



## SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL ACOCLAPY OF FORMATION OF PATRIOTISM IN STUDENTS

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**Annotation:** Patriotism is a characteristic feature of all historical periods and all generations. With the development of society and changes in the existing conditions, the essence of the concept of patriotism also acquires a special significance. To understand the essence of the concept of patriotism, it is necessary to be aware of the historical genesis of the formation and strengthening of each state, its struggle for national independence. That is why patriotism is a high emotion that has been formed in people for thousands of years.

**Keywords:** homeland, patriotism, motherland, national pride, national feeling, devotion to the motherland, freedom of the homeland, people's dignity, honor, devotion, courage, bravery, care for the people.

Patriotism is knowing and loving Uzbekistan as a single Motherland, readiness to protect its interests, respect for the history and national cultural heritage, interest in their study, devotion to the ideas of independence, state symbols (Constitution, flag, coat of arms and anthem), laws, as well as , respect for the President of the country, confidence in the future of the country, understanding and demonstration of the priority of the interests of the Republic over personal, group, local and regional interests.

Patriotism is a historical event. It has historically been a companion to the emergence and formation of human life, and has evolved and evolved with it throughout its history.

Patriotism and a person's sense of patriotism depend on a number of changing factors.

The emergence of patriotism as a social phenomenon, its vitality is explained by the fact that it has an objective basis by its nature and origin. Man will always have his place of birth, his historical homeland. It is always interconnected with a variety of relationships, including the environment in which it lives, develops, and has the potential to sustain its future. These and other factors are directly related to the concept of patriotism.

Patriotism, as a social and moral value, reflects the unity of humanity, the commonness of its destiny, and the preservation of the national identity of each nation.

There are many definitions of patriotism, and its specific aspects have been interpreted by philosophers, educators, and psychologists at different stages of society's development.

“The term homeland is actually an Arabic word meaning motherland, and the concept of homeland is used in a broad and narrow sense. It is a broad concept if it refers to an area where people live together and where their ancestors have lived for a long time. This is a narrow concept when it comes to the house, neighborhood, and village where a person was born and raised ”[4,139].

As the President of Uzbekistan IA Karimov said, the future transformation of Uzbekistan into a great state is based on spiritual and moral principles. Bylap:

- fidelity to ymyinconi kadpiyatlap;
- Strengthening and developing the spiritual heritage of our people;
- to show the potential of incon;
- patriotism [1,65].

The spiritual development of the society is aimed at the development of independent Uzbekistan in the ranks of the great state. Only a spiritually mature person can strive for a great future. The most important sign of spiritual ethics is patriotism.

Patriotism is a high human quality that expresses a person's pride in the history of his or her nation, his or her homeland, his or her concern for the present, and his or her confidence in the bright future.

“Patriotism is a characteristic of all people who connect their destiny with the destiny of the homeland and the nation. The opportunities for the development of a nation, its fame and prestige also depend on the level of patriotism of its people” [6,148].

Patriotism is not a tyrannical, but a spiritual and moral hiccup that is formed as a result of education. The patriotic upbringing of students is the result of the formation of Japanese virtues, such as mental, moral, aesthetic, physical, legal, philosophical, national identity, selfishness, inconvenience, nationalism, and so on. As President IA Karimov noted, in order to achieve the good of the nation and the people, it is important to inculcate in the students of the national ideology, in particular, the educational, socio-economic and socio-economic development of the nation. Shyn's ychyn is also "the national gossip, the national pride pill should be the basis of our work" [2,23].

By myqaddac, the ideology and beliefs of the younger generation, hap bip fyqapo, must be firmly rooted in the minds of the people. An Uzbek philosopher believes that cultivating such concepts as national pride and national feeling in today's students is connected with the problem of patriotism.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, IA Karimov, says that one of the basic principles of strengthening independence is "Batanpapvaplik", which means that today's patriotic medicine will be closed as a problem of national importance.

By the way, our society is still in a state of renewal. Therefore, it is important to be a teacher in the field of medicine, to pay attention to the diligent and patriotic treatment of children, as an important pedagogical task. According to Kyzatishlap, the work of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism is not satisfactory. It goes without saying that it is desirable to carry out large-scale training of students in the national anthem in the spirit of patriotism. The upbringing of the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism is a Japanese practice that is carried out under the auspices of society, social myaccalap. The stronger the patriotism, national pride and pride in our children, the stronger will be their maturity.

Patriotism is the result of continuous, systematic and effective pedagogical activity, as well as a qualitative indicator of the activity of a patriotic person. Patriotism is manifested in certain historical and objective conditions, sometimes covertly and sometimes openly (in particular, to be a qibbon for the freedom of the homeland, to raise the country's honor and prestige in the international arena, to work for the development of the country, etc.). The notion of patriotism is expressed both logically and ethnologically in the context of a person's approach to the existence of the homeland and the homeland.

Based on the above-mentioned fiqh-mylohzalap, it is appropriate to give the following definition of the word "vatanpapvap shaxc":

Batanpapvap shaxc - a person who considers the homeland and the state pamzlapi as myqaddac, who protects the freedom, independence and honor of the nation, who protects the honor and dignity of the country, who is proud of the success of the society and its achievements, who is successful and prosperous. The worker is also a self-sacrificing, self-sacrificing, self-sacrificing, self-sacrificing, self-



The emotional component is characterized by a system of emotions associated with the perception of all things inherent in the concept of homeland, and produces the following emotions in connection with the reflected object:

- Aesthetic feelings - to enjoy the beauty of the motherland;
- lyrical feelings - "a sense of kinship, closeness" - a sense of belonging to the homeland;
- Gnostic feelings - arise as a result of acquaintance with the history, traditions and ceremonies of the homeland and the country of his birth;
- Accumulated emotions - are associated with the perception of nature and human resources in our country.

The behavioral component requires innovative dior behavioral experiences in patriotism that create, deepen, and strengthen a clear attitude in students. Therefore, in addition to forming in our students a sense of homeland as I do, it is necessary to inculcate in them an active participation in the preservation and reproduction of the best for the next generation.

There are three important directions in the formation of patriotism:

1. To inculcate the idea of patriotism in the minds of the younger generation. The national ideology and the education system play an important role here.
2. Formation of a sense of patriotism. Patriotism as a social quality is embodied in the mind of the individual as an emotional and rational unit.
3. Develop civic responsibility for the future of their country.

According to S.Ye. Matushkin and N.V. Ippolitova, the implementation of patriotic education is based on a set of principles that reflect the general laws of a single pedagogical process, as well as the specifics of educating students in the spirit of patriotism [5,6].

They can include:

- The development of patriotic education is conditioned by the development of society and the events taking place in it;
- Harmony of school, family, community in the system of patriotic education;
- The content, form, methods, means and methods of patriotic education are conditioned by the historical traditions of the Uzbek people;
- The choice of methods of patriotic education depends on the age and individual characteristics of students;
- Interrelation and dialectical unity of educational materials and the content of extracurricular and extracurricular activities [5,17].

Taking into account modern approaches to education, the set of these principles can be supplemented by others:

- Integrative approach, first of all, integration of patriotic education with other areas of educational work and the educational process, education and development in a single pedagogical process; secondly, solving the tasks of patriotic education on the basis of bringing pupils into different content and forms of activity;
- flexibility and diversity of patriotic education;
- The principle of relying on positive behavior in the upbringing of the individual.

Modern approaches to patriotic education were proposed by L.A. Doroshenko and G.V. Zderov. They highlight the main approaches to the organization of innovative pedagogical technology models in educating students in the spirit of patriotism [3,36]:

1. A person-centered approach.
2. Humanization of interpersonal relations.
3. Civic approach.
4. A comprehensive approach.
5. An integrated approach to the educational process.
6. Rely not only on the student's mind and behavior, but also on his feelings.
7. Active approach to working with students.
8. Environmental approach

It should be noted that the effectiveness of patriotic education can be objectively assessed only by taking into account the views of students. Their attitudes and views on this issue help to objectively assess the educational methods used in educational institutions, the level of formation of valuable attitudes among students, loyalty to their homeland and people.

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