

## PRIORITY OF PATRIOTISM AND PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Qaharov Salohiddin Najmiddin o'g'li

Student of the Faculty of Military Education of the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named After Nizami

### ABSTRACT

The urgency of studying the problem lies in the drastic change in the hierarchy of values, priorities, ideals, lack of spirituality, lack of morality, escalation of military conflicts, clashes of extremism and religious movements. It is necessary to strengthen the integrity and diversity of the modern world, to update the problems associated with the formation of philosophical, civic and patriotic beliefs of the younger generation. In this regard, this article is devoted to the development of a structural and functional model of the formation of patriotism in schoolchildren with the help of folk pedagogy. The leading approaches in the study of this problem were student and axiological approaches to comprehensively cover the problem. The article presents a model of patriotic qualities of schoolchildren using folk pedagogy, which includes targeted, procedural, meaningful, organizational-methodical, effective-assessment components that ensure the effective formation of patriotic qualities of schoolchildren. This model can be used in the practice of primary school teachers in the preparation of pedagogical lyceum students to perform the duties of primary school teachers, as well as in the system of teacher training.

**Keywords:** patriotism, education institution, experimental, importance, geopolitical, tolerance, experiment, development

### INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the problem under study stems from the new social and economic, moral and psychological situation in the society. In its development, the priority is currently given to both shared human values and national ones, to initiative and entrepreneurial spirit of the young people who can transform their homeland and improve Russia's life in general. With regard to this, the objective of this research is to outline the pedagogical technology for measuring the patriotism formation level in senior school students in conditions of social commitment and initiative gaining importance. The leading method of studying the problem is the criteria- and levels-based approach which allows singling out the criteria and levels of formation of patriotism in the contemporary senior school students. In the paper, the following criteria are suggested for the extent of formation of patriotism: the needs-related and motivational one, the cognitive and emotional one, and the behavioral criterion. The authors distinguish between a very high, a high, an average, and a low patriotism formation level. They also discuss the foreign experience of shaping social commitment and initiative in children and youth. The materials of the paper are of practical importance for teachers, educators, class teachers of comprehensive institutions and further education institutions, as well as for the young teachers and students of pedagogical higher educational institutions. In psychological and pedagogical

literature, various recommendations can be found on how to measure the formation levels of patriotism in students. Some authors believe the level of social training should be identified by the total of patriotic qualities while others define social training as the individual's being oriented to the public. The third ones hold the schoolchildren's real actions for the decisive factor and yet fourth authors emphasize the correlation to the activity and so on. The validity of different approaches to finding out the level of patriotic social training in students is justified by the dependence of these approaches on certain pedagogical objectives. In particular, suggests the criteria- and levels-based approach i.e. exploring the students' social training according to different criteria and at different levels. Singles out three formation levels of readiness for defending one's Motherland: the schoolchildren's complete understanding of the essence of patriotism; their positive attitudes toward the liabilities that follow from them; the ability and the habit to act in real life in line with the requirements learned. In this case, the levels of readiness for protecting one's Motherland rely on understanding, attitudes, and ability to act in various situations. The analysis of special literature shows that the contemporary school disposes of a large arsenal of methods for studying the personality and the condition of social training in patriotism worked out by psychological and pedagogical science. For example, there are methods of exploring the students' social training in the natural conditions of the academic and upbringing process (pedagogical observation, the method of independent characteristics, and the method of projective questions). Some researchers support the method of spiral pedagogical diagnostics (involving the diagnosing moral situation, pedagogical concilium, rating method etc.). However, the range of criteria and indicators singled out by the authors for measuring the extent of patriotism being brought up in young men and women are covered by the techniques suggested only partially. The activity of the children and youth related to social initiative is in the focus of attention of many international structures. In the experimental research, the authors have looked into the foreign experience of different countries dealing with upbringing social commitment and initiative in children and youth. The countries in question view public service as an organized, more frequently institutionalized and usually non-governmental activity. The uniting role of public service is based on the general humanist idea of agape. As the pandemic wreaks havoc on communities, everyone is on edge. There's never been a more difficult time for educators, and we're deeply grateful for your heroic efforts. Amidst this disruption, it's tempting to take a "let's just get through this" mindset. After all, many already call this a 'lost year.' But in this upside-down education world, there's never been a better time to innovate — in small ways, and big. For those ready to pounce, we offer a mosaic of learning innovations, organized with a powerful change model that: Rallies your community to an aspirational vision of what school could be Supports teacher-led innovation that elevates learning and life outcomes. You entered the profession dreaming of schools that engage and inspire students, that prepare them for life. With the door to change wide open, don't settle. Barge through. Why not now?! The article emphasizes the urgency of forming students' civic and social competencies in the process of reforming educational institutions in accordance with the concept of the New Ukrainian School, which has the ability to appreciate the cultural diversity of different peoples and identify themselves as Ukrainian citizens. Particular attention is paid to the results of research and experimental work on the formation of the value

sphere of preschool and primary school children, devoted to the issues of national and patriotic education. It is proposed to consider the national idea through philosophical reflection on the problems of education in the context of globalization and to identify trends in the development of national education in response to the challenges and threats of modern society affecting the activities of educational institutions. In solving theoretical problems, it is important to involve the scientific results of experts in various fields: public administration, philosophy, pedagogy, psychology, sociology, communication theory, cultural studies, political science, national security, economics. It was found that the reasons for teachers' insufficient readiness for systematic and targeted work on patriotic education of students are the lack of full use of educational opportunities, the lack of scientific and meaningful methods and a set of didactic tools. Tools (textbooks, audiobooks, teaching materials) to help students practice their knowledge, skills and abilities and their creative use in educational activities. Education as a purposeful development of personality plays an important role in the socio-cultural process: it is a cultural experience of previous generations. At the same time, the role of the cultural function of education, which is determined by the goals of socialization of the person, grows, and at the same time it is supplemented by the formation of the individual's creative abilities, the transfer of spiritual values and certain social norms. The modern age is characterized by globalization processes in all spheres of our life, including education and upbringing. Educational institutions in the communicative space of modern culture seek to substantiate the philosophical foundations of contemporary education research, but Ukrainian scholars pay less attention to the issues of education, so scientific views on the educational problems are the purpose of this research. The analysis of philosophical, psychological, and pedagogical studies and research papers devoted to the study of various aspects of patriotism, allow us to determine it as one of the most important, enduring values, common to all spheres of society that express the feeling of love for the Motherland, for the Fatherland, devotion to the native land, language, culture, traditions, history and achievements of people. Patriotism involves not only pride in the achievements and culture of its homeland, but also the desire to protect interests, characters, cultural characteristics, and to identify itself with other cultures. The author assumes the position that one of the main components of patriotic education of an individual are traditions of Kazakh folk pedagogy that historically consist of three periods. The periodization of the stages of development is presented in Fig. 01. The study of the historical traditions of the stages of physical development of young people showed that Kazakh folk pedagogy, in its development, has undergone a number of fluctuations. Gradually improving morally, young Kazakhs instinctively aimed at physical perfection, subconsciously felt irresistible power, gained experience of communicating with tribesmen strong in body and spirit, and then imparted knowledge to younger generations. During the years of independence, our country carried out to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values, the formation of spiritually developed and physically healthy generation, the protection of the rights and interests of young people. However, in modern conditions the priority importance of patriotic education increases due to the following circumstances:

- firstly, the strengthening of global geopolitical competition of the leading world powers in the context of the growing crisis, which requires systemic measures to strengthen the territorial, cultural, political and economic sovereignty of the Republic;
- secondly: the country's need to consolidate society, increase its defense capability, prestige in the minds of the population, the improvement of all spheres of society, the formation of civil society;
- thirdly: the lack of efficiency of individual institutions of education, due to the lack of effective performance of pedagogical technologies.

In our opinion, for the development of students' military-patriotic education it is advisable to use the mechanisms of education:

- education of youth in the spirit of the national idea and devotion to the Motherland, penetration into his heart and consciousness of the sense of protection of the Motherland, which is an honorable and sacred duty of citizen;
- awakening feelings pride for national heroes our ancient history and culture, selflessly fought for independence and prosperity favorite the Motherland, nurture desires be dignified their, strengthening confidence in strength and grievances about our army;
- formation of the concept that our army needs physically and spiritually prepared youth, that the protection of the Motherland is a sacred duty for every citizen of Uzbekistan;
- in assessing global and regional processes, the development of youth skills is always based on our national interests, ideological immunity to various internal and external threats;
- education of young people capable in any situation to make operational and independent decisions, effective use of military equipment;

In this regard, it is important to determine the system, principles, methods and forms, stages and directions, the procedure for assessing the effectiveness of education of youth in the military-patriotic spirit. This circumstance prompted to targeted study. The developed strategy and logic of the pedagogical experiment required an ascertaining experiment to reveal the initial state of patriotism among students of higher education. 568 students of different faculties of higher education institutions of the Republic were involved in carrying out such experiment. Diagnostics of initial level of patriotism of students was made by means of the approved techniques and tests and also the author's questionnaire. Today the viability of society depends on formation at the younger generation of spiritual immunity which is worked out in union to traditions and the centuries-old culture of own people, in experience of patriotic education. Exactly a patriotic idea is the basis on which all layers of Kazakhstani society are consolidated at all times. Thus, the purpose of our research are theoretical reasons for an entity and value of patriotic education. Particular importance in this regard is the search and development of fundamentally new approaches to building a system of patriotic upbringing in accordance with the trends in the development of society. Recently more and more the view of a patriotism as extends to the major value, integrating not only social, but also spiritual and moral, ideological, cultural and historical and other components. Therefore, the called problem is relevant in the scientific sphere. Various Problems of development of patriotic education, undoubtedly, deserve the closest attention as it is about tomorrow of any state, including Kazakhstan. The valuable directions of our society, national security of the country are focused

in education, creative development, and civil formation of younger generation. Events of the last time have confirmed that the economic disintegration, devaluation of cultural wealth have exerted negative impact on public consciousness of the youth of many country, have sharply reduced educational influence of culture, art and education as most important factors of formation of patriotism. By A.A Beisenbaeva's scientific works we understand that the gradual loss of patriotic consciousness by our society has become increasingly noticeable. Objective and subjective processes have significantly aggravated many issues of patriotism. In many ways, the true meaning and understanding of patriotism, internationalism, tolerance has been lost. In the public mind indifference, selfishness, individualism, pride, aggressiveness, disrespectful attitude to the state and social institutions have become widespread. Today, in the conditions of a developed modern society, we see the task of patriotic education of the younger generation in strengthening the work on patriotic education on the part of the state. This is evidenced by the adopted regulatory and legal aspects of patriotic upbringing, which will serve as the basis for the development of sectoral and regional programs for the development of patriotic education in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

### CONCLUSION

Thus, the experiment made it possible to determine the current system of patriotic education effective in higher education in general. However, there are some shortcomings in the activity of the pedagogical community, which is manifested in the passion for patriotic public events, underestimation of individual working opportunities with students, lack of originality measures for the development of patriotic qualities, personal development of students' patriotic position, use of opportunities for self-education. All this indicates a necessity organization of targeted educational process to expand patriotic knowledge increase the patriotic activity of students, develop and improve feelings of patriotism qualities that significantly increase the patriotic level of each student.

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