

PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATING YOUTH IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM

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Abstract: The problem of organizing and implementing patriotic education of the younger generation is becoming particularly relevant in modern conditions, which is due to the increasing importance of patriotism as a national idea for the state, society and every person. The experience of practical work with students on patriotic and spiritual and moral education is presented, the theoretical and methodological aspects of the study of patriotic and spiritual and moral education of young people are analyzed. Criteria and indicators of patriotic and spiritual and moral education are developed, pedagogical conditions necessary for the successful implementation of patriotic and spiritual and moral education at the university are presented.

Keywords: patriotism, spirituality, youth, education, pedagogical aspects, Homeland, development, society, national culture.

Patriotism acts as a political and moral principle, a socio-moral imperative, an integrative personal quality as an integral phenomenon characterizing the symbiosis of its social and individual aspects. Especially important is the formation of such a quality among the younger generation, on whose active patriotic position progressive development depends.

In modern conditions, patriotic and spiritual and moral education is the main source of sustainable socio-economic development, political stability and national security of Uzbekistan.

Educational organizations that implement specially organized pedagogical activities play a significant role in the upbringing of the younger generation, therefore, the problem of patriotic education of students, taking into account the requirements of a changing society and the achievements of pedagogical science, is becoming relevant again.

Historical and pedagogical analysis of patriotic education of young people shows that at present this problem requires rethinking due to changes in priorities in socio-economic, political and other spheres of public life. For the education system, the formation of values among young people becomes a priority, such as a sense of patriotism, citizenship, respect for the memory of defenders, the exploits of heroes of the Fatherland, the desire for good relationships, love of reading, work, helping loved ones, pride in their homeland, etc.

A holistic analysis of the concept of "patriotism" requires the disclosure of its various aspects: philosophical, socio-pedagogical, psychological and pedagogical, which allows us to give a holistic description of this phenomenon.

From the standpoint of philosophy, patriotism is a socio-historical phenomenon caused by the socio-political, economic characteristics of a particular society. In this regard, the concept of "patriotism" is characterized by two components - the Motherland and the Fatherland.

The Fatherland is considered as a socio-political phenomenon conditioned by certain social relations, economic and political system. The content of this concept is revealed taking into account the characteristics of the political (the totality of political organizations and relations of society), social (the totality of public relations and the structure of society) and cultural (common forms of culture and spiritual values in society) environment.

So, in the philosophical aspect, patriotism is a socio-historical phenomenon conditioned by the socio-rational characteristics of a particular society (socio-political, economic, etc.) and personal-emotional aspects (the "natural" foundations are a person's attachment to their native places, language, traditions, etc.).

In socio-pedagogical terms, patriotism is considered as a socio-moral value that expresses the attitude of a person to the Motherland and the Fatherland, acting as objects of value relations. This approach is due to the fact that patriotism as a phenomenon of public consciousness not only describes the actual phenomenon of reality, but also evaluates, approves it, and demands its implementation.

In the psychological and pedagogical aspect, patriotism is presented as a complex, multifaceted integral quality that manifests itself in the attitude of the individual to people, society, work and other activities, to material values and is formed in the process of implementing this system of interrelated relations.

Relying on the method of meaningful generalization, we consider it legitimate to interpret patriotism in the psychological and pedagogical aspect as a socio-moral imperative, which is an integral part of the socio-moral orientation of the individual. At the same time, the moral imperative is understood as a set of moral, moral and ethical norms of human society, without which its further development is impossible.

Revealing the content of this concept, we take into account the following factors: the transition of the country's economy to market relations, the active revival of national traditions with a significant influence on this process of

religion, changes in the social status and functions of the army, changes in conceptual approaches in training and education of the younger generation, etc. In this regard, it is legitimate to include the following components in the content of this concept: love for the Motherland, for native places, native language; respect for the past of one's homeland, for the traditions and customs of one's people, knowledge of the history of the Motherland, understanding of the tasks facing the country and one's patriotic duty; respect for other peoples, their customs and culture, intolerance of racial and national hostility; striving to strengthen the honor and dignity of the Motherland, respect for the army and readiness to defend Willingness to serve the interests of the Motherland, active and conscious participation in work activities with a combination of personal and public interests.

Patriotic education is a systematic and purposeful activity of subjects of patriotic education to form a high patriotic consciousness, spiritual and moral values, a sense of loyalty to the Fatherland and responsibility for its present and future, readiness to fulfill civic duty and constitutional duties, including the protection of the Motherland.

Effective indicators of patriotic education of young people include the desire to participate in patriotic events, to defend their Homeland, to treat the historical memory of the people with love and respect. Thus, the issue of patriotic education of young people as a single link of the national ideological structure becomes relevant.

Spiritual and moral education is a complex of measures aimed at the formation of moral feelings: conscience, faith, sense of duty, responsibility, respect for the world around us, readiness to overcome life's trials, service to people and the Fatherland.

In combination, spirituality and morality form the basis of personality, where spirituality is a significant property of consciousness, which is the core of morality. Thus, when we talk about the process of personality formation, we mean the process of spiritual and moral enlightenment.

Spiritual and moral enlightenment forms the basis of personality, and therefore has a beneficial effect on all aspects and forms of a person's relationship with the world, the formation of a worldview, citizenship, patriotic and family orientation, intellectual potential, emotional state, general mental and physical development.

Patriotic and spiritual and moral education are closely connected with other areas of educational work at the university and are part of an integral educational process that ensures the formation of a person with spiritual and moral qualities necessary for the protection of the Fatherland, respect for the spiritual heritage, history and culture of his country.

To form a patriotic personality, it is necessary to have a certain attitude to one's homeland, to one's language, history and culture, a sense of belonging to the events taking place in the state, involvement in the fate of one's people. This is facilitated by places of memory (stable images) that cause positive or negative emotions in an individual subject or the population of a country related to the historical memory of the people.

The orientation-target component involves the allocation of methodological grounds for the implementation of patriotic education. At the same time, obtaining a holistic view of this phenomenon is ensured by the use of a set of methodological approaches corresponding to different levels of methodology.

The humanistic approach serves as a general philosophical basis for patriotic education of young people. In relation to patriotic education, this approach assumes not only reliance on the ideas of self-worth of the individual, but also the need to create conditions for its self-realization with a combination of meeting the needs of society and the aspirations of the individual himself. This approach makes it possible to single out as the goal of the process of patriotic education the development of the personality of a citizen who is ready and able to realize his capabilities in activities for the benefit of the Motherland.

As experience shows, the formation of patriotism and spiritual and moral development occurs under the condition of high theoretical and methodological readiness of the mentor (curator or teacher), the organization of active, cognitive, research, social, volunteer, sports activities of students at the university and individual psychological support for the personality of the student.

The education of young people is an extremely important topic, because the development of the state directly depends on the values and traditions invested in subsequent generations. The organization of patriotic and spiritual and moral education of students at the university will be successful if the following pedagogical conditions are created:

- a plan of patriotic and spiritual and moral measures has been developed for the development of students in academic and extracurricular time;
- advanced training courses on patriotic and spiritual and moral education of students have been organized for the curators of groups and the teaching staff of the University;
- project activities of students are organized to form patriotic guidelines and values.

At the concrete scientific level of methodology, the study of the problem of patriotic education is based on an integrative-praxiological approach, which considers phenomena and processes as complex systems, the integrity of which is achieved through the integration of their constituent elements that are interconnected and interacting. At the same time, socially significant activities of pupils, diverse in types, forms and content, are considered as an important means and condition for the successful solution of the tasks. From the standpoint of this approach, the achievement of the goal of patriotic education is achieved through the integration of the components of the structure of the implemented process, as well as the inclusion of students in a variety of types, forms and content of activities with a patriotic orientation.

The goal of patriotic education is the formation of patriotism as a socio-moral imperative that characterizes the relationship of an individual with the Motherland and the Fatherland. This goal is revealed in the following tasks: the education of patriotic feelings; the formation of views and beliefs of a patriotic nature based on patriotic knowledge; the expansion of the experience of patriotic activity and the formation of a positive attitude towards it.

The content-activity component includes the laws and principles of the organization of this process (general pedagogical and specific), reflecting the general laws and principles of the holistic pedagogical process and the specifics of patriotic education as an integral part of it.

When analyzing the patriotic education of young people, it is necessary to consider both the external and broader processes of the social environment, as well as the internal connections inherent in the components of this process.:

- external (socio-pedagogical) patterns characterizing the dependence of the effectiveness of patriotic education on the socio-economic conditions and needs of a developing society; the degree of interaction of all subjects of the pedagogical process;

- internal (pedagogical) patterns reflecting the dependence of the effectiveness of this process on the quality of students' knowledge, the sufficiency of their connections with life; the degree of inclusion of pupils in various activities; the degree of consistency of pedagogical influences at the cognitive, emotional and behavioral levels; the variety of methods, means and forms of the educational process.

The revealed patterns allow us to formulate principles reflecting the general patterns of the holistic pedagogical process and the specifics of patriotic education of young people.

As modern specific principles of patriotic education of students, we highlight:

- nationality - reliance on the experience of patriotic education of the younger generation accumulated by Russian pedagogy; familiarity with folk traditions, customs in the upbringing of the younger generation, the history of the native land, etc.;

- integrativity - this principle is implemented in three interrelated aspects: structural (integration of learning, education and development processes in a holistic pedagogical process); substantive (ensuring the unity of methodological, theoretical and applied aspects of the process under consideration and integration of patriotic education with other areas of educational work), organizational (using unity and optimal combination of various methods, means and forms of organization of pedagogical interaction);

- the activity-based nature of the process of patriotic education of young people - the need to solve the tasks of patriotic education based on the inclusion of pupils in a variety of forms and content of activities (expanding the experience of socially significant, patriotically oriented);

- variability and flexibility: 1) timely response to changes in social the formation of new concepts of the organization and implementation of patriotic education of young people, taking into account the changes taking place in society, clarifying the content of the basic pedagogical concepts (patriotism, Motherland, Fatherland, etc.); 2) the choice and application of various combinations of methods, means and forms of pedagogical interaction, taking into account the characteristics of the contingent of pupils, the development of the process of humanization the education system, the priority of creating conditions for the development of the personality of each pupil;

- the unity of discrete and continuous -this process is carried out continuously in the organizational aspect, however, in the emotional aspect, the constant emotional stress associated with the use of examples that cause strong emotions cannot be considered justified, since this would significantly reduce the effectiveness of their impact.

The highlighted principles determine the main directions of patriotic education of students:

- education of love for the Motherland, for native places, native language;

- respect for the past of their homeland, for the traditions and customs of their people, knowledge of the history of the Motherland;

- formation of a culture of interethnic communication (respect for other peoples, their customs and culture, intolerance to racial and national hostility etc.);

- development of the desire to strengthen the honor and dignity of the Motherland, readiness to promote the progressive development of the Patronymic with a combination of personal and public interests, etc.

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