

---

## PEDAGOGICAL APPROACHES TO TEACHING "TARBIYA": AN EFFECTIVE TEACHING METHODOLOGY FOR INSTILLING A CULTURE OF SAFETY

Jorayev Fazilbek Abdulkhamid Ogli

Researcher Of Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** In the evolving landscape of education, teaching the subject of "Upbringing" is pivotal for instilling a culture of safety among students. This article explores various pedagogical approaches and effective teaching methodologies that educators can employ to foster a safe and nurturing environment. By integrating these strategies, educators can promote a holistic understanding of safety that encompasses physical, emotional, and digital well-being, ultimately contributing to the development of responsible and resilient individuals.

**KEYWORDS:** Integrative Learning, digital risks, Problem-Based Learning, reflective pedagogical approaches.

### INTRODUCTION

The concept of "Upbringing" in education goes beyond academic instruction, focusing on the overall development of students' moral, social, and personal values. One critical aspect of this subject is cultivating a culture of safety, which includes teaching students how to protect themselves and others in various contexts.[1] This article examines the pedagogical approaches that can be effectively employed in teaching "Upbringing" to instill a robust culture of safety.

"Upbringing" as a subject is essential in preparing students to navigate the complexities of modern life. It encompasses lessons on ethics, social responsibility, and safety, which are crucial for fostering well-rounded individuals. The focus on a culture of safety is particularly significant in today's world, where students face various physical, emotional, and digital risks.

Pedagogical Approaches to Teaching "Upbringing"

1. Integrative Learning. Integrative learning involves blending academic content with life skills education. In the context of "Upbringing," this approach allows for the incorporation of safety education into various subjects, helping students see the relevance of safety in all aspects of life.[2]

- Example: Discussing internet safety in ICT classes, physical safety in sports, and emotional safety in personal development sessions.

2. Experiential Learning. Experiential learning emphasizes learning through experience and reflection. This method is particularly effective in teaching safety as it allows students to engage in real-life scenarios and understand the consequences of their actions.

- Example: Organizing mock emergency drills, role-playing scenarios involving peer pressure, and conducting safe internet use workshops.

3. Problem-Based Learning (PBL). PBL involves students in solving complex, real-world problems. This approach helps students develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills, which are essential for understanding and responding to safety issues.

- Example: Assigning projects that require students to develop safety plans for various scenarios, such as natural disasters or online threats.[3]

4. Collaborative Learning. Collaborative learning promotes teamwork and communication skills. In the context of safety education, it encourages students to work together to identify risks and develop strategies for maintaining a safe environment.

- Example: Group discussions on safety issues, collaborative projects on creating safety awareness campaigns, and peer teaching sessions on safe practices.

5. Reflective Teaching. Reflective teaching encourages educators to continuously evaluate and improve their teaching methods. This approach is crucial for adapting safety education to the changing needs and circumstances of students.

- Example: Teachers keeping journals to reflect on the effectiveness of safety lessons and seeking feedback from students to improve their approach.

#### Effective Teaching Methodologies for Instilling a Culture of Safety

1. Interactive Lectures. Interactive lectures combine traditional lecture methods with interactive elements such as discussions, Q&A sessions, and multimedia presentations.[4] This method engages students and helps reinforce safety concepts.

- Example: Using videos to demonstrate safety procedures, followed by a discussion on the key takeaways.

2. Scenario-Based Learning. Scenario-based learning involves presenting students with hypothetical situations and asking them to apply their knowledge to resolve the issues. This method helps students practice decision-making and problem-solving in a controlled environment.

- Example: Creating scenarios where students must identify potential safety hazards and propose solutions.

3. Use of Technology and Digital Tools. Integrating technology into teaching can enhance learning and engagement. Digital tools such as educational apps, online simulations, and virtual reality can provide interactive and immersive safety training.

- Example: Using apps to simulate online safety threats and teach students how to respond to them effectively.

4. Field Trips and Practical Exercises. Field trips and practical exercises provide hands-on learning experiences that can reinforce classroom teachings. These activities help students understand the practical implications of safety concepts.

- Example: Visits to fire stations or safety training centers where students can learn about emergency response first-hand.[5]

5. Guest Speakers and Workshops. Inviting experts and conducting workshops can provide students with valuable insights and practical knowledge about safety from professionals in the field.

- Example: Workshops on mental health awareness or sessions with cybersecurity experts discussing safe online practices.

## **CONCLUSION**

Teaching "Upbringing" with a focus on safety is essential for preparing students to handle various challenges in their lives. By employing integrative, experiential, problem-based, collaborative, and reflective pedagogical approaches, educators can effectively instill a culture of safety among students. These methods not only enhance students' understanding of safety concepts but also empower them to apply these principles in real-life situations. Ultimately, fostering a culture of safety through education contributes to the development of responsible, aware, and resilient individuals who are well-equipped to navigate the complexities of modern society.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Kolb, D. A. (1984). *Experiential Learning: Experience as the Source of Learning and Development*. Prentice Hall.
2. Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). *Mind in Society: The Development of Higher Psychological Processes*. Harvard University Press.
3. Wiggins, G., & McTighe, J. (2005). *Understanding by Design*. ASCD.
4. Zhao, Y. (2009). *Catching Up or Leading the Way: American Education in the Age of Globalization*. ASCD.
5. Akbarali O'g'li, Satvoldiyev Fakhriddin. "ORGANIZATION OF EXPERIMENTAL WORK AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF SCHOOLCHILDREN." *Frontline Social Sciences and History Journal* 3.04 (2023): 54-61.