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Problems Of Education Of Students In The Spirit Of Patriotism

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses and analyzes the specifics of the process of developing a sense of patriotism, educating students in the spirit of patriotism as a national task.

KEYWORDS

Patriotism, education, upbringing, tolerance, spiritual maturity, moral upbringing, conscious discipline, civic position, tradition, value.

INTRODUCTION

The changes taking place in our country put on the agenda the training of physically healthy, morally pure, spiritually mature professionals who have the intellectual potential to serve the development of society. The most important thing in our country is to train people who are morally clean, loyal to their profession, highly skilled and intellectually capable, who can sacrifice their lives for the Motherland and its people, who are not afraid of difficulties, who can withstand all the difficulties in serving the Motherland.

The roots of patriotism as a social phenomenon depend on a number of factors. From an economic point of view, it means a sufficient standard of living of the population, and in the spiritual sense, a person's sense of pride in his country, traditions and ideological unity of the nation, in the political sense - confidence in the stable and effective functioning of the country's governing structures.

In the historical development of man there was a perfect literature, art and science, and

often all over the world there was an ideology, a military tradition, and a sense of pride in one's country, in one's faith in one's religion, king, and homeland.

In assessing the situation, it can be said that the usual old order factors necessary for the existence of patriotism are disappearing, and the new ones cannot serve to replace them.

The devaluation of spiritual values in recent years has confirmed the negative impact on the public consciousness of the majority of social and youth groups of the population, sharply reducing the educational impact of culture, art and education as the most important factors in the formation of patriotism. There are also cases of indifference, selfishness, individualism, aggression and disrespect for the state and social institutions in the public consciousness.

In such circumstances, the formation and development of values of social significance, citizenship and patriotism in the process of education and upbringing in educational institutions should be ensured; mass patriotic affairs; the activities of the media, scientific and other organizations, creative associations aimed at addressing and covering the problems of patriotic education, the formation and development of civic identity must be radically reformed.

One of the indicators of patriotism in any country is the attitude of the state and society towards their armed forces. This requires the creation of a complex of military-patriotic works, museum exhibitions and the organization of patriotic and military-patriotic, military-historical and cultural-historical, military-technical and military-sports clubs and

associations, future soldiers, officer's clubs and training centers.

In this regard, it is expedient to once again think about the system of state measures for the formation of patriotism among young people, in particular, the system of measures to support the media involved in its promotion. That is: active struggle against the facts of distortion and falsification of the history of the Motherland; creation of an information database on the Internet for the development of patriotic education; organization of permanent sections devoted to patriotic education of citizens in television and radio programs and print media. As a result, efforts to cultivate patriotism lead to spiritual and cultural progress, strengthening the state and its defense capabilities. Because the present and future of the country depends on the patriotism of the citizens of the state, the development and growth of civic consciousness.

As Sh.M.Mirziyoev emphasized, it is especially important to form in our young generation a strong life position and a high sense of responsibility for the fate of our Motherland. Taking this into account, a unique and integrated system of continuous military education and patriotic education is being created in our country, which covers everything from secondary schools to universities.

According to T. Belova, patriotism is not an innate feeling, it is nurtured in the process of a person's multifaceted life. Historical experience shows that a society that is unable to develop a sense of self-patriotism is in trouble. Fostering a love for the Fatherland and everything connected with it among the younger generation requires a clear

understanding of what content patriotism is filled with today. Patriotism is also the civic position of the individual.

In this context, the role of teachers who are able to comprehensively analyze existing events and focus students' attention on positive achievements and events in the development of the country is growing. The activities of every university professor should be aimed at developing students' devotion and love for the Motherland, a sense of responsibility for the fate of their homeland and people. It is the rational algorithmic activity of the teacher that allows to find additional time resources for the realization of the goals of patriotic education in the learning process. To do this, it is necessary to analyze the structural and functional relationship of the management system of the educational process with the system of educational influences and find new opportunities to strengthen patriotic education in the updated environment.

In pedagogy, it has long been argued that education and upbringing are two closely interrelated processes. Any training is educational, and in the process of learning all its participants learn new information, understand something, understand more deeply - that is, they learn. The transition to civil society has identified a number of challenges, including civic and patriotic education in the renewed environment. Patriotic education is an integral process with two characteristics: one of them is the ability to acquire and work with patriotic knowledge (education); the second is the formation of patriotic relations and decent behavior.

Research on this issue shows that the modern information society is characterized by new

educational paradigms, one of which is patriotic education, which works as a process based on values such as patriotism.

On a personal level, patriotic upbringing is about realizing that each of us represents the human race as a value. This is primarily due to the fact that each of us realizes that we are citizens of a particular state, that state is associated with national (interethnic) values, with the individual acting as a representative of a particular nation associated with ethnosocial (national) values; an individual is a part of a particular society that is associated with group, collective, corporate, class values; personal values are related to the "I-concept".

Therefore, the essence of patriotic education of students is to establish the relationship between the different levels of values expressed in the laws of this type of education: 1) the most important theoretical basis of patriotic education is the psychological and pedagogical theory of these relations; 2) patriotic relations and behavior are formed on the basis of the theory of attitude as a personal formation and value. The attitude to patriotic values goes through the stage of interest in its formation, the stage of emergence of direction and the use of conditions to form an attitude towards these types of values; 3) One of the important foundations of patriotic education of students is a person-centered approach to these values, which is associated with the orientation and reflection of students.

As a result of patriotic education of students can be considered as the formation of their patriotic maturity, which is manifested in: the degree of formation of the patriotic side of the worldview; recognition of the person as an absolute value; actions and attitudes based

on patriotic values (love for one's country, parents, brothers, relatives and friends, Motherland); obedience to the law; diligence, responsible attitude to procedures; focus on specific patriotic values in everyday life; religious tolerance, respect for individual rights and freedoms; a responsible attitude to their actions.

CONCLUSION

So, patriotic education is a process based on patriotic values, its leading ideas: humanism in education, an axiological approach to it; that man is the highest value. The content of patriotic education of students combines ethical, legal, political, economic, environmental and other knowledge and requires appropriate scientific and methodological support of the educational process. At the same time, a person's attitude to the Motherland plays an important role in determining his civic position.

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