

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FORMATION OF PATRIOTISM TO THE PUPILS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

The following article deals with the historical development of the mechanisms of formation of a sense of patriotism in secondary school students through tourism excursion, and the views of Eastern thinkers on patriotism.

Keywords: Oriental scholars, patriotism, spiritual heritage, cultural riches, ancient historical monuments, readers, ideas, ideology, manuscripts, folklore, holy books, “pandnoma” (expostulation), textbooks, tools, works of art, handicrafts.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Human social development is a long-standing historical process that reflects the material and cultural heritage that people have achieved. According to the analysis of the scientific literature, the issues of patriotic education are inextricably linked with the socio-political, economic, cultural, educational and ideological development of society. In the development of any state and society, there is a commonality, proportionality, as well as specificity. [9; 42p] Eastern thinkers Imam Al-Bukhari, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Unsurulmaali Kaykovus, Ahmad Yugnaki, Muslihiddin Saadi, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulughbek, Abdurahmon Jami, Alisher Navoi, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdullah Avloni heritages foster a sense of patriotism in our students and their valuable ideas have a great importance for the present.

The first President Islam Karimov's "O`zlikni anglash tarixni bilishdan boshlanadi (Understanding of identity begins with knowing history)" [1; 6 p], the study of the legacy of our mature scientists, the progressive ideas play an important role in the process of cultivating a sense of patriotism in secondary school students through excursion tourism, which means that their study is an important pedagogical necessity. The views of our ancestors on the formation of education have come down to us through ancient writings, inscriptions, manuscripts, folklore, holy books, pandnoma (expostulation), textbooks, tools, works of art, handicrafts. We have tried to substantiate the historical-developmental stages of this problem based on the principle of historical approach. The real wealth of society is a man, the human kind. Thoughts about the upbringing of a well-disciplined person, and loyal to his country and homeland, their education are reflected in folklore, for example, in the epics about Gurugly, Alpomish, these traditions are also reflected in the ancient Sogdian, Manichean, Khorezm, Turkish writings. The teachings of Islam, the Qur'an, the Sunnat of the Prophet and the Hadiths guide people to the right path and encourage them to have a high level of thinking [2; 67 p], as deep thinking is the prelude to the process of human social activation.

We know from historical sources that primitive people tried to live and feed themselves (poor living conditions, ate raw meat), met their needs in the course of labor, and gradually as man socialized, they understood and came to conclusion and said: “Society is not only for us, we must also give to society something” [12; 32 p]. While the process of organizing labor activity was initially based on the organization of the whole social life, later education became a key aspect of human activity, an important factor in the formation of a sense of homeland in humanity. Even before the first seed

society, man struggled for survival, during which time all members of the seed acted as a community.

The social development of society has radically changed the attitude to the education of children in human society, and there has been a need to give them the first insights into secular knowledge. Field measurements in children [10] have created a need to provide knowledge on flood prevention, treatment of people from various diseases. These needs have greatly influenced on the content of social relations, the state of interaction between mankind, the way of life of educated, wise people, the works of unique Eastern thinkers who serve to improve human behavior, promoting goodness among people and human development. Hence, the qualities such as courage, bravery, justice, loyalty, humanity, kindness, which are expressed and valued in the most ancient written and oral enlightenment monuments, are not formed spontaneously in man. Social changes in the life of nature and society, a way of life based on primitive seed, required man to possess such qualities. Many of the legends that served to illuminate the dreams, thoughts, goals and aspirations of the people of the primitive period are known to us through the most ancient monuments - "Avesto", and "Shohnoma" by Abulqasim Firdavsi.

Thus, the ideas about folklore and patriotic education promoted in the Avesto can be interpreted as follows:

- Giving birth to a healthy child and giving him a beautiful name is a prelude to the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of mankind;
- Achieving the supremacy of the role of national and universal moral culture in patriotic education;
- The role of national and religious values in the formation of a sense of patriotism.

According to the opinion of pedagogical scientist N.M. Egamberdieva, the spirituality of any people or nation cannot be imagined without its history, traditions, life values, in this regard, of course, the spiritual heritage, cultural riches, ancient historical monuments are the most important factors. Among such historical heritages, which express the religious, moral, scientific and literary views of our ancestors over the centuries, is a priceless spiritual monument called "Avesto", was found in Khorezm region almost three thousand years ago [11]. Indeed, the unique role of the Avesto written monument in the process of cultivating a sense of patriotism is that it teaches people to do good things, kindness, shows the place and role of the child in society in terms of the social environment of the time.

It is known that the Holy Qur'an and Hadiths, which are one of the sacred sources of Islam, also glorify the motherland, and great attention is paid to the issues of patriotic education. Inculcating patriotic upbringing in children, educating them on the basis of historical principles, informing them of the mysteries of secular and religious sciences are based on the belief and knowledge put forward in the Qur'an and Hadith as the criterion of patriotism. In Islam, information is given not only about the divine sciences, but also about secular knowledge.

The most important component of the ideas put forward in Islamic teaching is the issue of educating a patriotic educated man. The main source after the Qur'an, which is pivotal for the foundations of Islamic teaching, is the Hadith. It is known that in Islamic teachings and hadiths, as one of the highest virtues, special attention is paid to the issues of caring for parents, respecting them, putting parental rights, and the rights of the child before them. It is emphasized that parents, in turn, should bring up their children, teach them manners and do only good things. [2; 37 p]

Thus, the Hadiths are the Sunnats of the Prophet Muhammad, and their content strengthens the faith of every believer. "Because Islam is based on enlightenment, it consists of beliefs and faith to develop each person mentally and physically, and to serve only goodness, nobility, and purity, eating a piece of bread honestly, not allowing ignorance and bigotry, preserving the values of one's brotherhood, relatives, nation and homeland"[2]

Thus, the human qualities required to cultivate a sense of patriotism in a person who is promoted in the hadiths can be explained as follows: advice to parents on giving birth to a healthy child; taking into account the characteristics of age in the upbringing of a perfect person; acquisition of religious and secular knowledge; to be noble, to walk neatly, to excel in duties and responsibilities before the family and the homeland, to serve goodness.

If folk epics and religious pamphlets have been passed down from generation to generation and the problems of patriotic upbringing have been passed down from generation to generation, the sages and scholars of the nation have reflected their valuable ideas in their works based on the social life and traditions of the people. According to Abu Nasr al-Farabi, who made a great contribution to the development of pedagogy, patriotic education is based on the qualities of justice, ingenuity, prudence, eloquence, health, love of truth, striving for enlightenment, strong memory, perseverance, courage, self-control that occurs in communication, man possesses them through his activity, achieves them. It should be noted that the qualities recognized by Farabi as follows: patriotism of children today is an important factor to form the ideological and political culture of youth, ensuring human rights and freedoms, self-awareness, peace, tranquility and stability in every home.

The great medieval philosopher Abu Rayhan Beruni became famous as a scientist who made a great contribution to the development of world science in his time, to give information about his works such as "Geodesy", "India", "Mineralogy", "Masudi Qanuni" to instill in children a high sense of responsibility, serves to shape the world. Abu Rayhan Beruni describes the process of patriotic upbringing in relation to the universe and the whole being. It connects ethical categories with human character, glorifies knowledge and entrepreneurship in management and politics. In his view, there are many branches of evil but their bases are three things: taste, anger, and ignorance. [5; 30 p]

In matters of patriotic education, Ibn Sina emphasized the role of parents and teachers, as he said: "Everyone must be mentally, morally, ideologically strong mature. Only if a person has such qualities can he benefit society. A good upbringing is the well-being of the family, the basis of happiness, the ground. It is more recommended to have a one-on-one conversation in child rearing". In his works he emphasized the advantage of explaining the content, the meaning of morality, giving examples from the wise sayings and tales of the people and recognized that upbringing, praise, encouragement, punishment would be the norm in assessing a child's behavior. In his book "Encyclopedia", the concept of goodness in the family is expressed in two senses, the first - goodness by nature, and the second - goodness for someone. The advanced ideas of the great thinker Abu Ali ibn Sina on the upbringing of children are still an invaluable spiritual treasure in the upbringing of our children with good morals, deep thinking, thoughtfulness, observation, and these requirements are valuable in line with modern educational principles. [4].

Yusuf Khos Hajib, a 11th-century Central Asian thinker, wrote in his epic *Qutadgu Bilig* (Knowledge That Leads to Happiness) in his views on education and knowledge, the primary basis of all human life and activity, the pinnacle of human perfection. He emphasized that patriotic education can be strengthened only by science and enlightenment. Yusuf Khos Hajib's views on

the upbringing of children, expressed in the work "Qutadgu bilig", play an important role in cultivating a sense of patriotism and the formation of their manners. [8]

Unsurulmaali Kaykovus ibn Iskandar, dedicated to his son Gilanshah and wrote his book "Qobusnoma" about the need for science and profession in the development of society, which was important in raising children to be highly spiritual, responsible and strong-willed people: "If a person has any high lineage and originality, but no profession, he will despair of the honor and respect of the people. Greatness knows wisdom and knowledge, not genealogy". [6]

Another educational and moral work created during the reign of the Karakhanids is the work of Ahmad Yugnaki "Hibat-ul-hakayik" ("Gift of Truths"). The content of the work consists of views on the socio-political, religious, moral and economic issues of this period, their peculiarities, as well as the essence of social relations between people. While the scholar emphasized that the acquisition of knowledge elevated one to the high, ignorance led one to the low. The idea was vividly expressed in the following verses:

Bilik birla bili(i) nur saodat yo`li,
Bilik bil saodat yo`lini bula.

(Knowledge opens the way to happiness, so be knowledgeable, seek the path of happiness). [8; 45 p]

It is clear from the above that Ahmad Yugnaki's work is a spiritual source in the education of moral qualities and qualities of minors, as it combines the guidelines, methods and measures of spiritual maturity.

Amir Temur is a great person: a commander who always was winner, a great statesman, a lawyer, a talented architect, a speaker, a psychologist, as well as a man who loved his country and made it famous in the world [4; 45 p] - his personality was described by the corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan Boriboy Ahmedov. In fact, Amir Temur said, "We are the property of Turan, the Emir of Turkestan. We are the head of the oldest and greatest Turkish nation"[4; 61 p], showed the greatness of the prehistoric services of our great-grandfather Sahibkiran, the great respect and appreciation of his motherland, people and nation, the educational value of popular teachings, narrations and teachings. Amir Temur said: "If you doubt our power, look at the buildings we have built," "A man of business, courage and bravery, determined, enterprising and vigilant, better than thousands of careless, indifferent people" or "I have done good to the good and handed over the bad to their evil. I did not forget the value of the friendship of those who befriended me, and I treated him with kindness, generosity, honor and respect", "I worked with ambition. When I decided to do something, I did not withdraw my hand from it until I was connected with my whole mind and body" [4; 47 p]. Amir Temur's teachings guarantee freedom of thought, self-confidence, listening, listening and speaking in the process of cultivating a sense of patriotism. Everyone should know and clearly imagine the purpose of the society or state in which he lives, the ideas that express it. Only then will these goals take place in his mind and thinking. Or, instead of just taking up space, confidence and trust in him will gradually emerge. Confidence is the belief that without it a person cannot see his path, goals and interests. The stronger he is, the more he finds it acceptable to dedicate himself to the path of such an idea or goal, and he cannot accept cases of retreat from it.

Amir Temur's sayings: "A lion kills a young man with honor", "Justice overcomes, not enmity", "A sweet word puts a sword into its scabbard", "One stick can be broken, many sticks cannot be bent". The last will of our great ancestor was: "My sons, it is your duty to cure the nation,

see the weak, do not leave the poor to the oppression of the rich. Justice and freedom - let your program, let your leader die” he said, adding that today it is a priority in the upbringing of the younger generation, encouraging them to read and study it properly.

Mirzo Ulughbek, the grandson of Amir Temur, sacrificed his life for the future, for the present. The book "Suluk ul-muluk" (Guide to Kings) [10], which princes and princes should know, was an invaluable contribution of Mirzo Ulughbek to universal values, which is still have a great importance in our lives today. He attached great importance, above all, to the intellectual and enlightenment upbringing of the younger generation, encouraging them to acquire worldly knowledge, and to fight against all ignorance and ignorance.

Abdurahman Jami, in his chapter "Admonition to the Beloved Dear Child" of his famous epic "Silsilatuz zahab" ("Golden Rows"), emphasized the need for every young person to learn. After all, it revealed the importance of knowledge in human life and the role and place in determining the development of society, as well as the fact that was useful for everyone to master the secrets of a certain profession.

When we read the works of Alisher Navai, the great thinker and poet, the sultan of the realm of words, the study of the content of the concept of the formation of a perfect man becomes relevant in certain periods and to this day. Most of the works created by the scientist promote the military-physical qualities that a young man must acquire from childhood - archery, fencing, swimming, wrestling, modesty, devotion, loyalty, kindness, moderation, which should be brought up in a girl. The inculcation of these qualities in minors was one of the criteria for cultivating a sense of patriotism in children. As he said, the duty of every parent to study and teach the great heritage left by our ancestors, to follow their teachings, to encourage our children to know the history of their people and to study them more deeply.

Reading Jaloliddin Davoni's "Akhlaiqi Jalaliy" a learner can learn good qualities as a result of education, have an idea of good and bad; human qualities as rules of conduct, politeness, respect for parents and other adults, learning honesty and integrity, sweetness, emphasizes the responsibility of parents in the formation of educational components such as humility, adherence to the etiquette of speech. In addition to the parents, the teacher is also responsible for the upbringing after leaving school, the scientist said. To do this, the teacher must be well educated. Davoni called the teacher a "spiritual father" and said: "If the father brings the child to physical life and raises him physically, the teacher will bring him to spiritual maturity, says the scientist. [10]

As a conclusion we can say that, the content, form and methods of education of these sources help to raise children's with a sense of patriotism and be agile in real life, and closely contributes to the education of the younger generation today.

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