



## FORMING PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS' BELIEFS IN THE MOTHERLAND

Sattarova F.R

*Kattakurgan branch of Samarkand state university  
Assistant-teacher at Department of Foreign languages  
Independent researcher  
+998995548112, feruzasattarova95@mail.com*

**Abstract:** *Studying our past cultural heritage is one of the most urgent issues for the development of society and science. It should be emphasized that the contributions of our great scholars to the development of the nation and the country are incomparable. In developing the development of our country, it is necessary to have strong faith.*

**Key words:** *faith, homeland, development, cultural heritage, school, national values, people, pedagogue, development, humanitarianism, Soviet era, national pride, national pride, nation.*

Today, the schools, academic lyceums and colleges that are rising in our country and equipping them with modern technologies can be cited as an example. At the same time, realizing that the study of our past cultural heritage is one of the urgent issues necessary for the development of society and science, our government began to restore the time-tested, beneficial aspects of national values for humanity. In particular, Uzbek folk pedagogy has advanced ideas that are necessary for all eras, and these are valuable values for our current development. Especially al-Khorazmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Nasr Farabi, Amir Temur, Mirza Ulug'bek, Ali Kushchi, Alisher Navoi, Zahriddin Muhammad Babur, Behbudi, Abdullah Awlani, Fitrat, etc., made a great contribution to the development of the nation and the country. It is permissible to emphasize. Also, the study of the humanistic values and their advantages, which were somewhat forgotten during the former Soviet regime, has become one of the main issues that today requires. To serve the development of our country, which is experiencing a period of development, the formation of young people who have strong faith, who can appreciate our national values, who have national pride and pride, and who are loyal to the motherland has become a pedagogical necessity and is one of the issues that our state focuses on. In particular, this issue imposes a great responsibility on pedagogues.

Only a person who knows how to put the honor of the country above everything else, who can be proud of his language, religion, history, and national values, can make a worthy contribution to the development of Uzbekistan.

Therefore, it is a requirement of today's time to carry out scientific research in order to create the pedagogical foundations of the formation of faith in the motherland in elementary school students. One of the most valued feelings of a person is his faith in his homeland. Before thinking about faith in the motherland and patriotism, it is necessary to have a complete idea of the meaning and essence of the concepts of "motherland", "patriotism" and "faith".



If we talk about the scientific, pedagogical, philosophical, artistic aspects of the concept of homeland, the concept of homeland is defined as follows in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in 2006: The country where a person was born and raised and considers himself a citizen; country, city or village where a person was born and raised; interpreted as residence, shelter, abode, house.

In the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", the concept of homeland is defined as follows: Homeland - the place where people were born and raised, land, country; a territory historically belonging to a specific nation and its nature, population, unique development, language, culture, life and traditions. Motherland is as sacred as mother. A sense of duty and responsibility towards the motherland is characteristic of every mature person. Love of country is manifested in patriotism.

Our ancient ancestors also considered the soil of the homeland sacred. They fought hard and bled for every inch of the country. According to the narration, one of Oghiz Khan's strong enemies is looking for various excuses to start a war against him, and starts making various demands. First, he asks her about her favorite horse. Oghiz Khan gave up his favorite horse so that the blood of the people would not be shed in vain. In order to make the situation worse, the enemy asks the ruler of Khan to give him one of his favorite wives for the second time. The elders of the country demand to start a war against Surbet Khan. This time Oghiz Khan, who did not want to shed blood in vain, renounces his beloved wife. And finally, the rival tsar asks for a gift of a piece of land belonging to the Oghizkhan state. The elders advise the khan to give the land to the surbet king. Then Oghizkhan says the following words: "The homeland is not our property alone. Our fathers lying in the grave and our future generations have rights in this blessed soil. "No one has the right to give away even a little bit of land from the homeland, even an inch," Oghiz Khan declared war against the enemy and won.

Indeed, the motherland is not the property of one person, it is the land of our ancestors, our growing children, the property of future generations; Motherland is the property of each of us living in this country. So, as long as there is a homeland for the nation on earth, the feeling of homeland in the people will always be stable in all eras.

For a person, the rich world, the crown, the throne cannot be equal to the homeland. Because his people and relatives live in this country. Representatives of the same nationality, people with the same eyes, color, language and language as him, there is a mother nature that is familiar and comforting to him. Separation from the homeland is considered a great tragedy for a person. A person can never live happily in a sojourn. The heart is half hearted.

Our compatriots who were listened to during the Soviet era, the state of Molu was confiscated, and the stamp of "traitor" was printed on their foreheads, found refuge in foreign countries. Many of them have their parents, loved ones, and children left behind. It was forbidden to contact them. Their relatives were also forced to live under the label of "son or daughter of a traitor to the country". Bringing up the young generation is our sacred duty and honor. However, it is not a simple and easy task to raise a well-rounded person. It requires a lot of hard work, patience, perseverance and determination. The national



personnel training program fundamentally reformed the education system and set the highest goal of training young people who define the future of our Republic as mature, well-rounded individuals, competitive personnel at the level of developed democracies. Such a person, the owner of a profession receives education and training in the family, school and other aspects of the educational system. To achieve the highest goal of education, we need to perform certain tasks. These tasks can also be called components of education: national-ideological, legal, intellectual, moral, labor, aesthetic, economic, ecological, physical education. National-ideological education is a process aimed at forming students' loyalty to the idea of national independence, universal and national values, and feelings of patriotism. . Legal education is aimed at educating young people who know their rights, can protect them, think independently, have a deep knowledge of politics and human rights, follow the laws of the constitution, and have a good sense of their civic duties. Mental education is the leading component of a well-rounded human education, which enables students to advance the system of knowledge about nature and society, human thinking, instill in them a scientific worldview, the maintenance of high consciousness, awareness of the basics of science, and the development of thinking and speech skills. aims to erase. Moral education. Morality is one of the forms of social consciousness, it is a set of rules and norms of behavior that regulate people's relations with society, work, others and themselves. Moral education is the influence shown in order to inculcate these rules of conduct in the minds, lives, and lifestyles of students. The foundations of Muslim morality are rich in content and manifest themselves in various forms.

The peoples of Central Asia have the richest experience in the field of ethics. Exemplary instructions and advice on morality in the Holy Quran and Hadith, the spiritual heritage created by our forefathers, the spiritual heritage created by our thinkers on morality have not lost their value even today. Moral education is a process aimed at forming the most important human qualities. Labor education. Work and work education are the basis of human maturity, the source of life, the meaning of life. The purpose of labor education is first of all to take a deep look at the nature and content of work, to teach to draw certain conclusions. Labor acquires educational value only if the working person sees and feels the results of the work he is doing, especially if he enjoys those results. Our wise people and scholars have expressed many opinions about work. In fact, hard work has always been glorified, laziness, and getting rich without hard work has been condemned. Work protects from neediness, idleness, heartbreak, and moral corruption. Through work, a person knows himself, his worth, and the nation glorifies him.

One of the main tasks of the national personnel training program is to prepare the young generation for life and work, to educate them to be the owners of a specific profession. Aesthetic education. Aesthetics means "Ecteticos" in Latin, which means "I feel". Mental, moral, labor, physical and other educations cannot be imagined without aesthetic feeling. The goal of aesthetic education is to teach students to perceive the beauties of nature, society and art, to understand them correctly, to appreciate them, and to bring beauty back into life. Fine art, music, literature, and natural science lessons are the main means of aesthetic education at school. We can aesthetically evaluate not only things and



events, but also human behavior and qualities. Human beauty manifests intelligence, duty, faith, honesty, humility, grace, words, hospitality, kindness, gentleness, purity, goodness and other qualities. Aesthetic education teaches to enjoy beauty, to hate ugliness, to laugh at ridiculousness, to be saddened by tragedy. One can meet these situations in the events of life and art. Economic education. At the time of transition to a market economy, it is important to educate young people about economic thinking. Economic education is the development of students' abilities such as thrift, diligence, initiative, entrepreneurship, economic calculation and the like. Economic education is given at school mainly on the basis of natural and mathematical sciences.

In it, students will be armed with many modern concepts such as various fields of production, market, family budget, economic geography, marketing. Ecological education. "Ecology" is a Greek word, and it is a science that studies living conditions, home, place and interactions of living beings with the surrounding environment and the laws that arise on this basis. One of the important qualities of a perfect person is his ecological culture. A person with ecological culture thoroughly knows the living conditions and environmental laws of all living beings, contributes to maintaining the balance of nature, does not neglect the environment, but rather tries to improve it and make it healthier.

#### LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Ўғизхондан қолган мулк. - Т.: Фафур Фулом номидаги адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 1995.- 125 б.
2. Шуркова Н.Е. Новое воспитание. – М.:Педагогической общество России, - 2000. – 128 стр.
3. Маънавият юлдузлари: (Марказий Осиёлик машхур сиймолар, алломалар, адиблар).- Т.: А.Қодирий номидаги халқ мероси, 1999.- 395 б.
4. Иброҳимов А., Султонов Х., Жўраев Н. Ватан туйғуси.- Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1996.- 444 б.
5. Йўлдошев Ж. Таълимимиз истиқлол йўлида.-Т.: Шарқ, 1996.- 223 б.
6. Йўлдошев М. Маданият инсонни улуғлайди // Мулоқот.-2000.-№ 5.-19-21-б.
7. Матъев И. Б. (2022). Социально-педагогическая необходимость развития здравоохранения для студентов. Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal, 3(4), 300-304.
8. Mattiev, I. B. (2022, February). INNOVATION TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THEIR USE. In Conference Zone (pp. 167-168).
9. Матъев И. Б. (2022, февраль). ВАЖНОСТЬ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В НЕЗАВИСИМОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ. В конференц-зоне (стр. 20-23).
10. Маттиев, И. Б. (2022). ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИДА ИННОВАЦИОН ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР ВА УЛАРНИНГ ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИ. Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: Nazariya va amaliyot, 1(11), 22-24.



П. Матъев И. Б. (2022). Важность постановки целей и задач в классе, мировоззрение студентов и метод постановки задач обучения