

WAYS OF EDUCATING A LARGE GROUP OF CHILDREN IN A PATRIOTIC SPIRIT IN THE WORKS OF OUR GREAT SCIENTISTS

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Abstract: The article analyzes the ideas on instilling patriotic ideas in children from preschool age, based on the advice and scientific pedagogical ideas of the great scholars of the Uzbek people. Suggestions and recommendations on how to instill patriotism in the character of a child are presented.

Keywords: Homeland, Patriotism, New Uzbekistan, Third Renaissance.

Thanks to independence, people's understanding and thinking have changed radically. The concepts of homeland, homeland, and nation have increasingly begun to acquire greater meaning. Therefore, awakening feelings of patriotism in the minds and hearts of people is an important problem today. First of all, it is no exaggeration to say that such feelings begin in the cradle.

So what is homeland? Why is it called motherland? In our opinion, our worldly land is the motherland, the territory that has been destined and historically given and limited for more than seven billion peoples living on the entire planet. The term homeland is actually an Arabic term and means the motherland.

The concept of homeland is used in both a broad and narrow sense. If we consider the territory where representatives of one people live together and where their ancestors have lived for centuries, then this is a broad concept. If we consider the house, neighborhood, village where a person was born and raised, this is a narrow concept.

The concept of homeland has changed, expanded, developed, and enriched throughout history in connection with socio-economic development. For example, the place where a certain tribe lived in certain conditions was considered the homeland of that tribe. The territory where a people emerged from the union of neighboring and language-speaking tribes and where the people lived was called the el. For example, the phrase Chambil eli is often found in the epics of the Uzbek people.

In this case, the state and homeland mean the same thing, that is, when we say the Republic of Uzbekistan, we understand our homeland.

The feeling of patriotism - being the owner of this homeland - begins with knowing the people,

appreciating them, recognizing what they are capable of, and acknowledging their greatness. Homeland and people are twin, common concepts. In order to feel one, you need to know the other.

When we say Uzbekistan, we should understand the Uzbek people, and when we say the Uzbek people, we should understand Uzbekistan.

The life, work and invaluable cultural heritage of great scholars are an example and role model for generations, their educational teachings are invaluable in raising adult children in the spirit of loyalty and respect for the Motherland, the nation, and in expressing their identity.

The famous scholar Abdullo Avloni expresses this opinion in the chapter "Loving the Homeland" of his work "Turkish Rose or Morality". "The homeland is the city and country where each person was born and raised, and the country is called the homeland of this person." Everyone loves the place where they were born and raised more than their soul, even animals have this feeling of homeland. If an animal is separated from its homeland, it does not live in the comfort and ease it enjoys in its own land, but its life becomes a throne, and the love of its homeland always resides in a corner of its heart. Just as we Turkestanis sacrifice our homeland more than our own lives, the Arabs love Arabia, its sandy hot deserts, and the Eskimos love the northern parts, its coldest snow and icy lands, more than other lands. If they did not love it, they would leave their homeland and emigrate to lands with better weather and easier living conditions.

No matter how far a person goes from his homeland, at the end of his life he wants to return to his native land.

The actions of the great hadith scholar Imam Bukhari in this regard are an example for every young citizen of Uzbekistan. The scholar became almost the only one in the Muslim world in knowledge, achieved public recognition and respect, and at the end of his life returned to his native land, Bukhara, because love for the homeland was as dear as faith.

Patriotism must be resilient and vigilant. A true child should put the honor of the homeland, the motherland, and the people above everything else, and if necessary, be ready to sacrifice his dear life.

According to Munavvarqori, "It is necessary to love the homeland, work hard for its prosperity, and acquire knowledge. Ignorance means ignorance, laziness."

Munavvarkori demands to instill a sense of the Motherland in the hearts of children and to make them mature as sincere performers of their civic duty, emphasizing that the Motherland demands from its children to fulfill honorable duties.

According to Munavvarkori, "Educating the younger generation can awaken the nation, liberate the Motherland, raise the spirituality of the people, and make life prosperous."

Characteristics of patriotic qualities:

- Preschool educational organization To form a sense of the Motherland in older children;
- Preschool educational organization To form a spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, courage in older children;
- Preschool educational organization To awaken in the hearts and minds of older children a sense of recognition of the people of the Motherland, its spiritual values, and a sense of pride;
- To teach to love and respect the nature of the Motherland;
- To teach to live in warm harmony with other nations and peoples that our homeland is also the homeland of other nations;

- To form a sense of respect for the history, culture, and traditions of our independent Uzbekistan;

- To awaken a sense of pride in our past scholars;

- To awaken a sense of pride in our great military leaders of the past, etc.

Thus, in order to form a sense of patriotism, it is necessary for a preschool educational organization to implement special educational activities with older children, to implement an individual approach, and to help them, to organize evenings, meetings that have an effective psychological impact, direct the dynamics of emotions in a targeted manner, encourage the assimilation of national features, and to create socio-psychological situations that activate participants, which increases the effectiveness of education and upbringing.

Strengthening the ideological immunity of young people, protecting them from various foreign ideas and threats, and educating them as independent-minded, strong-willed, selfless and patriotic people should become one of the main goals. As the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "upbringing and education cannot be separated from each other; only when these two processes are organized in a harmonious and continuous manner can they produce patriotic young people who are well-mannered, highly spiritual, and at the same time knowledgeable, intelligent, spiritually and physically healthy, with a broad outlook, thinking and modern professions." As a result of the increase in the number of patriotic and selfless people in society, fundamental positive changes will occur in spiritual and educational life and in other areas.

Today, in our country, attention and care for the ambitious and ambitious youth, who are our main support in achieving the great goal of building a New Uzbekistan, and creating the necessary conditions and opportunities for them to fully demonstrate their talents and potential in all spheres are the priority areas of state policy. Strengthening the foundation of the Third Renaissance of New Uzbekistan and contributing to its progressive development as patriotic individuals should become one of the noble dreams and hopes of all our compatriots. Indeed, "New Uzbekistan is the noble dream of all of us, the dream of our hardworking, peace-loving people. It reflects the eternal hopes and aspirations of our people for progress in a unique way. The dreams and hopes of our people, which have been formed on the basis of our national thinking from the distant past to the present, and have found expression in various ideas and practical actions, have today been summed up in the concept of New Uzbekistan. "If we all come together, study tirelessly, do our work perfectly and efficiently, acquire modern knowledge, and work tirelessly, our lives and society will certainly change," said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Promising plans and fundamental democratic reforms require patriotic education to be conducted on the basis of new views and approaches. First of all, the practice of forming patriotic feelings in the minds and hearts of young people, namely in preschool children, should be carried out by explaining the content and essence of the concepts of "New Uzbekistan", "Towards the Third Renaissance", "The army and the people are one nation, one soul", "One intellectual is the spiritual patron of one neighborhood", "Every enlightened person is a mentor to five young people", "Seven neighborhoods are parents for one child", "Enlightenment against ignorance, fight with an idea against an idea", "We are a people with high pride, nobility, and spirituality", "New Uzbekistan is an enlightened state", "The courage and military heritage of our great commanders", "Enlightenment and religious tolerance", "Being a medicine for the nation's pain is your true duty", "For the dignity of man", and improving the national idea and its ideological foundations. We need to pay more attention. Today, the formation and upbringing of the consciousness and thinking of young people on the basis of enlightenment is becoming one of the most important and main tasks. Indeed, "The work carried out to reform and improve the education of young people on a modern basis, taking into account scientific

and technological requirements, requires the formation of a scientific and spiritual basis based on today's needs. A new, systematic approach to education, the formation of basic qualities in children, it is necessary to fully reveal the socio-pedagogical potential of the family, preschool education, general education, secondary specialized vocational and higher educational institutions, neighborhoods and raise scientific and methodological coherence between them to a new level.” Strengthening stability in society and ensuring thorough security of the state are vital for Uzbekistan. In view of this, the Republic of Uzbekistan, as an independent state and a subject of international relations, bases its defense policy on the principles of peaceful coexistence of all countries, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, respect for their independence, as well as the inviolability and immutability of interstate borders. Based on these principles, we hope that New Uzbekistan, with the support of the "Vatanparvar" organization, which supports the defense of Uzbekistan during the Third Renaissance, will achieve significant work in educating young people in the spirit of national ideals and loyalty to the Motherland, and instilling in their hearts and minds that the defense of the Motherland is an honorable and sacred duty, strengthening their confidence in the power and potential of our national army, and forming ideological immunity against various internal and external threats.

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