

## EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PATRIOTISM

**Maturazova Zulfiya Matiyazovna**

Karakalpak State University

Department of Pedagogy and Psychology, Assistant chair

maturazova70@mail.ru

### ABSTRACT

Patriotism is a great virtue. The homeland is the place where a person is born, where his umbilical cord blood is shed, where he spends his childhood and youth, where he is educated, and where he always misses when he travels. Because of the sense of homeland, a person loves the house he lives in, the neighborhood he lives in, the city-village, the Motherland, makes it prosperous, glorifies and protects its honor. The family, as the backbone of society, is a place where our children develop feelings of love for the country and the Motherland.

**Keywords:** Patriotism, nation, human duty, patriotism, national defense, cultural heritage.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Patriotism is a high belief, a sense of responsibility to the motherland and the nation, a high duty. The saying, which is passed down from ancestors to generations, says, "Loving one's country is a matter of faith." If we look at our long history, we will see that the sense of patriotism has long been respected by our people. We can learn about the behavior of famous people who grew up among our ancestors, their hard work for the development of the country, the works that have come down to us, as well as the folklore. Al-Khwarizmi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Umar Khayyam, Yusuf Khas Hajib, At-Termizi, Ahmad Yassavi, Imam Bukhari, Bahauddin Naqshband, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Babur, Uvaysi, Nodirabegim, The life and creative activity of Abdulla Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat, Anbar Otin, Behbudi, Cholpon, especially the ideas of faith in the motherland are extremely important for the development of our new society.

First of all, students should be interested in the national and cultural heritage, language, traditions and customs of their people, as well as in the spiritual riches of other nations. Special attention should be paid to expanding the scope of his knowledge, acquaintance with the culture of different peoples. From national values: the nature of the motherland, national folk art, national aesthetic sources of traditions, artistic culture, history of the East, including Uzbekistan, in the formation of the spirit of national moral traditions in students, national self-expression, internationalism and should be used in the development of patriotic feelings. Spiritual values and ideas unite students of different nationalities and help to organize educational and labor activities. If we look at the past, the rich experience of folk pedagogy in the upbringing of children has not been fully implemented, the pedagogical views of great scholars, oriental traditions, rich traditions, the lack of implementation has led to many shortcomings in education. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the implementation of major reforms in the social, economic, cultural and spiritual spheres of society has set important tasks for the education of future generations. First of all, it requires the next generation to have a high level of knowledge, a broad outlook and faith that can confidently adapt to these changes. In order to educate the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, to inculcate the concepts of national consciousness, national pride, they must be spiritually healthy. Spiritual health, on the other hand, is closely linked to physical and mental health.

Homeland is a concept that embodies the human psyche, lifestyle, consciousness and thinking, past, present and future. The homeland begins at the threshold, at the corner where he was born and raised. Therefore, the love and devotion to the motherland, which is a magnificent and powerful place for the child to grow up in the house where he lives and breathes, must be eternal. Everyone's love for his homeland is instilled in him by mother's milk, mother's goddess and parental love. Proud of his nation, people, literature, art, religion and culture, inspired by the nature of the country where he grew up, he understands the value of its sacred soil. Educating young people in the spirit of patriotism - a high level of development can be achieved as a result of forming in young people, regardless of nationality, language and profession, a sense of devotion to the Fatherland, educating them to fulfill their civic duties and constitutional obligations, protect the interests of society.

The definition of patriotism as a moral feeling does not fully reflect its essence, because moral feelings are the experience of a person's attitude to the surrounding reality, behaviors and actions, norms of responsibility. Patriotism means that a person has an attitude towards motherhood and homeland, an understanding of the duty of patriotism and a desire to fulfill it. We see patriotism as love of country - it is an active civic position.

Patriotism is a sense of pride in one's homeland, its history and achievements. The desire to make our country more beautiful, rich and happy. It is courage, diligence and the strength of the people. It is an attitude to the vast territories of the country, its natural resources, its heroic historical past and today's conflicting realities, the people living in it, their national dignity, culture, custom.

So when we study patriotism, it includes the following:

- A sense of love for your family and the places where a person was born and raised;
- Respect for the people of their village, city, their people, language and culture;
- The desire to care for other people and the interests of the homeland;
- To understand the people around them, their place of residence, their duties to the Motherland, to protect their honor and dignity, freedom and independence, to be ready to defend the Motherland;
- Responsibility for the fate of the Motherland and its people, their future, expressed in the desire to dedicate themselves to their work, to increase the power and prosperity of the Motherland;
- Humanity, compassion, universal values.

Patriotism refers to a person's attitude towards the Homeland and the Homeland, which is part of the value relationship and has a social character. The modern concept of patriotism is characterized by versatility, diversity and uncertainty. In many ways, this is explained by the complex nature of the phenomenon, the multifaceted nature of its content, and the diversity of its manifestations. In addition, the problem of patriotism is considered by different researchers in different historical, socio-economic and political contexts, depending on one's personal civic position, attitude towards one's homeland, use of different fields of knowledge, and so on.

The implementation of patriotic education is based on a set of principles that reflect common patterns and principles. The educational process, and the peculiarities of educating young students in the spirit of patriotism in secondary school. These include:

- The development of patriotic education in society and the conditionality of events in it;
- The content, form and methods, tools and techniques of patriotic education are appropriate to the age and individual characteristics of students;

- Dialectical unity and organic connection between teaching materials and the content of extracurricular and extracurricular activities;
- Combining patriotic education with other areas of educational work.

In the process of education, we are required to train qualified personnel, specialists who are brought up in the spirit of love and devotion to the motherland, and to form students who are always ready to defend the motherland. In this, I think we need to not only confine ourselves to the subject and the subject, but also to explain before the lesson the beginning of the lesson with the national anthem and how sacred it is. The same initiative should be developed by students in the classroom, especially in practical and seminar classes.

Patriotism is a sense of belonging to a particular nation and a sense of pride in that nation's contribution to world culture, as well as a sense of loyalty to one's own nation and practical action in that direction. I believe that it is the responsibility of science teachers and parents to instill patriotism and a sense of patriotism in students and pupils in higher education institutions and schools.

In particular, new pedagogical technologies and interactive methods should be used in science programs and lectures to cultivate such ideas, the spirit of patriotism and devotion to the motherland.

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