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Research Article

METHODS OF GROWING NATIONAL PRIDE IN STUDENTS THROUGH TEACHING EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the use of interactive methods and educational games, modern information and communication technologies in the development of national pride in teachers by teaching the science of education. In primary grades allows students to think independently, while expanding the scope of creative research and logical thinking, concluding remarks about the use of methods and tools that help them connect what they learned in classes with life and increase their interest.

KEYWORDS

technical, informational, audiovisual active civic position, responsibility, obligation, legal consciousness and culture, deep outlook, healthy beliefs, enlightenment, tolerance, spiritual, ideological, delicate upbringing.

INTRODUCTION

Development of national pride in students through educational classes of primary classes is one of the priority tasks of today's education. In order for everyone to live comfortably among people, he must have a good education. After all, our country's president said, "For our youth to be

independent thinkers, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and become people who are equal to their peers on a global scale in any field, our state and society have to be happy. We will mobilize our strength and capabilities," they say. It known that the subject "Education" was

introduced in general secondary education institutions from the 2020-2021 academic year at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This subject, as a part of the concept of continuous spiritual education, instills in students the idea of "from national revival to national rise", prepares them for a socially successful life, active citizenship, responsibility, commitment, legal awareness and culture, a deep worldview. , aimed at forming qualities such as healthy faith, enlightenment, and tolerance. The use of didactic games and interactive methods in the teaching of education is of great importance in teaching, educating and improving students in the educational process. Didactics is a theory of education. Didactic games strengthen students' creative work, help to focus their attention, and improve memory. In the course of the didactic game, students perform many actions, exercises, and solve various problems without realizing it. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the word "national" (Arabic) is defined as a characteristic of a nation, related to a country and its inhabitants. Therefore, all material and spiritual values related to the Uzbek nation, the history of Uzbekistan as a state and country considered national values. In this sense, architectural monuments acquire both social and pedagogical (educational) significance and essence as a value in both statuses. The word "pride" is also an Arabic word, and interpreted as the knowledge of one's own value, the feeling of respect for it, the feeling of pride, pride, pride, something that gives rise to pride. Children's sense of pride formed primarily based on the region where they live and the values that exist

there. Architectural monuments are a tool that can effectively use as both a direct and indirect influencing factor.

The concept of national pride in "Independence: scientific and popular dictionary" states "National pride is a constant internal spiritual that occurs as a result of the nation's self-awareness. He loves his motherland, the material and spiritual heritage left by his ancestors, the contribution of his nation to the world civilization; it consists of a feeling of pride in one's dignity and prestige in front of other nations. National pride is an inner spiritual feeling characteristic of every person who is a true devotee of his nation... national pride is the mastery of the material and spiritual heritage of his nation, traditions, It is formed as a result of a perfect knowledge of traditions, values and history and comparing it with those of other nations.

According to American researchers G.Almond and S.Verba, national pride is one of the main components of political culture. The American Russian sociologist and cultural scholar P. Sorokin proposed a comprehensive and stable system of values as an important condition at the domestic social and international level. "If values have a common description, it will be easier to assimilate and ensure their harmony - the possibility of preventing world or civil wars will increase." Starting the development of national pride from the primary grades determines the quality of the work carried out in this regard. In this sense, we will focus on the methods of raising national pride by teaching education lessons in primary classes.

Examples of material and cultural heritage left by our ancestors also increase national pride and patriotism in students.

The following questions identify perceptions of national pride:

What is cultural heritage?

What will be the cultural heritage?

Who preserves the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and the whole world and why?

Why is cultural heritage so important to people?

"This ring was left to me by my grandmother. It is not expensive, but it holds memories of a person who is dear to me."

"My grandfather participated in the Second World War. He and his squad reached Berlin. We have hung his picture in our hotel as a memory of him. This portrait passed down from generation to generation as a tribute to his services.

"There are many buildings in our city, but one of them stands out. In his time, the famous poet Gulkhani lived in this house. The residents of our city treat his work with respect, and they gladly presented various items used by the poet to this house-museum as a museum collection."

1. What items are valuable to essay writers? What for?
2. How do you understand the meaning of the words "inheritance" and "inheritance"? Make a Venn diagram and compare these concepts.

3. Look at the picture and explain what you feel.

The word "inheritance" is familiar to everyone - it is the goods and valuables left to us by our relatives. However, there are also values that can be passed down to generations. Such artifacts called "heritage".

Cultural heritage means not only ancient monuments and age-old monuments. This is a treasure of experience, history; traditions collected by ancestors and passed down from generation to generation. This experience forms the basis of the culture of peoples and countries and their unique, specific features.

Cultural heritage is the main mode of existence of culture. Cultural heritage serves as a source of thoughts, values, and ideas necessary for a fulfilling life. Therefore, cultural heritage is the wealth of all people and nations, the entire humanity, which is preserved.

Cultural heritage is a thin thread that connects the past with the present.

Cultural heritage that fosters national pride is the values that were created in the past and are important in the present.

Cultural heritage, material heritage, all created by people - monuments, statues and visual arts, intangible heritage, experience, knowledge, religion, traditions, culture - customs, rituals, music, poetry, etc. In times of peace, patriotism can manifest itself in various actions aimed at the interests of Uzbekistan, such as the victory of athletes in the Olympics, protecting the borders of our country to ensure the peace and tranquility of our citizens, preventing scientists from working

abroad for a large income is pulling. The readiness to defend the country from an external enemy is a sign of patriotism; a person who chooses military service - demonstrates patriotism. Patriotism is love for the Motherland, loyalty to it, striving to serve its interests with one's actions. Amir Temur ibn Amir Taragai was born on April 9, 1336 in the village of Khoja Ilgor of Kesh (Shahrisabz) region. His father, Amir Muhammad Taragai, was one of begs belonging to the Barlos clan, a Baha'i warrior, a devotee of ulama and fuzalo, a patron of scholars and an enthusiastic person.

Although there is little information about Amir Temur's youth, according to some sources, he was literate in his youth and studied the sciences of medicine, mathematics, catastrophes, architecture and history of his time. The great Arab philosopher Ibn Khaldun, who had the honor of talking with Amir Timur, emphasizes that he has mastered the history of the world-loving Turkish, Arab, and Persian peoples, as well as the complex aspects of religious, secular and philosophical knowledge. By the time Amir Temur entered the political arena, Movarounnahr was under the rule of the Mongols, and the cities and villages that Genghis Khan and Botukhan had conquered were in ruins, the waterworks were destroyed or rendered useless, Genghis Khan made Movarounnahr his second 'gli had given it to Chigatoykhan as a gift. Two periods are clearly visible in the life and work of Amir Temur. The first period was to free Movarounnahr from the Mongol khanate, create a single centralized state, and end mutual wars. The second period is

characterized by the so-called two-year, three-year, five-year marches to other countries. From the 1360s, Amir Temur began to take part in internal conflicts and wars in Movarunnahr, and after the victory over Amir Husayn after the battles against the ruler of Mongolia, Tughluq Temur Khan, his son Ilyashhoja, in 1370 became the real owner of Movarounnahr throne and designated Samarkand as the capital of power. When Amir Temur ascended the throne, he considered himself the heir to all the lands of the Chigatoy ulus and included the lands in the lower basin of the Syrdarya, the Tashkent region, the Fergana valley, and Khorezm under his rule. As a result, a large centralized state emerged in Movarounnahr and Khorasan. In recent years, Sahibkiran has won battles with Iran, Iraq, Transcaucasian countries, India, the Golden Horde and Turkey, extending the territory of the kingdom to the Great Wall of China in the east, the Mediterranean Sea in the west, and India in the south expanded to its limits. A specific political path in Timur's activity was to end petty feudal rule, to establish a centralized state that could overcome the competition of the Golden Horde, Iran and other countries, which dominated the important international caravan routes, and ensure the political and economic power of Movarunnahr.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, briefly write about one of the patriotic people with high national pride. In order to develop national pride in elementary grades, it is good to work on educational tasks that

encourage the student to think like this. Through such activities, students feel the emotions that are important to them. In particular, the main task of education is to develop a sense of national pride. It was found that working with a team, cooperation, and individual approach methods are effective in the training.

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