness, kindness and goodwill, patience, anger, restraint and endurance, etc.

Lectures and seminars increase the dynamics of the formation of students' national and moral culture. In the context of humanization and humanitarization of

education, there is a deep interest in the national and moral aspects of education and the method of independent orientation is effectively implemented.

The main criteria for the formation of national and moral culture of university students are: definitional (to know national and moral categories; to accept them as personal principles); Behavior - voluntary (the desire of personality to assert himself in all activities of national and moral culture, the need for socialization).

National and moral maturity, acquisition of national culture creates intolerance against immorality.

Purposeful, systematic, continuous educational and developing work arouses the students' desire to be guided by moral and spiritual principles in life, the formation of logical thinking, the purposefulness of activities within the moral framework.

The formation of students' national and moral culture and their socialization on this basis is a controlled process, more effective results are achieved under the influence of the educational process in the universities, at the same time, develop under the impact of the social environment.

First of all, the family and parents should be engaged in the formation of national and moral culture. Then, the work should be carried out in kindergartens, secondary schools and colleges. Finally, this work should be continued in higher education institutions. The educational opportunities of lectures and seminars should be used in this area.

Along with the teaching process, work should be carried out on the formation and development of students' national and moral culture in extracurricular activities. There already exists advanced experience in this area in our republic. Taking advantage of meetings, talks, debates, discussions, contests, round tables, student conferences, competitions, excursions and marches gives effective results.

The term "socialized" refers to the level of social maturity and development of social qualities in personality. "Socialization" is given a number of definitions in pedagogical, philosophical, sociological and psychological researches.

The main foothold in the process of socialization is to achieve self-realization and self-knowledge. These are two different points in the process of formation of "self". Self-knowledge can be considered as a development process of the core of wealth personality.

The research makes it possible to put forward the following proposals:

1. It is important to cultivate students' moral values, to encourage them to acquire national and moral values, preserve and keep national customs and traditions, foster love for Motherland, love to live, exemplary behavior and attitude, the need to improve. It is expedient for the pedagogical staff of higher educational institutions to take this issue into account.
2. National and moral development becomes full-fledged and relevant when it is intertwined with life and real social problems that makes it important to solve these problems on the basis of moral choice. This can be achieved due to special programs and methodological training.

The author's following works related to the contents, main scientific ideas of the dissertation and the conclusions obtained have been published:

1. Some issues of the work on the formation of students' national and moral culture // Baku: Scientific works of the Institute of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2017. № 4. p. 49-52.
2. Formation of students' national and moral culture: essence, aims and objectives // Baku: Scientific works of the Institute of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2018. № 8. p. 88-93.
3. Socialization of students as a requirement of new pedagogical thinking // - Baku: Scientific works of the Institute of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2018. № 4. p. 35-38.
4. Problems of socialization of students // Odessa: Innovation pedagogy. Science journal, 2019. No. 9. T. 2. p. 142-146.
5. The work carried out on the formation of national and moral culture as the main condition for the students' socialization // Baku: Scientific works of

the Institute of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019. № 2. p. 77-80.

6. Historical, philosophical and socio-pedagogical aspects of the formation of national and moral culture of personality // Baku: Scientific works of the Institute of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2020. № 1. p. 77-80.
7. Challenges and ways of work on formation of students' national and moral culture in teaching process // Baku: Actual problems of studying humanities, 2021, № 2. p.
8. Extracurricular activities as a means of formation of students' national and moral culture and their socialization / Baku: Materials of the republican scientific conference on "Teacher training as one of the strategic goals". Baku city, May 18, 2018. Baku, 2018. p. 226-227.
9. Formation of students' national and moral culture as the basis of socialization / Moscow: Collection of scientific articles, based on the results of the work of the International Scientific Forum, 2019, vol. 1, p. 43-45.
10. National–moral culture and problems of students' socialization / USA, Boston: LXVII international scientific and practical conference “International Scientific Review of the Problems and Prospects of Modern Science and Education”, February 22, 2020. pp. 60-63.
11. Possibilities and ways of work on formation of students' national and moral culture during extracurricular activities / -Baku: Materials of the online scientific conference on "National-spiritual and universal values in the context of modern education". BSU, May 4, 2021. –Baku, 2021,



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