

CRITERIA AND INDICATORS OF THE FORMATION OF A SENSE OF PATRIOTISM IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the criteria and indicators for evaluating the results of pedagogical activity in raising children in the spirit of patriotism in preschool educational organizations. Patriotism is one of the most important human qualities, it implies love for the Motherland, readiness to serve its interests, and fulfillment of constitutional obligations to protect the interests of the Motherland. From this point of view, the article is devoted to a very urgent problem.

Keywords: preschool education, patriotic education, pedagogical activity, assessment, criteria and indicators, empathy formation, curiosity.

The concepts of "patriotism" and "patriotic education" are, according to their importance, the basic concepts of the formation of the feeling of love for the motherland, and they always attract the attention of scientists from various fields of knowledge: philosophy, psychology, pedagogy, history and other fields. came

It is known that the essence of this concept of "patriotism" has been defined differently in different historical periods: the priorities and aspects of its understanding have changed.

Historically, patriotism is formed under the influence of socio-economic conditions of people's lives and changes its meaning in connection with the change of these conditions.

The problems of patriotic education are expressed in the works of past chefs and public figures Navoi, Babir, Amir Temur and others. They believed that the main goal of education is to form a patriotic person who loves his people, language, culture, traditions, has high spirituality, loves science, is hardworking, and serves the Motherland.

Patriotism is a set of social, spiritual and moral qualities that express a person's love for the land where he was born and grew up. The main sign of patriotism is selflessness, and its highest form is courage. This dedication and courage is reflected in the spiritual heritage of our people and in the image of our ancestors. Thoughts and works of our scholars, who were born in our country and became world-famous for their scientific and creative work, can serve as an example not only for Uzbekistan, but also for all people in the world. They are people who have made a worthy contribution to the development of civilization not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the whole world [7].

Forming the feeling of love for the Motherland in children, introducing them to the culture and history, values, traditions and customs of the beloved country is one of the important tasks of preschool education.

It is recommended to use the following criteria and indicators when evaluating the results of pedagogical activities in patriotic education:

- emotional - an expression of sympathy for the motherland, cultural heritage, nature of the small Motherland;
- cognitive - the existence of ideas about mother-house, cultural heritage, the nature of the Motherland, manifestation of interest;
- motivation and desire for cognitive and other types of activities;
- practical - the ability to care for loved ones and help others.

The choice of these criteria is related to the unique characteristics of the worldview of preschool children, including the uniqueness of the concept of homeland in preschool children. It is the love that is dear and close to the child, that is, to parents and other emotionally close people, to the nature around him, to toys, games, songs, figurative words, things that make him happy. is closely related to clear perceptions about [2].

Mental processes - curiosity and empathy - are closely related to the child's perceptions of the world around him, they activate curiosity, curiosity prompts the child to engage in cognitive activity that goes along with interest; interest creates empathy, which is very important for a preschooler, who lives in the school of emotions during the cognitive process [1].

The choice of the emotional criterion is connected with L.S. Vygotsky's research on emotions devoted to children's pedagogical psychology. L.S. Vygotsky considered emotions as an internal psychological mechanism of connection of thinking with the subject's emotional-objective activity, which not only passively observes the surrounding reality, but also reacts to it unbiasedly, actively transforms it according to its own needs and interests. changes [4].

Also, the choice of this criterion is related to I.A. Ilin's philosophical idea about patriotic education, expressed as follows: deepening and rooting the national moral character in life - that means teaching a child to live, mobilizing his moral forces [6] .

The indicator of the emotional criterion is a feeling of empathy, which we understand as one of the forms of humane attitude towards another person, as well as a representative of living nature, which is expressed in understanding the situation of another person and readiness to respond (to his joy condolence or rejoicing).

It is a task of a completely new quality and complexity to raise a child to be intelligent, humane, and sensitive towards others, his internal motivation, becoming the nature of the child's personality.

Its complexity lies in the fact that by arousing good feelings in the child, we enter the sphere of self-awareness, which describes the "humanity in man" and expresses the important characteristics of a person.

Children already have a sense of empathy and sympathy, which is manifested in what the child sees, does, and does, and if empathy is not developed, we form emotional deafness in a preschool child.

The process of forming empathy goes through three stages - emotional acceptance by imitating adults, independent emotional acceptance, understanding and inclusion in the system of value orientations of the child's personality [4].

Accordingly, we distinguish three levels of patriotic education.

Low level - on the initiative of adults, perceives the state of others, but does not react to it.

Middle level - on the initiative of adults, he perceives the situation of others, reacts to it emotionally and effectively.

High level - he himself sees the situation of others, knows their difficulties in advance and responds appropriately to them in activities and work.

The next criterion of patriotic education is cognitive. Its indicator is the curiosity and imagination of older preschool children. Curiosity is a tendency to acquire new knowledge. Children are inquisitive explorers of the world around them, this feature is characteristic of them by nature. I.M. Sechenov wrote about the innate and "extremely valuable feature of the preschool child's neuro-spiritual organization" - unconscious striving to understand the surrounding life [5]. I.P. Pavlov called this feature "what is it?" reflex, under its influence the child discovers the qualities of objects, establishes new connections between them. Children's curiosity is an important feature of a child's personality and describes his active cognitive attitude to reality. Curiosity stimulates knowledge about objects and phenomena of the surrounding world [10].

The child discovers new ideas about his home, nature, cultural heritage of his motherland. For many years, there was an unreasonable desire to know the content of the social world, social phenomena that cannot be understood by the child, which led to the loss of the formation of a sense of home.

Knowledge of cultural heritage is an important tool for shaping a child's worldview at home. The beauty of the local nature, the unique features of the life of the Uzbek people, their all-round talent, hard work, and optimism are vividly and directly manifested in the works of folk masters in front of children [6].

We give nature a special place in the education of patriotism, because it always surrounds the child, enters his life very early, is available and understandable for him. He feels strong and important with the representatives of wildlife, because he can do something for them: help, save his life. The child begins to understand that he is a creator, his responsibility is formed, and his self-esteem increases.

Preschool children are curious explorers, and nature provides them with an excellent opportunity to see the beauty of the changing world, which gives many bright impressions, joyful experiences, and therefore love.

A child of preschool age easily equates himself with representatives of the animal world, without hesitation, gives them full proportion (in the diagnostic picture "My family", a cat and a dog are its full-fledged and important members).

In the process of experimental research, we identified the following processes of curiosity formation: imitation of adults in the manifestation of curiosity, interest in learning new things in joint activities with adults, and the child's independent study of objects and phenomena of the surrounding reality.

Accordingly, we distinguish three levels of development of a child of senior preschool age according to cognitive criteria.

Low level - does not show interest.

Middle level - on the initiative of adults, he enthusiastically studies the object, looks for answers to the given questions.

High level - he himself shows interest in learning the world around him, asks questions, turns to various cultural sources, conducts experiments.

One of the main criteria for the formation of a sense of patriotism is practical, it shows the child's attitude towards others in good deeds and actions, it is expressed in the fact that he enjoys communicating with them, feels his contribution, importance and relevance in their lives. , thereby fulfilling his need for self-actualization. Thus, indiscriminate manifestation of sympathy in activity, behavior is considered as a fundamental psychological shift in moral, patriotic education [5].

The development of a child's effective and practical attitude towards others goes through three stages - imitating adults, on the initiative of adults and according to one's own passion.

Accordingly, we distinguish three levels of manifestation of a child's emotionally effective attitude towards others in play, creative and productive activities.

Low level - imitation of adults in joint activities with him.

Middle level - initiative by adults and in joint activities and independently.

High level - independently, on his own initiative in free activity.

The results of the study confirmed that the criteria and indicators of patriotism are as follows: emotionally sensitive (sympathy for one's home, cultural heritage, the nature of the Motherland); cognitive (the presence of ideas about the nature of one's home, cultural heritage, small Motherland, manifestation of curiosity); motivational (aspiration and desire for cognitive and other activities); practical (ability to care for others, help others).

The further solution to the problem of patriotic education in preschool children is to improve the professional skills of educators on issues of patriotic education, to strengthen the cooperation of the preschool education organization with the family as an important pedagogical condition for the education of patriotism in preschool children, kindergarten and primary shows the expediency of studying the problems of implementation of continuity of patriotic education at school.

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