

PEDAGOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPING PATRIOTIC FEELINGS IN STUDENTS OF PRESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

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Abstract The spiritual development of the younger generation is of decisive importance in ensuring the development of society, the prosperity of the country and national stability. Especially in the context of globalization, raising young people who are loyal to national values, brought up in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland is one of the most important tasks facing the education system. From this point of view, the development of patriotic feelings in Presidential schools, which educate talented and potential students, is of particular relevance. This article is aimed at discussing the specific pedagogical and methodological significance of such a pressing problem.

Keywords: patriotism, Presidential schools, spiritual education, national values, civic responsibility, educational process, social activism, pedagogical approach, youth education.

Presidential schools operate on the basis of modern educational standards and aim to develop students not only as deeply knowledgeable, but also as spiritually mature, active citizens and individuals who are not indifferent to the fate of the country. In this process, the formation of a sense of national pride, civic responsibility, respect for state symbols, and an understanding of duty to society plays an important role.

In today's conditions of globalization, a sharp increase in information flows, and rapid changes in the life of society, one of the most important tasks facing the education system is to educate the younger generation in a spiritually mature, loyal to national values, and patriotic spirit. This issue is especially relevant in Presidential schools, which educate talented students who will be responsible for the fate of the country in the future.

Presidential schools operate as educational institutions in the education system of Uzbekistan based on modern approaches, international standards, and advanced pedagogical technologies. The main goal of these schools is to develop students into not only deeply knowledgeable, but also spiritually mature individuals who are not indifferent to the fate of the Motherland, who have a formed civic position. From this point of view, the development of patriotic feelings is an integral part of the educational system of the Presidential Schools.

Patriotism is a person's deep love and devotion to his country, the history, culture, language and spiritual heritage of his people. It is one of the important spiritual qualities that determine a person's civic consciousness, social activity and responsibility to society. By forming a sense of patriotism in students, they develop such qualities as national pride, concern for the fate of the country, respect for state symbols, obedience to the laws and the ability to put the interests of society above personal interests.

Patriotic education in the Presidential Schools is carried out systematically and purposefully. In the educational process, the integration of national ideas and patriotic ideas into the content of subjects plays an important role. For example, in history subjects, the development of national statehood, the heritage of great ancestors, and heroic traditions are studied, while in literature lessons, works on the theme of love for the Motherland and the country are analyzed. In geography lessons, information is provided about the country's natural resources and economic potential, and a sense of pride in the country is formed in students. In law and social sciences, issues of civic duty, responsibility to the state and society are covered.



At the same time, the widespread involvement of students in project and research activities in presidential schools is one of the effective means of patriotic education. By preparing projects on the topic of national history, cultural heritage, modern reforms, environmental problems, or social initiatives, students begin to feel a direct connection with the fate of the Motherland. This forms a sense of responsibility, initiative, and active citizenship in them.

Spiritual and educational activities also play an important role in developing patriotic feelings. Various holidays, evenings dedicated to historical dates, trips to museums and historical monuments, competitions and meetings on the theme of patriotism have a strong emotional impact on the hearts of students. Through such events, students understand the inextricable link between the history of the Motherland and its current development.

The personal example of the teacher is of particular importance in this process. A teacher who sincerely loves his homeland, approaches his profession responsibly, and has an active civic position is the most powerful educational factor for students. If the teacher's words and actions coincide, the educational impact will be more effective.

Guiding schoolchildren towards the future: developing self-confidence, teaching them to understand their uniqueness, respect the opinions of other people, objectively assess themselves, make realistic plans for the future taking into account their abilities and qualifications, improving self-awareness, self-management, fostering entrepreneurship, ethics, and initiative, and activating their relationships with their families and teachers.

In our opinion, the educational process is only real when it is specially designed, that is, it is a system that is in line with the intended purpose of combining the self-development and self-management of young people. A person of the 21st century, based on universal human values and today's realities, should be physically healthy, spiritually, morally, intellectually developed, independent-thinking, and at the same time not indifferent to the processes taking place in the world, and should be in active contact with the outside world. The period of formation and socialization of young people as individuals occurs mainly in the school system. The values that ensure the existence of man and society are gradually passed from ancestors to generations thanks to national education. The term national education is used in a wide and narrow sense. In a broad sense, it means the sum of all spiritual influences, activities, actions, and aspirations aimed at forming the human personality, ensuring its active participation in production and social, cultural, and educational life.

So, national education includes not only educational work carried out in the family, school, children's and youth organizations, but also the entire social system and its leading ideas, even literature, art, cinema, radio, TV, media, etc. In addition, national education also includes education and information in this area. In a narrow sense, national education means pedagogical activities aimed at cultivating the spiritual development, worldview, moral image, and aesthetic taste of a particular person. As we know, any education can exist only in close connection with education.

From the above considerations, it is clear that national education is of decisive importance in the life of any society and country. Because its growth is of decisive importance in any society and state. For this, the growing younger generation must achieve higher results than its ancestors. However, today, in some regions of the world, as a result of actions contrary to morality, great spiritual losses are occurring, the age-old values of the nation, the national thinking and lifestyle are being undermined, and morality, family and social life, and the conditions for conscious living are under serious threat[6]. In the 21st century, it is our main duty to protect our youth from vices and threats that contradict our morality.

A set of theoretical and practical research is used to develop and implement 7-year individual and differential technologies for educating students of presidential schools, creative



and specialized schools in the spirit of national and patriotic education. Within the framework of this goal, the current state and system of educating students of presidential schools, creative and specialized schools are studied. An inventory is made of the content, means, forms, and technologies of educational, spiritual and educational work. Conversations between students and teachers, studying the level of upbringing, assessment, and the composition and state of the formed driver competencies are studied.

Also, cooperation with the family and the community plays an important role in patriotic education. If national traditions, historical memory and spiritual values are preserved in the family, the education carried out at school will be further strengthened. Cooperation with public organizations, neighborhoods and various social institutions will enrich the social experience of students.

Textbooks, curricula and topics of additional classes will be enriched with effective materials aimed at instilling national pride and patriotism. In particular, in history and literature, images of our national heroes, images of heroes of our time that today's youth can follow, and the ideal of a "nationally proud, patriotic person" will be created and taught. This will arm the population with strong spirituality.

The essence of the sacrifices made by the young Turkestan people for the unification of the nation and the development of the Motherland is revealed through role-playing games. This will help to form the dreams of talented students studying in the Presidential, creative and specialized schools to participate in the development of New Uzbekistan, to study in prestigious foreign universities in the future, to work in leading companies in the world and ultimately to contribute to the development of their Motherland and its future. In short, the development of patriotic feelings in students of Presidential schools is a strategically important process aimed at ensuring the future of the country. Through this process, loyal, spiritually mature, knowledgeable and active citizens are brought up. Therefore, the scientific, systematic and continuous organization of patriotic education in Presidential schools remains one of the priority tasks of the education system.

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