

## BASIC PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES, METHODS AND STAGES OF EDUCATING STUDENTS IN A PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

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**Abstract:** This article discusses methods of educating students in the spirit of patriotism, stages of pedagogical and psychological activities aimed at forming the necessary vital knowledge, skills, abilities, strong will, high spiritual and moral qualities in young people, and principles that have a positive impact on the consciousness, psyche, and activities of students in the process of forming patriotic feelings.

### **Keywords**

patriotism, principle, systematicity, stage, consistency of the educational process, spirituality, personal example.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Patriotic education of students is the process of forming the younger generation on the basis of national values, historical heritage, love for the Motherland and selflessness. This process is carried out on the basis of pedagogical and psychological foundations. The main pedagogical and psychological principles, methods and stages of patriotic education of students are presented below:

#### **I. Basic pedagogical and psychological principles**

**1. The principle of scientificity and consistency:** The educational process should be carried out on a scientific basis and planned step by step.

"The educational process should be scientifically based and planned in stages" is one of the most important principles of the pedagogical process. Below we will fully cover this topic based on the concept, basis, stages, importance and examples:

##### **1. The essence of the topic:**

The educational process is carried out on a scientific basis - this means that educational work is not random, but carefully planned based on the theory and

practice of pedagogical and psychological sciences. The educator uses targeted, systematic and effective educational methods, taking into account the age characteristics, psychological state, and social environment of the pupil (or student).

## **2. Components of the scientific basis:**

The scientific organization of the educational process means relying on the following:

*Theoretical foundations:*

- Determining the content of education based on the disciplines of pedagogy, psychology, sociology, and ethics.
- Studying the age and personal characteristics of the student (individual approach).

*Practical foundations:*

- Correctly select and apply educational methods and tools.
- Follow the example of experienced educators and teachers.

*Monitoring and analysis:*

- Continuously monitor and analyze the effectiveness of education and, if necessary, update methods.

## **3. The principle of gradualism**

Education does not happen in a day. It is carried out based on the following stages:

*Stage 1: Preparatory (information) stage*

- Goal: To provide the person being educated with the necessary knowledge about the homeland, history, and culture.
- Method: Lecture, conversation, film showing, lessons.

*Stage 2: Motivation and belief formation*

- Goal: To awaken a sense of love and loyalty to the homeland based on the knowledge gained.

Method: Discussions, debates, role-playing.

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*Stage 3: Orientation to practical activities*

- Goal: The student himself begins to apply educational values in life.
- Method: Volunteering, team work, social projects, patriotic events.

*Stage 4: Strengthening and making a habit*

- Goal: Let educational qualities become permanent behavior.
- Method: Personal examples, encouragement of advanced students.

## **4. Advantages of scientific basis and phasing:**

An advantage	Description
Systematic	Each stage will be purposeful and consistently oriented.
Productivity	There will be clear, measurable educational changes in the student.
Individuality	An appropriate approach is created for each student.
Continuity	Education continues continuously, it never stops.

### 5. Example:

If we want to educate students in a spirit of patriotism in a higher education institution, you can create a plan based on the following scientific basis:

**1. Research:** Conduct a survey among students to determine their understanding of patriotism.

**2. Planning:** Create a plan of educational activities based on their needs.

**3. Events:** Excursions to military units, meetings with famous people, cultural events.

**4. Evaluation:** Conduct interviews with students after the event and analyze the results.

**5. Continuous improvement:** Work on shortcomings, apply new methods.

### 2). Person-centered approach:

- Attention is paid to the interests, abilities and individual psychological characteristics of each student.

### 1. Encouraging activity and independence:

- Independent thinking and social activity of students are supported.

### 2. Harmony of national and universal values:

- Patriotic education is carried out on the basis of national values, in a global cultural context.

### 3. The principle of connection with life:

- Education is connected with real-life examples, historical events, and modern situations.

## II. Basic methods

### 1. Conversation and discussion:

- Conducting conversations with students about the Motherland, history, and national pride, organizing open lessons.

## **2. Setting an example:**

- Setting an example through the lives of famous historical figures and modern patriots.

## **3. Literary and artistic means:**

- Influencing through poems, stories, films, and theatrical works praising the Motherland.

## **4. Practical activities:**

- Involving students in social projects, landscaping work, volunteering.

## **5. Visits and excursions:**

- Organizing excursions to museums, historical monuments, military units.

## **III. Stages of education**

### **1. Information and knowledge stage:**

- Providing the student with accurate, accurate information about the Motherland, people, national history and values.

### **2. The stage of forming interest and belief:**

- Strengthening the student's sense of national pride, civic responsibility, and loyalty to the Motherland.

### **3. The stage of forming practical skills and habits:**

- Making patriotic activities a habit: expressing independent opinions, assuming social responsibility.

### **4. The stage of personal example:**

- The student himself reaches the level of becoming an example to others with his patriotic qualities.

### **Relevance of the topic:**

Patriotism expresses a person's ardent love for his homeland and its nature, people, past and present heroism of his people, language and art. The system of educating students in the spirit of patriotism is a continuous process, consisting of a complex of interrelated political-legal, socio-economic, ideological-ideological, cultural-educational activities.

The work of educating students in the spirit of patriotism is carried out in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, resolutions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, general military regulations of the Armed Forces and other legislative acts.

The work of educating students in the spirit of patriotism is organized systematically and on a scientific basis, and this system includes the following:

- preschool education, general secondary education, vocational education and higher education institutions aimed at forming and developing socially and spiritually important values, love for the Motherland and a spirit of loyalty in the educational process;

- state and non-governmental non-profit organizations, as well as other organizations, carrying out mass and military-patriotic work.

In the process of educational activities in higher educational institutions, the following are the main pedagogical and psychological principles for educating students in the spirit of patriotism:

- scientificity;
- historicity;
- accuracy and speed;
- regularity;
- activity;
- harmony of educational and upbringing work;
- consistency of the upbringing process.

The following are also ways to educate students in the spirit of patriotism:

- persuasion;
- practice and independent work;
- observation;
- encouragement;
- role-playing and personal example.

#### **Scientific research and methods:**

The patriotic education of young students is organized in various forms, including scientific and practical conferences, question-and-answer evenings, readings, games, meetings with famous people, etc. They provide a variety of spiritual and educational activities, which ultimately serve to form a healthy socio-spiritual environment in society.

The following pedagogical forms will be of primary importance in this:

- lectures, question-and-answer evenings, individual and group conversations;  
- meetings with military personnel and veterans with rich life experience, winners of various competitions and contests in the fields of science, culture and sports;

- scientific-theoretical and practical conferences, seminars-trainings, evenings dedicated to a specific topic, debates, quizzes, round tables;

- study and popularization of accumulated best practices;

study of public opinion and the spiritual and moral climate in military communities;

- use of television and radio broadcasts, films and cartoons, works of art and music, military songs, mass media, websites and electronic games, and other technical means;
- organizing meetings with war and labor veterans, participants in hostilities, representatives of state and non-governmental non-profit organizations;
- - organizing conscript day, courage lessons and excursions.

### **Research results and its discussion:**

As we know, the state is the main institution that organizes a system of patriotic education of young people and monitors its results. The state organizes the process of educating the younger generation in the family, in preschool education, general secondary education, vocational education and higher education institutions, during military service, as well as within the framework of citizens' self-government bodies, various state and non-governmental non-profit organizations.

The work of educating young students in the spirit of patriotism is carried out in the following four stages:

a) The first stage is considered to be the stage where initial ideas about the surrounding world and the Motherland emerge, and the cooperation of the family and educational institutions is important. At this stage, the main focus is on the following:

- telling fairy tales and stories in order to form initial ideas in the direction of patriotism;
- memorizing poems and songs on topics related to love for the Motherland, the fact that the defense of the Motherland is a sacred duty;
- organizing various competitions and contests to expand the imagination of students, to draw pictures and strengthen their physical abilities, thereby motivating them spiritually;
- showing films on patriotic themes and holding various games;
- organizing excursions to military museums and cultural and recreational parks related to military-patriotic themes;

b) in the second stage, to strengthen students' love and loyalty to the Motherland, to fulfill their filial duty to the motherland with great responsibility, and to further expand their positive views of our Armed Forces, It encourages noble causes such as raising the prestige of military service and shaping young



people into physically healthy, spiritually mature, broad-minded, and independent-thinking individuals. At this stage:

- reading articles and fiction about the heroes of our time;
- organizing cultural and educational events, themed evenings and song contests in higher educational institutions in the direction of patriotism, showing clips from performances;
- organizing an essay competition with the participation of young students on the topics "I will protect my homeland like the apple of my eye", "The fate of the country is my fate";
- organizing sports competitions and events on topics such as "Followers of Temurbek", "Children of Uzbekistan will be heroes" in students' free time;
- to show and discuss feature and documentary films, cartoons on the theme of patriotism;
- to include information about the life and work of our great commanders in textbooks and teaching aids, to tell stories about their courage, selflessness and heroism based on vivid examples;
- Organizing excursions to "Temurbek schools", higher military educational institutions, vocational colleges and academic lyceums for special groups and military units;
- Holding meetings with our compatriots who have received the "Mard o'glon" state award, and widely promoting their achievements and results among young people.

c) the third stage is aimed at ensuring the spiritual and physical readiness of students to serve the Motherland and its defense. In addition to the above tasks, attention is paid to the following issues at this stage:

- preparing young people for military service, forming their independent thoughts and positive views on military service, and strengthening their sense of patriotism;
- To organize various meaningful and interesting events in collaboration with defense departments and military units, self-government bodies, state and public organizations in order to enrich the theoretical and practical knowledge and skills of students;
- providing detailed information about the need for physically strong and spiritually mature youth for our national army, the importance of military service, and the reforms being carried out in the Armed Forces.

g) The fourth stage involves improving the physical and spiritual abilities, leadership skills and intellectual potential, general and professional qualifications

of young students, encouraging them to work on themselves regularly, lead a healthy lifestyle, and achieve this. At this stage, attention should be paid to the following aspects:

- further enriching the imagination and knowledge of the importance of raising the younger generation to be well-rounded, intellectually and spiritually capable people who are loyal to their parents and their homeland;

- To be always ready to defend the homeland and to be proud of the young people serving in the Armed Forces, to form a sense of loyalty to constitutional duty and the military oath;

- Adapt to the conditions of military service and master military specialties, be prepared for any difficulties, strengthen the qualities of fortitude and courage, develop skills in the preservation of weapons, military equipment, state and military property;

- Regularly improving combat training and military skills, forming qualities such as mutual assistance and appreciation of friendly relations established in the military community;

- To closely assist young people in mastering their chosen profession and becoming qualified specialists;

- To widely promote reading, to instill in the minds of young people the role and importance of works of art in establishing high spirituality in society;

- Strengthening critical thinking and ideological immunity, self-confidence, vigilance, and awareness against foreign ideas that contradict our national ideology;

- To form in young people an active life position and the ability to clearly express their independent opinions, a sense of responsibility, adherence to strict order and discipline, and to teach them to be determined.

**To summarize:**

In conclusion, pedagogical analysis and assessment of the level of patriotism in students is based on a careful attitude to the glory, dignity, culture and traditions of the beloved people. This is what helps to overcome the difficulties on the path to transforming society, to achieve solidarity and cooperation.

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