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THE ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPING STUDENTS' ALTRUISTIC COMPETENCE

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Annotation. This article examines the role of educational activities in developing students' altruistic competence in modern educational environments. The study analyzes the pedagogical significance of altruistic competence and its importance in students' moral, social, and emotional development. Special attention is given to educational and extracurricular activities such as collaborative learning, volunteer programs, project-based learning, interactive teaching methods, and value-oriented education as effective means of fostering empathy, cooperation, responsibility, and prosocial behavior among students. The article also highlights the influence of family-school cooperation, supportive educational environments, and national and universal values on the development of altruistic attitudes. Furthermore, the research discusses the views of international and Uzbek scholars regarding moral education, social competence, and altruistic behavior. The findings indicate that educational activities play a crucial role in preparing socially active, emotionally intelligent, and morally responsible individuals.

Keywords: altruistic competence, educational activities, empathy, prosocial behavior, social competence, moral education, collaborative learning, volunteer activities, emotional intelligence, interactive teaching methods, value-based education, teamwork, social responsibility, student development, pedagogical approaches.

In the contemporary educational system, one of the most important objectives is to educate students not only as academically successful individuals but also as morally mature, socially responsible, and compassionate members of society. Rapid social changes, globalization, and technological development have increased the need for young people who can communicate effectively, cooperate with others, demonstrate empathy, and contribute positively to their communities. In this regard, the development of altruistic competence among students has become an important pedagogical issue in modern education.

Altruistic competence refers to an individual's ability and willingness to help others selflessly, demonstrate empathy, cooperate in social environments, and prioritize collective well-being over personal interests. It includes such qualities as kindness, responsibility, tolerance, emotional sensitivity, mutual support, and respect for others. Students who possess altruistic competence are more capable of building healthy interpersonal relationships, resolving conflicts peacefully, participating actively in social life, and maintaining positive communication within educational environments. Educational activities play a significant role in the development of students' altruistic competence. Through organized educational and extracurricular activities, students gain opportunities to interact with others, develop social awareness, and practice prosocial behavior in real-life situations. Educational activities such as group projects, volunteer programs, cultural events, discussions, role-playing tasks, social campaigns, and collaborative learning experiences help students develop empathy, cooperation, and social responsibility. These activities encourage

learners to understand the needs and feelings of others and motivate them to provide support and assistance without expecting personal benefit.

Researchers in pedagogy and psychology emphasize that educational activities are essential tools for students' moral and social development. Humanistic educational approaches highlight the importance of creating supportive and value-oriented learning environments where students can develop compassion, care, and respect for others. In such environments, students not only acquire knowledge but also form ethical values and social competencies necessary for successful participation in society. Moreover, educational activities contribute to the development of communication skills, teamwork abilities, and emotional intelligence. Participation in collective and socially oriented tasks enables students to cooperate effectively, solve interpersonal problems, and strengthen positive peer relationships. Such experiences foster altruistic attitudes and help students become socially active and emotionally balanced individuals.

In modern educational practice, increasing attention is being paid to integrating moral education, social-emotional learning, and value-based teaching into the educational process. Therefore, studying the role of educational activities in developing students' altruistic competence is of both theoretical and practical importance. This article examines the pedagogical significance of educational activities, their influence on students' altruistic behavior, and the effective methods and mechanisms for fostering altruistic competence in educational settings.

The development of students' altruistic competence through educational activities has become one of the important research areas in modern Uzbek pedagogy. In Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the moral, spiritual, and social education of young people within the framework of educational reforms and competence-based approaches. Uzbek researchers emphasize that educational activities play a significant role in developing students' empathy, cooperation, social responsibility, and humanistic values.

Qozoqboy Yuldoshev highlights that the educational process should focus not only on academic achievement but also on the formation of students' moral culture and social activity. According to his research, educational activities organized on the basis of cooperation and national values contribute to the development of students' responsibility, respect for others, and altruistic behavior. Saidahror Gulomov emphasizes the importance of spiritual and moral education in shaping socially mature individuals. He argues that educational institutions should create conditions for developing students' empathy, kindness, and social participation through meaningful educational and extracurricular activities. His studies underline that social interaction and collective activities strengthen students' interpersonal relationships and moral values. Research conducted by Ravshan Ishmuhamedov focuses on innovative pedagogical technologies and interactive teaching methods. According to Ishmuhamedov, collaborative learning activities, discussions, role-playing tasks, and project-based education positively influence students' communication skills, teamwork abilities, and altruistic attitudes. He notes that interactive educational environments help students become more socially active and emotionally responsive. Ochil Musurmonova studied the role of family and educational environments in the moral development of youth. She emphasizes that educational activities based on national and universal values encourage students to demonstrate care, compassion, tolerance, and mutual support. Musurmonova also stresses the importance of integrating moral education into everyday classroom and extracurricular practices. Nodira Egamberdiyeva researched issues related to spiritual education and students' social adaptation. Her studies indicate that educational activities promoting cooperation, communication, and social participation contribute significantly to students' emotional stability and social competence. She argues that empathy and altruism can be effectively developed through socially oriented

educational programs. Maqsuda Bekmurodova explored the pedagogical foundations of students' moral education and value formation. According to her research, educational activities organized in a supportive and student-centered environment strengthen learners' prosocial behavior and interpersonal responsibility. She particularly emphasizes the importance of volunteer activities and collaborative projects in developing altruistic competence.

Modern Uzbek educational researchers also focus on the role of competence-based education in fostering students' social and emotional skills. Studies show that educational activities aimed at cooperation, dialogue, community service, and teamwork help students internalize values such as empathy, kindness, tolerance, and responsibility. Such approaches prepare learners to become socially competent and morally mature individuals capable of contributing positively to society. The reviewed studies confirm that Uzbek researchers consider educational activities an effective means of developing students' altruistic competence. They emphasize the importance of integrating moral education, interactive pedagogy, and national values into the educational process. However, researchers also note the need for further studies on innovative pedagogical mechanisms and practical methods for systematically fostering altruistic competence in modern educational institutions.

Educational activities play a crucial role in developing students' altruistic competence in modern educational environments. Today's society requires young people not only to possess academic knowledge and professional skills but also to demonstrate empathy, kindness, cooperation, and social responsibility. In this regard, altruistic competence has become an essential component of students' personal and social development. It enables learners to establish healthy interpersonal relationships, support others, and actively participate in community life. Altruistic competence refers to a person's ability and willingness to help others selflessly, demonstrate empathy, cooperate in social situations, and prioritize collective interests over personal benefit. It includes such qualities as compassion, tolerance, mutual respect, emotional sensitivity, and responsibility. Educational institutions play a major role in shaping these qualities through organized educational and extracurricular activities.

Educational activities create opportunities for students to interact with peers, teachers, and society in meaningful ways. Through participation in collaborative tasks and social experiences, students learn to understand others' feelings, communicate effectively, and provide support to people around them. Such activities help learners internalize positive moral values and develop socially responsible behavior.

One of the most effective ways of developing altruistic competence is collaborative learning. Group discussions, teamwork, project-based learning, and cooperative assignments encourage students to share ideas, solve problems together, and support one another. During collaborative activities, students learn to respect different opinions, listen actively, and work toward common goals. These experiences strengthen empathy, cooperation, and interpersonal trust. Volunteer activities and community service projects also play an important role in fostering altruistic behavior. Participation in charity campaigns, environmental projects, social initiatives, and support programs for vulnerable groups helps students become more compassionate and socially active. Such experiences encourage learners to recognize social problems, understand the needs of others, and contribute positively to society. Volunteer work develops students' sense of responsibility and motivates them to act for the benefit of the community.

Interactive teaching methods are another important tool for developing altruistic competence. Role-playing activities, debates, case studies, simulations, and problem-solving tasks allow students to experience different social situations and understand the perspectives of others. These methods

improve emotional awareness, empathy, communication skills, and ethical decision-making. Students become more capable of resolving conflicts peacefully and maintaining respectful relationships with peers. Educational activities also contribute to students' emotional intelligence and moral development. Learners who participate in supportive and inclusive educational environments tend to develop self-confidence, tolerance, emotional stability, and prosocial attitudes. Teachers play a significant role in this process by creating positive classroom climates based on respect, fairness, and cooperation. Educators who demonstrate empathy, care, and supportive behavior serve as important role models for students.

Family and school cooperation is equally important in developing students' altruistic competence. When educational institutions and families work together to promote moral values such as kindness, honesty, respect, and mutual support, students are more likely to develop positive social behavior. Consistent moral guidance and emotional support strengthen learners' social adaptation and interpersonal competence. Furthermore, educational activities based on national and universal values contribute to students' moral and cultural development. Activities promoting tolerance, friendship, solidarity, and humanism help students appreciate diversity and develop respect for people from different backgrounds. Such values are essential for building harmonious relationships in multicultural societies.

In conclusion, educational activities are powerful tools for developing students' altruistic competence. Collaborative learning, volunteer programs, interactive teaching methods, and value-oriented educational practices help students become empathetic, socially responsible, and morally mature individuals. Educational institutions should continue creating supportive learning environments that encourage kindness, cooperation, and prosocial behavior. Developing altruistic competence among students is essential for preparing active, compassionate, and socially competent citizens for the future.

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