

## **PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF NATIONAL PRIDE IN STUDENTS**

Rakhmonov Azamat Ruzvonovich

Chirchik state of Tashkent region, Pedagogical Institute " pedagogy and  
Teacher of the department" management"

**Annotation:** in our country, all the reforms in the field of Education consist in providing the consumer of education with modern knowledge. In order to prepare students as a comprehensively mature staff through the provision of similar knowledge, it is important to use pedagogical opportunities in the formation of a sense of national pride in them.

### **Introduction**

As the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on education and the national program of training" defines, today we aim at the task of training talented young people with comprehensive knowledge as mature cadres to our society. In this regard, the president of Uzbekistan Location Sh. M. Mirziyoyev " where there is no knowledge, there will be backwardness, ignorance and error from the right path. You need knowledge and high education. As the eastern Wise said, "the greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest inheritance is good upbringing, the greatest poverty is ignorance." The main thing is to reduce ignorance in the first place, first of all, of course, from the main issue. At the same time, in the higher education system, the idea of "knowledge and knowledge should be served" is also proof of infectious thoughts. Based on these objectives and objectives, we aimed to examine the need for students to be directly responsible for the formation of a sense of national pride and to have a characterization for this purpose:

**First of all**, it will be necessary for us to have our own position in the society in which we live, to be an example to others in all respects, and for students to see it and strive for it with enthusiasm. If, on the contrary, the teacher comes to rest from moral confusion, quarreling or late for lessons, reprimanding, then such a teacher can not achieve any result in the auditorium. The teacher loses complete the relationship between the teacher and the middle of discrediting among the educational recipients.

**Secondly**, today it is of great importance that knowledgeable educators have their own independent opinion. The current student learns to think freely only in the conditions of this unique thinking, to realize the innovations of the period by observing himself independently, to open his heart without fear and ask if he does not understand. This in turn contributes to the good storage of the information that he / she understands by analyzing it in his / her own way and the ability to propagate it to others.

**Thirdly**, our professors and teachers should be extremely educated in the society in which they live, have a quick understanding of information and news, have a deep knowledge of

the long history and culture of our nation, be distinguished among people by their dedication to the motherland. Simply put, the educator will have to stand out with his spiritual literacy among the members of the society in which he lives.

**From the fourth,** the educator himself will have to know the idea of national independence, the greatness of our nation, the history of our invaluable national culture and statehood perfectly and deeply, believe in the greatness of the future of Uzbekistan. If the thoughts of the educator, who has tried to break the sense of national pride into the minds of the students are shallow, unreliable, the modern discerning student quickly realizes this and does not believe in it, unfortunately his cocktails are wasted.

**From the fifth,** it is desirable that the modern educator-pedagogue should bring new teaching technologies into the lesson, use more unconventional methods in absorbing the national pride to the students.

**from gold,** one of the main factors for achieving good results in passing any lesson from a teacher is finding a language with an audience. Vatan will have to connect the prosperity of the country with the science that he is teaching and bring up a sense of responsibility in children. Because, the student of the present time has a lot of Information, conditions and opportunities, working with them, deep study of their requirements, treatment, finding a language will lead to good results in pedagogy.

In the formation of the national feeling in young people, mainly they read, all kinds of information that they learn (books, mass media, communication processes, disciplines that are directly taught to them) is the ground for new imaginations, new upbringing and new worldview that are formed. Thanks to independence, the idea of a new independent Uzbekistan, its basic principles, the tasks of further formation of national pride in our youth, the feeling of national pride are also defined in the “Uzbekistan Republic in the 2020-2030 years in the concept of the development of Higher Education”.

In particular, it provides for” informing the students of the most advanced achievements of science, teaching the heritage of great scientists, Organization of educational and educational process on the basis of modern technologies, creation of all conditions of spiritual and educational development of young people”. These efforts will certainly serve to shape national pride in our student youth. This means that the level of youth awareness is of paramount importance in achieving our goal.

In this regard, the fact that the level of admission of young people to higher education institutions is quite infectious if we look at taking the next five years in our country is significant. The main thing is to form a sense of national pride in making them educated, which is connected not only with the literacy of our professors and teachers, but also directly with the level of their being an example to their children. Being any model is usually found in the family of people and takes place from the attention of the surrounding people and becomes spirituality. Therefore begins the person also spirituality, upbringing, worldview –

mainly giving in the family. From time immemorial, our ancestors paid much attention to the family. In his works, from the great scholars Mahmud Kashgariy, Ahmad Yughnaki, Caicovus to Beruni, Ibn Sina, Forabi, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulugbek and others, he described family issues, especially the relationship between family members, the role of parents in the upbringing of children, the position of grandparents, as an important social institution in the cultivation of perfection and patriotism, iba stories, legends, letters to children, through the lines, they wrote band-reminders, vital conclusions. Our enlighteners such as mahmudkhuja Behbudiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Abdulla Avlani, Abdulla Qadiri, Chulpon, Munavvarkari Abdurashidkhanov also noted that the only way to raise a beautiful, morally and spiritually mature generation is to build a stable family, without strengthening the family, without achieving the development of the state and society. This means that we must first absorb the National feeling through the love of our children, father iba, father iba. A trained person who loves his family, honors his loved ones, will never be against his homeland, will love him, will be fond of him, will fight for his future. The sense of national pride, as is known, is formed through educational traditions in the Uzbek family and their improvement, the transformation of our national values into an integral part of the lifestyle, the harmonization of shameful culture and modern forms in mutual communication, the improvement of Labor Education, which is considered as the main inheritance to our people on the basis of national. In the parent family, the child will have to follow his actions such as what he is engaged in, what books he is interested in, what films he will watch, what music he is interested in, his aspirations in choosing a profession, monitor them and give advice. Another aspect of our time, which is not paid much attention, but requires attention, is that now in Uzbek families, as before, many childhood traditions are decreasing. Previously, more and more children were close with their brothers, sisters, and in the upbringing their influence was more noticeable, now mostly parents remain close colleagues of one or two children.

In this place, especially the level of literacy of parents will also have to be taken into account. Within the framework of family relations, we think that it will be easier to work with our children in educational institutions if we first bring to the attention of our parents the meaning of such concepts as the integration of our national customs and traditions into our lives, the awakening of affection to our values in our children, the call of the cornerstone of.

Another important aspect of upbringing in Uzbek families is that grandfathers and grandmothers directly participate in the upbringing of children. The Uzbek child is often told that "adults should be respected", because the treatment of his parents to adults by himself, not to leave the elderly, to receive information about the condition of the sick, to help the helpless is observed in social activities every day in vivid examples. These qualities are the same provision for us to inherit from our ancestors and say that we are our national pride.

Hence, in the process of forming a national feeling in students, it is possible to achieve the expected results by studying the pedagogical and psychological aspects of this problem, taking into account the worldview, interests of the youth, the influence of the educator and the parents.

**Used literature:**

1. Sh.Mirziyoyev” Location the consent of our people is the highest assessment given to our activities”. Uzbekistan-2018yil.
2. 2. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "on education" harmonious generation is the foundation of the development of Uzbekistan. - What?: East, 1997.- 65B
3. Karimov I. A.-High spirituality is an invincible force. - T.; Spirituality, 2008. - 176
4. The concept of development of the system of public education of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 (29.04.2019 of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan) Annex 1 to the decree № PF-5712)
5. THE CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN UP TO 2030.
6. A. Q.Munavvarov "family pedagogy" Tashkent "teacher" -1994 year