

MEANS (METHODS, TECHNIQUES) FOR DEVELOPING A SENSE OF PATRIOTISM AMONG UZBEK YOUTH

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ABSTRACT

Patriotic education is the forms and methods of pedagogical influence aimed at the object of education, at the formation of certain social and moral qualities in him. The formation of these qualities depends on many factors: political, social, environmental, legal and pedagogical. Using the methods of pedagogical influence, relying on these factors, they study the state of the object and determine the mechanisms, incentives, and opportunities for moral improvement. Therefore, the means, forms and methods of patriotic education, its mechanisms, incentives and opportunities are always specific, they really manifest themselves in the process of educational influence.

Keywords: Patriotism, patriotic education, young generation.

THE PROBLEM OF PATRIOTISM IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE POLITICAL LIFE OF THE NEW UZBEKISTAN

Speaking about the patriotic education of youth, first of all it is necessary to remember what patriotism is. Most often, the concept of "Patriotism" is defined as a feeling of pride in one's Fatherland, its history and great achievements, as well as the desire to make one's country prosperous and its people happy. In this aspect, patriotic education is a specific process of purposeful interaction of its objects and subjects, influence and impact on the psychology of a person, team, society as a whole. It can be viewed as a complex system that includes a variety of interrelated elements, internal stable connections and relations of an objective and subjective nature, as well as subsystems of a content, organizational and methodological plan. In turn, patriotic education is one of the backbone components that determine the development of a personality's worldview culture.

The issues of patriotic education of the young generation in the spirit of love for the Motherland and devotion to the Fatherland, law-abiding citizens of the state have always been in the center of attention of scientists throughout the history of human development. Great philosophers and teachers have paid considerable attention to this issue since ancient times.

Education opens up a wide range of knowledge for a person, acquaints him in a certain system with the life around him. It provides the formation in the human brain of a huge number of nerve connections and leads to the improvement of all mental activity. In adolescence, students' interest in their personality increases, and with it the opportunities for self-education. In adolescence, their own views, aspirations, ideals are intensively formed. They determine human behavior. To help schoolchildren correctly define goals in life, direct their aspirations, develop principles of behavior that correspond to moral norms, an important task of education.

Each person is distinguished by a great love for their Motherland - the state of workers and they express this love in concrete deeds aimed at strengthening its glory and power.

True patriots of our Motherland are distinguished by consistent internationalism, that is, deep respect for other countries, our friends, and also for the working people of the whole world.

Love for the working people, fraternal solidarity with them presupposes hatred of their exploiters, the stranglers of freedom and progress. Thus, patriotism is an alloy of feelings of love for the Motherland. These features of patriotism leave their mark on the entire process of patriotic education of children.

Formation of a citizen, a patriot of his Motherland begins in childhood with a feeling of love for relatives, native land, nature, traditions. On the basis of these common feelings for all, a high feeling of love for the Motherland is formed and strengthened.

Therefore, the development in adolescents of a feeling of love for loved ones, for their native land becomes one of the important directions of the school's work in the matter of patriotic education. The formation of a feeling of attachment to their native places is one of the components of patriotic education. Based on these feelings, it is necessary to go further. As they acquire knowledge, the school is called upon to instill in children a feeling of love for our Soviet system, to show its advantages over the capitalist system, to raise conscious, convinced defenders of our socialist society.

An important task is to instill in adolescents love for the labor and militant revolutionary past of our Motherland. A colorful, vivid story about the actions of the hero of labor, about the feats of arms of our people in time, howling causes strong feelings and a surge of noble patriotic feelings. Experiencing can also arise as a result of empathy with the life of another person. On these noble traditions of the past, the desire is formed to increase the glory and power of our country.

The school directs its efforts to ensure that the patriotic feelings of adolescents find expression in useful deeds for the good of the Motherland; another task is closely related to this - educating children to be ready to defend their country.

All the school's work on the patriotic education of adolescents should be carried out in unity with international education: instilling in children a sense of friendship between the peoples of our country, fraternal solidarity with the peoples of other countries, with the working people of the whole world.

A high feeling of love for the Motherland can develop only as a result of a whole system of educational means, which includes propaganda, example, organization of students' behavior and activities.

The educational process is of great importance in fostering patriotic feelings. In the classroom, students study the past and present of our Motherland, get acquainted with the best representatives of science, culture, heroes of struggle and labor. Knowledge is the most important prerequisite for the emergence of patriotic feelings. The lesson is a source of knowledge about the Motherland.

On the basis of this knowledge, a feeling of love for the Motherland is formed and consolidated. Sometimes elementary school students do not have a sufficient understanding of their country. Many of them understand by the word Motherland only the area in which they live. This idea is the starting point for the formation of a different, deeper understanding of the Motherland as a state. Teachers do this in different ways depending on the nature of the material.

The level of patriotic education largely depends on the content of the material in school textbooks. Its impact on children can be enhanced by attracting excerpts from memoirs, using films and filmstrips, paintings.

Preparation of young people for service in the Armed Forces is of great importance in military-patriotic education. Its main forms are primary military training, studies in schools and clubs of the Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, and technical and military-applied sports. Even before being drafted into the Armed Forces, young men acquire military knowledge and skills in advance in order to quickly become skillful defenders of their homeland.

The knowledge and skills gained in the process of initial military training are supplemented by classes at universities of military knowledge, at the departments of military knowledge at universities. Many young men who have received military, physical and moral training in military-patriotic clubs enter military schools and become officers of the Armed Forces.

Pre-conscription military training and the system of mass defense work, military-patriotic education of young people for service in the Armed Forces are yielding positive results. Young men called up for active military service in the army are more successful in mastering sophisticated modern military equipment and weapons, quickly become the ranks of the heroic Armed Forces, vigilantly guarding the peaceful labor of our people.

Many teachers of the past, revealing the role of patriotism in the process of a person's personal formation, pointed to their multifaceted formative influence. KD Ushinsky believed that patriotism is an important task of upbringing and a powerful pedagogical tool: "As there is no man without self-love, so there is no man without love for the Fatherland, and this love gives upbringing the right key to a man's heart and a powerful support for the fight bad natural, personal, family and family inclinations. "

True patriotism includes respect for other peoples and countries, for their customs and traditions. Patriotism and the culture of interethnic relations are closely related to each other, act in unity and are defined in pedagogy as a moral quality, which includes the need to faithfully serve their homeland, the awareness and experience of its glory, the manifestation of love and loyalty to it, the desire to preserve its honor and dignity, strengthen power and independence.

The content of the concept of "patriotism" includes:

- feeling of attachment to the places where a person was born and raised;
- respectful attitude to the language of their people;
- concern for the interests of the Motherland;
- awareness of the duty to the Motherland, defending its honor and dignity;
- manifestation of civic feelings;
- pride in our Fatherland, for the symbols of the state;
- responsibility for the fate of the Motherland and their people, their future;
- respectful attitude to the historical past of the Motherland, its people;
- humanism, mercy and human values.

True patriotism presupposes the formation and long-term development of a whole range of positive qualities. The basis of this development is the spiritual, moral and sociocultural components.

Effective patriotic education of young generations today is the path to the spiritual revival of society, the restoration of the country's greatness in the minds of people. The effectiveness of

such upbringing is manifested in the system of the child's relationship to reality, his creative dedication. The indicator of his reality is the conviction, the patriotic orientation of the actions and the whole life of the pupils.

Taking into account modern research, patriotic education can be considered as a process of interaction between educators and pupils, aimed at the development of patriotism (patriotic feelings, beliefs and stable norms of patriotic behavior).

Spiritual and moral education - assistance to the spiritual and moral formation of a child, adolescent, young person, the formation of a system of basic humanitarian values, focused on the priority of human rights and responsibilities, intercultural dialogue, active participation of children, adolescents and youth in public life; readiness for a free choice of the path of one's development and responsibility for it is a kind of patriotism. Each child must have a developed set of his abilities so that the child is the creator of developed forms of communication. Hence - the idea of a holistic approach to education, the achievement of theory and practice, so that every child becomes a Human Being, Citizen, Personality, Patriot.

Singling out patriotic education as a relatively independent direction of educational work, it is necessary to note its organic relationship with other areas (spiritual, moral, labor, aesthetic, etc. education), which is a much more complex relationship than parts and whole. Patriotic education, being in close relationship with other areas of educational work, permeates, integrates them, is carried out in a holistic pedagogical process.

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