

# Formation Of Patriotic Concepts In School-Aged Children

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## Abstract

Education of new thinkers in the current globalization process and society reform requires serious changes in the education system. Among the countries of the world, the Republic of Uzbekistan was one of the first to create conceptual and theoretical foundations for solving this problem of a universal nature, and it is being systematically put into practice.

**Key words:** children of school age, formation of the concept of patriotism, pedagogy, methodology.

The development, prospects, well-being, spiritual growth of every country, becoming one of the most developed countries in the world depends on young people who are educated, highly intellectual, who embody good qualities in their hearts and minds, and who are mature and perfect in all aspects, the destiny of the Motherland. To bring up a devoted, believing generation, to bring up the quality and content of education, first of all, it is an honorable and at the same time responsible task for teachers and educators.

In the "Ilk Qadam" state curriculum, educational activities are based on the group's daily routine, and daily activities planned by the pedagogue are reflected in it. Children's games, free time and educational activities are carried out alternately. The main content of the developmental environment organized in the group is determined by the fact that it should be rich in cultural-historical values, national and regional traditions, nature and climatic features, form the basis of the child's primary worldview, and help the child's successful social adaptation.

If we analyze the daily activities of the preparatory group for school, i.e. the activities during the day, we will see in what ways and methods patriotism is instilled in children.

The teacher greets each child with a smile, treats him warmly, invites him to play with his friends, talks on various topics are conducted, based on which the children are interested in the surrounding people, objects, natural phenomena, and the nature in the area where they live. affections are cultivated.

Although the "Ilk Qadam" state educational program includes training hours, each hour does not have specific topics. In the process of working with the frontal, that is, general group, the topics are taken based on the topics of the week given for the development centers. The choice of topics is left to the creative approach of educators themselves. With this, it is determined that each preschool educational organization will create its own work program. One of the requirements for the creation of working programs is to familiarize with national values, national treasures, historical monuments, and great people in one's territory. Therefore, it is aimed at forming the concepts of patriotism in children even in the subjects of frontal training.

When we open the theme of the 9 months given in the program in these development centers, we see that each month has a different theme that calls for patriotism. That is, in September on the topic "Uzbekistan is my country", in October on the topic of "Autumn colors" to introduce the nature of our country, seasonal changes, national wealth, fertile lands, farmers' work. children are given an understanding of finding joy through professions, while at the same time, by teaching traffic rules, maintaining community order, interest in the work of adults, and respect for professions are brought up from childhood. In December, health, a healthy lifestyle, sports competitions, organization of New Year tree holidays, holiday impressions, in January through the events of Defender of the Fatherland Day, neighboring countries, in February, great figures of Uzbekistan, in March It became known that patriotic feelings are being inculcated in children through the Navroz holiday and the theme of "Day of Remembrance and Appreciation" in May. In addition, "Preschool education standard", "State requirements for the development of elementary and preschool children of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and We would like to dwell on the scope and summary of the "First Step" state curriculum.

The "Speech Cultivation" training, which is one of the main trainings in the preschool education organization, is also one of the main factors that educate children as patriotic people through national values. This training is taught from the moment the child arrives at the educational organization until he graduates from the organization.

In the "Ilk Kadam" state educational program, for children of preparatory school age, a total of 36 hours of "Speech development" training, 72 hours of "Acquainting with my surroundings", "Acquainting with nature", "Fiction with 18 hours were given to "introduction" classes. But we can see that the state curriculum does not provide topics for these classes.

Above, we got acquainted with the hours allocated in the state curriculum for the classes "Speech development", "Environment introduction", "Nature introduction", "Fiction literature".

In the process of familiarization, it was found that the topics for frontal exercises are not given in the state curriculum, the topics are given in the development centers, and although they are given, there are insufficient methodological guides and recommendations for pedagogues to convey them to the child's mind. At the same time, it was found out that the topics given to children in the development centers for the formation of patriotism concepts are insufficient for them to receive enough information on the formation of patriotism.

In particular, the topics "Uzbekistan", "Motherland", "My city", "Great figures", "Day of defenders of the motherland", "National crafts", "Family" are introduced in all age groups, but observations have shown that the theme is progression from simple to complex is not fully ensured. The fact that the information received from the Internet by educators working in different age groups is the same and that it is not simplified and conveyed to children indicates that the age characteristics of children are not taken into account.

Our next task is to analyze the significance of these topics in the education of faith in the homeland through examples of national values: fairy tales, proverbs, legends, epics, proverbs, folk tales. In this regard, while studying the program and methodological manuals published on the basis of it, in the "Language and Speech" development center, taking into account the fact that national values can be an important source in raising children of preparatory school age in the spirit of faith in the motherland, how to teach proverbs in the spirit of patriotism We paid attention to whether it was given. In the "Language and Speech" center of the preschool age group, there are materials related to patriotism, including proverbs, as well as texts and poems on the topic. For example, in the development center of the preparatory group for school, the following proverbs are presented based on the theme "Uzbekistan - my homeland":

*(Vatani borning – baxti bor,*

*Mehnati borning taxti)*

You have a homeland - you have happiness,

The throne of the hard worker.

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*(Vataning tinch – sen tinch).*

Your country is peaceful - you are peaceful

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*(Ona yerning tuprog‘i ona sutidek aziz).*

Mother Earth's soil is as precious as mother's milk

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Or (Oltmish gaz arqon) "Sixty gas ropes" There is a proverb from a fairy tale:

*(Yurt boshiga ish tushsa er yigit hozir)*

If there is work for the head of the country, the husband is now.

The main purpose of the use of these proverbs is to introduce children of the preparatory school age to examples of national values, to show the wisdom of the Uzbek people through them, and to inform them of the experiences they have accumulated throughout their lives. The main thing is to adhere to the patriotic ideas put forward in these proverbs. Often, the proverbs given in the training are given at the end of the topic for memorization, the reason for this is that the proverbs serve to complete the topic and are also important for summarizing the ideas expressed in the topic. For example, the function of the proverb given after the above fairy tale "Altmish gaz arkan" is important for completing and summarizing the content of the fairy tale, as well as warning children about faith in the motherland and the need for young men to be ready to protect the motherland.

As we continue to analyze the activities in the "Development Centers", we see that pictures, cards and audio recordings, and educational games are given a large place to the examples of national values.

Uzbek folk tales are one of the sources of educating school-age children in the spirit of faith in the motherland. As we said above, a lot of work has been done to restore folk tales and include them in training, and they are being further improved. At present, many small fairy tales suitable for the mentality and education of children of the preparatory school age have been published.

In the fairy tale "Altmish gaz arkon", which we mentioned above in the analysis of proverbs, the responsibility of everyone for the protection of the homeland is emphasized, but the person who escapes from the protection of the homeland is condemned by the old woman. the whole country will be freed from the enemy simply because of the old woman's entrepreneurship. It is told like a fairy tale: - "In ancient times, a monster invaded the land. Everyone's work was left at work, and the people of the country rushed to the battlefield for the defense of the homeland. An old woman lived

with her only son on the outskirts of the city. The old woman, who found out that the country was flooded, hastily woke up her sleeping son. A vigilant boy is in a hurry to defend his country. The old woman took the only pillow from her bed and began to sow. He took out the wool and made a rope from it. When the rope was sixty yards long, the neighbor was watching from behind the wall:

- Hey neighbor, stop, let's run. "Yov is getting closer," he said.

The old woman's face rose to the sky.

- Why don't we run away to the black earth, neighbor! Did you say that shamelessly! If he's close, let's go and shave his beard one by one! - he said and went down the road holding the rope. The neighbor's Ori also came and followed the old woman.

He reached an agreement with the old woman on the neighboring battlefield. They saw that he had climbed the mountain and was throwing stones at the people of the city. The old woman's son climbed a peak and took it. While he was looking for a way to bring other young men to the top, the old woman's eyes fell on her son. The old woman's heart burned like grass. He climbed a big plane tree with a rope in his hand. He threw the rope towards his son. The son quickly grabbed the rope and tied one end of the rope to the peak. He handed the other end to his neighbor. The old woman ordered her neighbor to hang himself on the rope. Two women are hanging from one end of the rope. In an instant, the people below climbed the mountain by climbing the rope. The battle is heating up on the mountain. The inhabitants of the city won over the enemy. The whole nation was grateful to the old woman."

Through such fairy tales, children of school age learn about the wisdom of the Uzbek people, that they do not spare their lives for the sake of the country, the condemnation of a person who flees from the protection of the country, and that it is everyone's duty to protect the country. At the same time, they also have a desire, desire and aspiration to become the owner of the above qualities. Most importantly, this tale glorifies the figure of a person who believes in the motherland.

Today, the task of the science of pedagogy is to study folklore more deeply and successfully apply it in the educational process. Analyzing the samples of folk oral creativity, which are part of our national values, we would like to emphasize that their influence on educating school-age children in the spirit of faith in the motherland is huge.

Considering the predominance of morality in Eastern education, based on the idea that it is necessary to give knowledge to the children of preschool education organizations in educational activities, trainings, development centers, round talks, "Supporting the development of elementary and preschool children of the Republic of Uzbekistan state requirements", "First Step" state curriculum, "Thematic planning of the educational process in preschool educational institutions" approved and recommended for publication by the decision of the board meeting No. 4 on July 7, 2018 manual was published, in addition, in Appendix 6 of the Decision PQ-5040 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2021 "On Measures to Fundamentally Improve the System of Spiritual and Educational Affairs" "The history of our national state, the wealth of our great ancestors" among the students and pedagogic staff of educational organizations to develop joint programs, "road map", "My contribution to the development of the country" was determined. "Spirituality Corner" and "Patriotism Corner" are organized in all pre-school educational organizations of our republic, where children are equipped with pictures, books, exhibits, and compositions characteristic of our nation that call for patriotism.

If we dwell on the subjects of the homeland, which are presented in the training programs, and the resources that serve to educate faith in the homeland, which are shown in the educational program of preschool educational organizations, it is clear from our analysis that the program and in the manual "Thematic planning of the educational process in pre-school educational institutions", the topics of introduction to Uzbekistan are given during the school year, and this is "My beloved Uzbekistan", " My city, my neighborhood", "Me and my family", "Defenders of the Fatherland Day", "Great figures of Uzbekistan" topics. In the topics, a brief purpose of homeland, patriotism, love of the homeland and other concepts is given. But if we take into account the potential of pedagogues, we can see that these topics are not fully delivered to the child's mind.

Russian philologist and cultural expert D.S. Likhachyov wrote: "To cultivate love for the motherland, native culture, native city, and native language is the most important task, and there is no need to prove it. But how to cultivate this love? It starts from the first years of childhood - it starts with love for family, home. Love for this ever-expanding family turns into love for one's country, its history, past and present, and then love for all of humanity. Modern pedagogues should consider the main stage of forming love for the Motherland in children as gathering social experience of life in their city or village, assimilating the accepted norms of behavior and relationships, and introducing them to the world. Love for the country begins with love for the place where a person was born. In this regard, it is of great importance to introduce children to the historical, cultural, national, natural and ecological characteristics of their regions. Love for the motherland, the desire to serve one's people, one's country, and the feeling of national pride do not appear in people by themselves. It is necessary to have a clear influence on children from an early age. At the same time, one should not forget that love for the Motherland begins with feeling the motherland, the land where one was born and raised. By paying attention to these rules, we will form the concepts of patriotism in children.

As D.S. Likhachyov said, preschool age is a bright, unique page in the life of every person, it is the period of the initial formation of personality, the foundation of the child's self-awareness and individuality, and it is very important to take care of it. It is still believed that the formation of feelings of love for mother nature, home, family, neighborhood, kindergarten, city, village, Motherland in the child's heart can be the basis for them to grow into patriotic people who are loyal to their country and useful to others in the future. is brought forward.

Psychological and pedagogical studies have shown that preschool children can acquire knowledge about some historical events, facts of geography, culture and art, if they are presented in an understandable form, affect emotions. if it arouses

interest, i.e. local history knowledge is provided to children of preparatory school age in the program "Introduction to the world". What is local history? - this is a complete study of a certain part of the country, a city or a village, other settlements by the local population, for which this area is considered the motherland. "Environment" familiarization sessions are a socially important and necessary direction of working with children. Its importance can hardly be overestimated: we educate children in activities closely related to the history and nature of the republic, thereby forming a deep connection in them, that is, a sense of pride. Relying on the beauty of the surrounding world, cultural values and the history of the motherland is a reliable way to improve the quality of education and upbringing. Studying the country and its history is necessary for all children, regardless of age.

"Motherland" is a conditional concept that depends on who studies it and for what purpose. It can be a city, a district or a street, that is, what surrounds us. For preschool children, it is primarily home, kindergarten, street, city, nature, people, surrounding houses, places that they can see every day. We adults should help the child to discover this miracle, we should introduce them to nature and everyday life, the history and culture of the motherland. A child gets acquainted with the homeland, begins to love it and keeps the feeling of love for it for life. And the better children know this, the better they understand the meaning of the events that are happening today and the more clearly they can imagine the future. A person who loves his country is not capable of treason or crime. And this is very important in our time.

So, as we mentioned above, nowadays there are a number of possibilities for forming the concepts of patriotism in children of preschool age, and we will explain them based on the following documents.

After the establishment of the Ministry of Pre-School Education, the "first step" created in the preschool education system is the "Goals and Principles of the MTM Education Process" section 2.2 of the State Curriculum to introduce the concepts of patriotism in children through complex activities in the educational process. we can see that the possibilities of formation are highlighted in the following principles and competencies:

- ✓ The process of preschool education
- ✓ supporting the child's creative abilities;
- ✓ education and development through games;
- ✓ creating a comfortable environment for the child's development and social adaptation;
- ✓ providing a safe environment for the child;
- ✓ Cooperation of preschool educational institutions with family, neighborhood and school;

while the principles of increasing the value of national cultural traditions and respect for the culture of other nations, taking into account the specific characteristics of the culture of other nations are given, the following competence approaches to education of preschool children are shown in Chapter 3:

Communicative competence is the ability to use communication tools in different situations.

Game competence is a child's creative use of experience, knowledge and skills in the game process and its organization. It is the basis for educational activities.

Social competence is the ability to behave in life situations in accordance with the rules and norms of communication with adults and peers.

Cognitive competence is a conscious perception of the surrounding world and the use of acquired knowledge, skills, competences and values to solve educational and practical tasks.

We know that the educational process is a long-lasting process that embodies the traditions inherent in the national mentality. In this regard, the importance of complex activity, which is the main factor of education and upbringing of children, is great. Through this main factor, school-age children understand the meaning of concepts such as "motherland", "patriotism", "motherland", "independence" and are brought up in the spirit of loyalty and faith to the motherland.

## COMPLEX ACTIVITY -

It is considered as the basis of education and training, while equipping preschool children with knowledge, skills, and abilities, its role and place is incomparable in helping them to understand our national values, and in forming the moral qualities reflected in national values in children. . In particular, "Speech development" classes held in groups of preparatory school age, educational activities in "Development centers" meet the general didactic requirements, based on the nature of the subject of the class, rely on the rich pedagogical heritage of our nation, use it. should look for opportunities. Undoubtedly, one of the goals of the reforms in the field of education during the years of independence is to study examples of national values in the process of complex activities and to educate the young generation as well-rounded people through the humanitarian ideas put forward in them. In this regard, the decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers, laws issued by the Oliy Majlis, orders issued by the Ministry of Preschool Education serve as a program. In this regard, the Law "On Preschool Education and Training", "Preschool Education Standard", "State Requirements for the Development of Primary and Preschool Children of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Ilk Kadam" State School documents such as curriculum are important. In all the above adopted documents, special attention is paid to the issue of raising children in the spirit of loyalty to national and universal values. In the process of complex activities, the worldview of children of preparatory school age is formed, they learn to think independently, they get acquainted with worldly knowledge and their continuity is ensured. The success of each activity is determined by the goal set before it. When the goal is clear and thorough, aimed at educating the child from all sides, the effectiveness of the activity is ensured.

It is intended to educate school-age children with patriotism through complex activities, and pedagogues of preschool education organizations should set the following goals:

1. To make effective use of ideas about the development of patriotism in the activities of the President of our country and the idea of national independence in the course of the day;
2. To be able to show the patriotism of the national heroes of the studied topic as an example; (such as Tumaris, Shiroq, Amir Temur);
3. To be able to effectively use the opinions of famous scholars about patriotism;
4. It should be reflected that faith in the homeland can be created by providing information about the harm caused to our people and our homeland as a result of the unpleasant events that occurred due to the actions of people who do not believe in the homeland.

Until now, traditional types of activities are used in pre-school educational organizations, but the demands placed on them are changing. That is, the use of integrated, binary, staged, small group, competition, game, excursion, problematic, discussion, collaborative new training methods and various district interactive methods and tools in the organization of frontal training. gives an effective result in achieving the intended goal. For example: if a pedagogue carries out an activity that is a part of a complex activity through a fairy tale related to the topic, through them, children's interest in the activity will increase, their knowledge on the topic will be strengthened, together with the education of feelings of love for the homeland, as a team they learn to work and solidarity. When conveying fairy tales to the minds of children, they are expressed in an artistic way, especially if they are presented through the staging of fairy tales, the impact of fairy tales will increase and they will remain in the child's memory for a long time. Acting out the fairy tales included in the plan with the participation of the children themselves, while growing their interest in our national values, as we said above, has a serious effect on the moral education of children, it teaches good over evil, bravery over cowardice, hard work over laziness. creates the will to win.

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