PATRIOTIC AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION AS A PART OF THE EDUCATION PROCESS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: The personal results of mastering the basic educational program of primary general education should reflect the following: the formation of the foundations of civic identity, awareness of one's ethnic and national identity, a multi-ethnic Uzbek formation of society's values, feelings of pride in one's homeland, Uzbek people and Uzbek history; forming a socially oriented, holistic view of the world in the organic unity and diversity of peoples, religions, cultures and nature. Thus, the problem of forming a sense of patriotism in elementary school students is especially relevant today.

Keywords: Patriotism, ethnic, national, humanism, civil, human, cultural, legal, ecological, symbols, religious tolerance, moral-political principle.

Patriotism is the basis of all civic personality traits. The essence of the concept of "patriotism" (Greek patris - homeland) is love for the Motherland, the land where one was born and raised, and pride in the historical achievements of one's people. Patriotism is inextricably linked with internationalism, which means a sense of universal solidarity with the peoples of different countries. Love for the motherland is a complex set of emotions that includes pride and respect, sense of duty and national identity, humanitarianism, tolerance, and the formation of the foundations of civic identity. A sense of duty implies that a person freely accepts social and personal obligations, and complies with social requirements. It is possible to talk about a sense of duty only if the social requirements are compatible with the inner desires of a person. Humanism is the understanding of man as a supreme value, recognition of the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of other people. National identity is a person's awareness of belonging to a particular nation. Civic identity is the awareness that a person belongs to the citizens of a certain country. Love of country means pride in one's country and people, cultural and social achievements; respect for the country's historical past and cultural features, its people and mother nature. This feeling is based on ideas about the multi-ethnic society of Russia, its natural features, knowledge and respect for the main historical events and cultural traditions of the country, knowledge of state symbols, ecological consciousness (relation to nature). The feeling of love for the country, in turn, is one of the components of the moral feeling, such as patriotism. Patriotism refers to moral feelings, the formation of which is part of the content of moral education. Patriotic education is of great importance in the spiritual and social development of students. In fact, in the process of forming patriotic feelings , love for one's homeland increases, a sense of responsibility for preserving its honor and independence, material and spiritual social values emerges. In the "Pedagogical Encyclopedic Dictionary" the concept of patriotism is defined as "love for the motherland, motherland, and one's cultural environment." With these natural foundations of patriotism as a natural feeling, its moral importance as a duty and virtue is combined. In the "Big Encyclopedic Dictionary" patriotism is interpreted as "love for the motherland, love for the motherland, language, culture, and traditions." Pedagogical dictionary of patriotism means "a socio-political and moral principle expressing love for the motherland, concern for its interests, readiness to protect it from enemies." Patriotism is defined as a social feeling, its content is love for the Motherland, readiness to subordinate personal interests to one's interests. Patriotism also means being proud of the achievements and culture of the Motherland,

striving to protect the interests of the Motherland and its people, as well as preserving cultural and historical characteristics. On the other hand, Homeland means: "the country where a person was born and is a citizen" or "the place where a person was born, the country". A child's vision of the Motherland begins with the family, close circle. Thus, under the Motherland, a small school student understands the family, the place where he was born, the city where he lives, the country. Education of the young generation in the spirit of patriotism has always been one of the most important tasks of the school. This is a complex pedagogical process based on the formation of patriotism as a personal quality. At the current stage of the development of our society, patriotic education is carried out by solving the following tasks: socially important patriotic values, views and beliefs in society, in the minds and feelings of citizens, respect for the cultural and historical past and traditions of Uzbeks; to create and implement opportunities for more active involvement of citizens in solving socio-economic, cultural, legal, environmental and other problems, to educate students in the spirit of respect for the Constitution, legality, norms of social and collective life, the constitutional rights of a person and his obligations, to create conditions to ensure the fulfillment of civic duty, to instill in students a sense of pride, deep respect and reverence for the symbols of Uzbekistan - the coat of arms, flag, anthem, and historical monuments of the Motherland. , to strengthen the patriotic orientation of radio and other mass media, to create conditions for active struggle against distortion and falsification of the history of the Motherland; formation of racial, national, religious tolerance, development of friendly relations between peoples. The most important component of moral education is the formation of the culture of patriotism and interethnic relations, which are of great importance in the social, civic and spiritual development of a person. Love for the motherland is strengthened only on the basis of patriotism and raising national standards, a sense of responsibility for its power, honor and independence, preservation of material and spiritual values of the society, develops nobility and dignity. person Many thinkers and teachers of the past revealed the role of patriotism and the culture of interethnic relations in the process of personal formation of a person and showed their multifaceted formative influence. As noted by the Russian critic-democrat VG Belinsky, patriotism includes universal moral values and ideals and makes a person a member of the social community. "To love the country," he emphasized, "means to see the realization of the humanitarian ideal in it and to want to promote it as much as possible": KD Ushinsky believed that patriotism is not only an important task of education, but also a powerful pedagogical tool: "Just as there is no person without pride, there is no love for the country, and this love gives the right key to education. the heart of man and a strong support in the fight against his evil natural, personal, family and ancestral tendencies. True patriotism is essentially humanitarian, includes respect for other peoples and countries, their national customs and traditions, and is inextricably linked with the culture of inter-ethnic relations. In this sense, patriotism and the culture of inter-ethnic relations are closely related to each other, are manifested in an integral unity and determine the moral importance of a person. In philosophy, the essence of patriotism is interpreted as "ethical-political principle, social feeling, the content of which is love for the motherland, loyalty to it, pride in its past and present, striving to protect the interests of the people." homeland." The pedagogical interpretation of this quality is not limited to moral feelings. It includes the relevant need-motivational sphere of a person, his patriotic consciousness and behavior, which in their totality characterize patriotism as a moral quality. From this point of view patriotism in pedagogy is recognized as a moral quality that includes the need to serve one's Motherland faithfully, the manifestation of love and loyalty to it, the awareness and experience of its greatness and grandeur, and spiritual connection with it , striving to preserve one's honor and dignity. , strengthening strength and independence through practical work. For patriotic education, there should be interaction between children and adults - communication and cooperative activities national and will be aimed at familiarization with the

regional culture, the nature of the motherland, revealing and forming the moral qualities of the person, moral standards and principles, which have become the internal motives of the child's behavior. Patriotism is not hatred and disrespect for other nations. Therefore, education of love for one's Motherland and feelings of pride in one's Motherland should be combined with the formation of a special kind-hearted attitude towards the culture of other peoples and each person. Humanitarian attitude towards representatives of different nationalities is brought up in the child first of all under the influence of parents, teachers - adults who are close to him. Every child should know: historically, representatives of different nationalities live in our country; every nation has its own language, customs, and traditions, which should be treated with respect. Patriotic education in primary grades is understood as a gradual and stable formation of love for one's country in students. It is necessary to form a sense of pride for one's country and people, respect for one's native culture, great achievements of the nation in schoolchildren of a young age. A child's feeling of love for the Motherland begins with his attitude towards his family, his closest people - mother and father, grandparents, brothers and sisters; to everything that connects him with his home and immediate surroundings; from what the child sees and hears, it evokes a response in his heart. Many impressions may not yet be deeply understood by the child, but they still play a major role in the formation of a patriotic personality. The essence of patriotic education in primary school is that patriotism is not inculcated "blindly", just because of the need to love the Motherland, children learn what our Motherland is and what it is capable of. This is for something that he can appreciate, respect and love. A distinctive feature of patriotic education in primary grades is that only the basics of patriotism are formed in students of a younger age. Therefore, when it comes to patriotism, it is necessary to talk about its basis - knowledge: the concept of "Motherland", state symbols and some of Russia's knowledge of cultural traditions, natural features of the country, people living in the territory of Uzbekistan, information about some specific features of their culture. In our opinion, it is this knowledge that serves to form the foundations of patriotism in elementary school students.

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