



Development Of Patriotism In Students Through History Teaching: Directions And Assessment Criteria.

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the stages of forming a sense of patriotism among students through teaching history, the principles of selection and presentation of educational material, teaching such knowledge and skills as how to work with the information provided, how and where to look for information, how to compare, what to base the comparison on. discusses the stages of forming a sense of patriotism among students through teaching history, the principles of selection and presentation of educational material, teaching such knowledge and skills as how to work with the information provided, how and where to look for information, how to compare, what to base the comparison on.

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Necessity

In the process of raising patriotism in a student, it is necessary to first form mandatory personal qualities, which together form a patriotic attitude to the country, help to form patriotism. The content of the history subject is also being improved in higher education. Textbooks are also adapting to expand students' thinking and develop their skills to work independently. After all, "our youth have independent thinking, high intellectual and spiritual potential, We will mobilize all the strength and capabilities of our country and society so that they can grow up and be happy as people who are equal to their peers on a global scale in any field" - it is emphasized that it is logical to teach the youth of our country to the science of history. sets the urgent tasks of raising thinking, independent thinkers with high national pride.

Educational literature text types, problems, sources, tasks

The search for new approaches and concepts in the teaching of national history does not mean a complete revision of all research burdens of the past, falsification or concealment of particular events and facts. On the contrary, students should be given assignments to clarify multiple-choice information about history. It develops the student's ability to work independently. Information - (lat. informatio - explanation, statement) - information about persons, objects, facts, events, events and processes, regardless of the form of

their description, is transmitted and stored with the help of conventional symbols. The future teacher of history as a professional should master two types of activity: research - in the field of history, teaching - in the field of knowledge of the historical past as a means of personal development. Here we will consider the problem of interdependence of history as a subject and study it as a subject in student development.

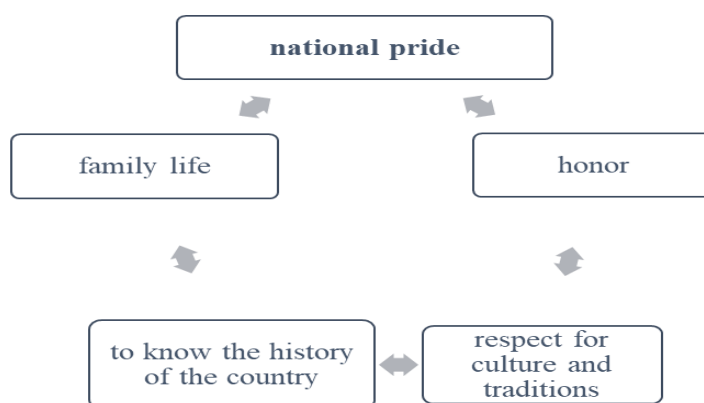
Taking into account this approach, the objects of activity of a professional historian and a history teacher are different. History as a science studies the historical process of the development of society. History is a human science, studying the past of society as a process created by people, the result of which is related to human activity and human subjectivity. The subject "History" provides students with historical experience as the value of human behavior in various life situations, moral/immoral attitude to various aspects of human life. A history teacher engaged in the renewal of history teaching acts as a researcher.

In recent years, various modern methods and methods have been actively used in the history teaching methodology. Traditional methods have been summarized by scientists, divided into four, methods and their methods are clearly indicated.

But the main task of the history teacher is to develop the personality. The teacher shapes the historical consciousness of the young generation and their sense of patriotism. Another activity of a history teacher is research related to updating the basic and procedural aspects of modernization of history education. Modernization is aimed at improving the quality of historical training and successful socialization of the child.

Educational, educational and developmental tasks and the goals of teaching history for the purposes of teaching history are mastery of students; systematized knowledge about the historical process in the world and the formation of ideas about the place of Uzbekistan in it, through which it is possible to educate students about the achievements of national and world culture, socially active and creative person, citizen and patriot of the Motherland.

This includes self-control, discipline; diligence; initiative; compromise; spirituality; culture; tolerance; respect for the history, culture and traditions of our country; critical thinking; qualities such as moral responsibility are very important. But patriotism is more manifested in the following qualities:



The implementation of the experimental part of the work on determining the pedagogical conditions of patriotic education of university students was carried out in the following directions:

- development of a hierarchy of pedagogical goals for the formation of students' patriotism;
- choosing the appropriate content of the educational process in accordance with pedagogical goals;
- development of methods of formation of components of student patriotism. During our experience,

diagnostics of the educational process allowed us to identify a set of pedagogical conditions that help to form and develop a patriotic attitude among students, to determine the level of orientation to the value of students, criteria and components of control and evaluation.

By pedagogical conditions, we mean an important component of the pedagogical process, which includes the content, methods and organizational forms of education and training, and therefore is directed to the relationship with the inner world of the student. When developing pedagogical conditions for the education of patriotism of university students, it is necessary to take into account that the pedagogical

process is a specially organized purposeful interaction of teachers and students aimed at solving educational tasks, because three important features are distinguished in it:

- the goal of the pedagogical process, which is considered as a multi-level event based on educational goals;
- interaction as an exchange of activities with a material, technological and managerial basis;
- the result expressed in the assimilation of the experience accumulated by mankind as a result of the interdependence of its four elements: knowledge, including the methods of performing actions; skills and abilities; experience of creative activity and experience of emotional-value and voluntary attitude to the surrounding world.

We rely on the concept of patriotism education and its final result - patriotism, given in defining the system of pedagogical conditions. It is also necessary to take into account the structure of the educational process of the university in the conditions of humanization of education. So, the pedagogical conditions for education of patriotism of university students in the conditions of humanization of education determine the following:

- updating the humanitarian aspects of humanitarian subjects of the cycle;
- implementation of developing and nurturing education based on patriotic values;
- applying a holistic approach to the development of a patriotic personality;
- creating an educational environment aimed at the formation of national identity.

The selected conditions are interrelated and mutually conditioned. Of all the above conditions, we mean only the fourth one, because national identity is closely related to national feelings.

Studies show that the national identity of a person is represented by a multi-level system combining cognitive, axiological, emotional, regulatory and voluntary levels of mastering national culture, history, science, art, religion, folk pedagogy. It is impossible to fully form the national consciousness without love for the homeland, one's people, responsibility for the fate of the homeland, and feelings that are important for national pedagogy.

In the conditions of globalization, the image of the Motherland as an object of patriotism is actively built using information and communication technologies, local cultural traditions and marketing strategy preservation technologies, it includes not only the idea of itself and its community, but also its internal projection filled with perception outside the nation-state community. Vatan is starting to be seen as a brand with a certain economic potential, political image and cultural heritage. Therefore, patriotism today should include the presentation of national cultural heritage, traditions, language, cultural values using modern information and communication technologies, which should be positioned as the best and irreplaceable factor. Not only the historical memory, but also the positive image of the nation today and the future has a significant influence on the education of patriotism among the students of the higher educational institution.

History as a science is one of the important parts of the modern education system, it helps to form historical memory and historical consciousness. The variety of events, phenomena and processes that have taken place in the object of studying history represents the progress of human development from primitive times to the present day. The role of history in the formation of a student's personality is very important. Taking into account the accumulated experience of mankind, he prepares him for life in a changing world, educates a citizen and patriot of his country, and turns him into a person who respects the culture and history of other nations. The decisive factor in this process is the formation of personal qualities.

In the conditions of today's globalization, even in the higher education system, students' feelings of patriotism and belonging cannot be said to be sufficient. Methodists also want to train history teachers, so confronting students with the methodology of teaching history leads them to a new problem - when history is viewed as a tool, it can lead to this result. First of all, it is necessary to solve the issue of the role of history teaching in the professional training of a history teacher.

In this regard, the study of history in educational institutions is aimed at fulfilling the following tasks:

- to understand the knowledge of the historical process necessary for students to analyze the current stage of the development of society and diagnose their own life;
- understanding the value and uniqueness of the cultures of the peoples of the world;

- development of values and personal beliefs of students based on the ideas of humanity and patriotism, principles of citizenship, understanding of the rule of law in society, substantiating the existence of rights, duties and responsibilities of everyone through historical examples, etc.

The complexity of forming a sense of patriotism among students is due to globalization, mass culture processes intensifying, as a result of the active implantation of Western values, as in other countries, the feeling of loving and appreciating the motherland among students and young people in general is decreasing day by day. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to popularize the idea of patriotism among the population, especially among students, in the establishment of New Uzbekistan. The tasks to be solved in the process of creating and developing a system of educating students of higher educational institutions in the spirit of patriotism are as follows:

- creating a holistic vision of the world in students;
- achieving self-awareness of the citizen;
- familiarization with universal moral values;
- development of adequate behavior in the socio-cultural environment;
- development of creativity, creativity as a personal characteristic;
- helping the student to understand his "I";
- directing personal education to the realization of vital meanings; providing pedagogical assistance and support; identification of pedagogical conditions and tools that help to resolve the contradictions of modern patriotic education, allow to achieve such a level of moral development of the student's personality, which will be a sufficient basis for the further development of this personality.

Patriotic education of students can be manifested as a system consisting of 4 modules. We will consider the content of each module separately.

Module 1 is social. An in-depth study of the spiritual and moral achievements of mankind.

The purpose of such classes is to consistently educate and strengthen the understanding of the events of the spiritual and moral life of the society, the life wisdom of ancestors and contemporaries in the minds of school students; developing and strengthening the universal treasures of the national spirit of moral views by understanding them as a value formation, personal response to the realities of existence.

Lessons - rallies, peace and humanitarian lessons, oral speeches, cultural exhibition stands, interesting meeting club meetings, lessons - press conferences, lessons - virtual tours, lessons - biographies.

Module 2 is a focused module that reveals students' relationship to the future event of history and culture and through it to their holistic state of consciousness. In the implementation of the directed module, great efforts are required to determine spiritual values, to determine the system of formation of value orientations of the person, to study the mechanisms of development of personal functions.

Mechanisms of development of personal functions: formation of meaning, subjectivization, harmonious correlation of cognitive and personal components.

The purpose of the directed module is to awaken and develop the need to benefit the Motherland with personal participation, to know the essence and content of spiritual and moral steps.

Forms of work: excursions, briefing class, conference class, round discussion, reconstruction classes, clubs, organization of optional courses "Heroes of the Nation", "Pride of Uzbekistan".

Module 3 personal reflection, mutual reflection.

Purpose: systematic practical strengthening of verbal effects on the mind. Acquiring the moral and voluntary sphere of a student's personality is an understanding of the social and personal importance of high moral truths, the accepted standards for mastering the wealth of folk wisdom.

Forms of work: lesson-debate, theatrical performances.

Module 4 is a national-cultural component.

The national-cultural component allows to enter the history of culture and art of Uzbekistan, to understand the cultural and historical interdependence and values of its people.

The formation of national and cultural identity of students takes place in my work with the help of such forms of work: video lesson, laboratory training, performance lesson, presentation lesson, auction lesson, etc.

The following forms and means of patriotic education are more effective:

- organization of folklore environment;
- introduction to Uzbek national culture, daily life;
- studying architecture, painting, folk crafts, national costumes;
- Studying the heroes of Uzbekistan;
- use of school museum materials in class;
- conducting optional trainings, optional courses.

Systematic work on the education of patriotism is aimed at reflexive activity - introspection, self-evaluation, development of independence and creativity. Relying on the Uzbek mentality, spirituality, agreement, the system of subject-to-subject interaction in culture in the family, school, higher education, recognizing the individual as a self-aware subject, with concern for the expansion of patriotic education combine; patriotic consciousness, moral feelings, freedom of choice of action, pedagogical management of moral development: identifying and using the "immediate development zone" of each student, directing development to self-development, self-organization of the organization, translating external regulation into self-regulation.

Description of the pedagogical factors of the educational process based on history teaching:

- education based on universal moral values;
- use of the ideas of peace and friendship between peoples;
- development of interest in people as the highest value;
- use of unique traditions of the Uzbek people;
- creation of folklore and educational environment;
- expanding the pedagogical space of the educational environment;
- creation of national cultural context (creative development of personality);
- development of students' content of values of Uzbek culture;
- to create an ideal patriotic model of a student who meets the needs of the modern socio-cultural situation;
- to determine acceptable theoretical and methodological approaches in the education of patriotism in the modern socio-cultural situation;
- to determine the specific features of the process of patriotic education of school students in modern conditions;
- determination of favorable pedagogical conditions for solving the contradictions of modern patriotic education;

- the use of tools and methods of patriotic education of modern school students, allows them to reach the level of moral development that will be a sufficient basis for the further development of the individual. Education of patriotism is carried out with the help of modern educational technologies: practical research, project, critical thinking, problem-based learning, person-oriented. The great potential of patriotic education includes image lessons, logical thinking lessons, mood lessons, actualization lessons and sermons.

The analysis of studies on the problem of patriotism shows the diversity and uncertainty of understanding this phenomenon, which is related to its complex nature, multidimensional content, unusual structure, variety of forms of manifestation, etc. 'liq. N. M. Karamzin also paid attention to the patriotic component of education and emphasized the following types of love for the Motherland: 1) physical love, that is, attachment to the place of birth, small homeland; 2) moral, i.e. love for fellow countrymen, a person is brought up and lives; 3) political, that is, "love for the good and glory of the Motherland and the desire to contribute to them in every way" [5]. This complex feeling does not appear by itself, but is specially trained and formed.

Diagnostic methods can be used to determine the attitude of students towards their motherland and the level of their patriotism: observation methods, interviews, questionnaires, working with groups during extracurricular time will help in this regard.

The level of patriotism among students can be determined by the following questions:

1. In what situation is a student's patriotism clearly manifested? As a result, the following answers were given:

- in excellent studies;

- in the performance of military duty;
- Realizing the duty to serve the country decently and selflessly;
- in creativity and entrepreneurship.

2. If a student is asked what is the most important thing for you in life, it can be understood from his answers:

- in love for loved ones and relatives;
- self-improvement;
- in financial well-being;
- in order to raise the prestige of the nation in the direction of his choice.

3. The following answers can be given to the question of what factors have the most negative impact on the development of patriotism in students:

- negative attitude, ridicule of fellow students, friends;
- the inability of teachers to be an example in this regard;
- lack of a reliable clear national idea among young people;
- dominance of external influences.

4. When asked "Which information sources play a leading role in your understanding of patriotism?", students answered as follows:

- the knowledge I received from teachers;
- facts obtained from relatives;
- lessons learned from friends who served in the army;
- mass media information;
- artistic works;
- personal participation in activities;
- social network information.

5. When asked whether they have recently participated in patriotic events (roundtables, local history trips, holidays), students gave the following answers:

- I participate a lot;
- always;
- sometimes;
- I don't want;
- I'm bored.

6. In response to the question, "whatever method is used to increase patriotism, most people will actively participate"?

- through historical films;
- by holding interesting meetings with famous people;
- by holding meetings with compatriots who have achieved high results in life by their own efforts...

Therefore, the conducted questionnaires showed that the basic spiritual and moral values of the students are poorly formed. They do not fully feel the role and importance of patriotism in their lives. Most people put material values first. They underestimate such important values as spirituality, culture, literature, mother tongue, and science; lack of ability to benefit society became known.

The following can be mentioned as the most effective directions of education of the sense of patriotism through the teaching of history in students:

The first direction. Education based on folk and military patriotism, martial traditions. This direction includes:

- that peace is a great blessing and that it is a legal duty to preserve it;
- reflection (How can one remain human in the conditions of an inhumane war?)
- lesson-meeting ("About protecting the Motherland")
 - lessons about courage ("Heroes are not born")
- lesson - round discussion with war veterans, soldiers ("On peace and labor protection")
- creating projects, writing works.

The second direction. Historical and local studies. Knowing the history of Registan, Ayozkala and

Tuproqkala enriches morally and develops patriotic feelings. The following lessons can be recommended in this direction:

- class-virtual tour;
- training;
- lesson-conference ("Students of the Wartime")

The third direction. Expositions, work with exhibitions and trips to museums". In this direction, the following classes should be held:

- lesson-excursion;
- class-meeting ("Veterans do not grow old at heart");
- projects ("The role of my family in the history of the Patriotic War, the contribution of my grandfathers");
- museum lessons ("Chronicle of War", "Sound of War", "Heroes of the Motherland", "Addresses of Military Glory", "Alley of Martyrs", etc.)

The fourth direction. Education based on national and cultural traditions:

- lesson-projects on the topic "Culture";
- scientific-research work on family history, creating a family tree;
- lessons-discussions, roundtable discussions;
- scientific and practical conferences,
- lessons-cinema,
- lesson is a play.

The fifth direction. To inculcate in the consciousness of students the heroism of the ancestors who died for the freedom of the country and national independence.

Jadids' patriotism can be seen in the innovations they made in the fields of journalism, language, literature, and theater. Special emphasis should be placed on the modern era in history lessons. In particular, every student should know how much Abdulla Qadiri, Cholpon, Behbudi and Avloni sacrificed themselves for the country.

For example, in Qadiri's courtroom, "At the end of my speech, I ask the Courts of Justice: although I have been condemned as the second unjustified person behind various slanders, impersonations and fakes, behind misunderstandings. Try to give me the highest possible punishment, even if it's for the sake of them, the condemning black eyes. Death is better than such humiliation for a simple, goal-oriented, conscientious young man who has Shamsi's tumult in his heart and the goal of rebellion. I was killed by a spiritual death, according to the wish of several people. Now physical death is not scary for me. His speech that I expect and ask for this [5] from the courts of justice excites many young people.

There is no understanding of the complexity and inconsistency of the processes and events taking place in society. Young people poorly expressed spiritual and moral feelings, including those they experienced in connection with the need to fulfill a patriotic duty. They doubt the role and importance of social and political activities in youth associations, they do not want to realize their potential in the interests of society. They have a weak idea of their place and role in fulfilling this duty. Life experience is clearly limited; underdeveloped skills and abilities to perform tasks in a group. Social activity, work ability is low, there is no culture of work and communication.

These are the main characteristics of a modern young man as a typical representative of a certain socio-age group. Taking into account these features, it is very important to solve the general tasks of patriotic education and define its content. Practice shows that the university has everything necessary for patriotic education of students. A student cannot apply the knowledge gained in the classroom if he does not regularly participate in patriotic activities. This activity is very multifaceted: it is military sports games, sports competitions and relay races, training camps, student associations (public order protection squad, Zabsu rescue group, open association of volunteers; participation in memorial performances, search activity, sports competition, bravery lessons, visiting various exhibitions, etc. Optional courses are offered to students: "methodology of educational work", "patriotism in young people", etc. Internal affairs bodies, military units, public organizations play an important role.

At present, one of the main problems of the society is to educate young people in the spirit of

patriotism. The importance of patriotism in personality development has been noted by scientists of philosophy, pedagogy, and psychology. The works of researchers made an invaluable contribution to the theory and practice of patriotism education. Analyzing the literature, as well as research results, we can say that fostering the patriotic feelings of university students is a very complex process that is formed under the influence of the social order of society. Therefore, this issue is required as a major task of all institutions of society today.

In the context of solving this problem, special importance is attached to the highly professional organizational system. The professional training of future specialists in higher educational institutions is a complex, multi-component pedagogical model, and special attention should be paid to educating students, because in the process of professional formation of a future specialist, a deep understanding and promotion of social status and responsibility there is a need to do so. When a student is ready to realize himself as a person, he can be ready for everything not only for himself, but also for the welfare of others and the country. Effective patriotism education in higher education serves to restore the society from a spiritual and moral point of view, to restore the power of the country. Patriotic education should be one of the important directions in educational work and should be planned, systematic, based on activity.

The idea of patriotism of the state today is to support a conceptual spiritual education that can unite all citizens around themselves, regardless of their nationality and religion.

Patriotism is a historical phenomenon, so the idea of patriotism has changed along with the development of society, but at the same time it has always occupied a special place in the spiritual life of our country.

Expected results

In conclusion, it can be said that the state, which is interested in the well-being of its citizens, should pay serious attention to the education of the young generation. It should not only ensure the appropriate level of education and personal development, but also educate socially important qualities such as spirituality, tolerance, and patriotism. The modern system of patriotic education based on values of special social importance is being restored almost anew, therefore, problems related to the development and scientific justification of these principles, methods and certain models of education in educational institutions of any level, pedagogy, in particular, history o It is also the main task of science.

The development of patriotic competence of students in a higher educational institution should be carried out through scientific and systematic research. Otherwise, this feeling will not be perfect, it can change over time. In order for a person to be a patriot, first of all, he can be a patriot by being able to love his family and relatives, appreciate their traditions and customs, and respect family history. Patriotism means living thinking about the happiness and well-being of others, not oneself. If we educate a student who loves the language of his people's history and culture, then we will have fulfilled our task.

In order to develop patriotism in students, it is necessary to teach history in integration with literature and cinematography. In addition, if a lesson is organized using illustration materials, audio and video materials, and historical items related to the topic, patriotism is formed in students and future history teachers. This feeling that they have will be passed on to their students in the future, and the ground will be prepared for the education of a whole generation of patriots.

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