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JOINT ACTIVITY OF FAMILY AND SCHOOL IN FORMATION OF PATRIOTISM

The main aim of the article is to study the formation of a sense of patriotism, which has a particular scientific, pedagogical and nurturing significance in the formal education of younger generations, in which they have been educated as a completely guilty individuality. In this important sphere, the active activity of the family, as a suspenseful foundation, and the school, as a sovereign foundation, further optimizes the process of indoctrination among young people towards patriotism.

During the research process, historicity, scientific character, an objective and critical attitude to historical processes, and their comparative analysis were chosen as the main research methods.

Rigorous research into student achievement; the results were interpreted in the direction of addressing the core competencies of education.

The article has an important scientific and practical importance in terms of evaluating the joint role of family and school during patriotic education. Articles about this in field research papers, textbooks and written monographs may be useful.

In conclusion, teachers who teach natural sciences should try to increase the love of the country in students by introducing them to the nature of our Motherland, our native land, underground resources, making people love the nature of Azerbaijan, giving importance to patriotism education in the teaching of every subject. As I mentioned, if the teacher of any subject takes it upon himself to inculcate patriotism in students, a lot can be done about it. All teachers should cooperate in this sacred work.

Loving one's country does not mean only taking up arms and going into battle, but also trying to ensure peace in one's country. At the same time, each of us should always respect our national values and show loyalty to our traditions, which confirm our identity. Duty to the country, love for the country should be in everyone's heart.

Key words: youth, patriotism, formation, family, school, joint activity.

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СПІЛЬНА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ СІМ'Ї ТА ШКОЛИ У ФОРМУВАННІ ПАТРІОТИЗМУ

Основна мета статті – вивчення формування почуття патріотизму, що має особливе науково-педагогічне та громадське значення в загальному вихованні молоді як всебічно розвинених особистостей. У цій важливій сфері спільна діяльність сім'ї як громадського виховного закладу та школи як державного навчального закладу ще більше оптимізує процес виховання в молоді почуття патріотизму.

Основними методами дослідження в процесі роботи було вибрано історичність, науковість, об'єктивне та критичне ставлення до історичних процесів, їх порівняльний аналіз.

Наукові інновації: ретельне дослідження досягнень здобувачів освіти, результати якого інтерпретовано в напрямі звернення до ключових компетентностей освіти.

Стаття має важливе науково-практичне значення з точки зору оцінювання спільної ролі сім'ї та школи в патріотичному вихованні й може бути корисною в наукових роботах, підручниках та монографіях.

Було зроблено висновки, що вчителі, які викладають природничі дисципліни, повинні намагатися виховувати в учнів любов до Батьківщини, знайомлячи їх із природою своєї країни, рідної землі, підземними багатствами, змушуючи людей любити природу Азербайджану, надаючи важливого значення патріотизму. Якщо вчитель будь-якої шкільної дисципліни візьметься за виховання патріотизму в учнів, то можна досягнути помітних успіхів у цій святій справі, особливо співпрацюючи з іншими вчителями.

Любити свою країну означає не лише брати до рук зброю та йти в бій, а й намагатися забезпечити мир у своїй країні. Водночас кожен із нас має завжди поважати національні цінності та виявляти вірність своїм традиціям, які підтверджують нашу ідентичність. Обов'язок перед Батьківщиною і любов до неї мають бути в серці кожної людини.

Ключові слова: молодь, патріотизм, становлення, сім'я, школа, спільна діяльність учителів.

Introduction. The quality of the political, economic and cultural life of the country has radically changed and its reconstruction in accordance with international standards has revealed the necessity of forming completely new principles of the work of educating the young generation, along with training and education. Universal values, which are one of the main directions of the principles of national upbringing of the educational system, serve for the person to properly serve his Motherland when they are correctly perceived by the individual. A citizen who correctly understands universal values can properly participate in the process of democratic, legal and secular state building.

The main aim of the article is to study the formation of a sense of patriotism, which has a particular scientific, pedagogical and nurturing significance in the formal education of younger generations, in which they have been educated as a completely guilty individuality. In this important sphere, the active activity of the family, as a suspenseful foundation, and the school, as a sovereign foundation, further optimizes the process of indoctrination among young people towards patriotism.

Methods. During the research process, historicity, scientific character, an objective and critical attitude to historical processes, and their comparative analysis were chosen as the main research methods.

Scientific innovation. Rigorous research into student achievement; the results were interpreted in the direction of addressing the core competencies of education.

Main part. In the educational process, it should be taken into account that students should have knowledge about their national historical roots, traditions, and spiritual wealth along with universal values, and in addition to improving their personal qualities with that knowledge, they should also promote these values in the international world as much as possible. This work should always be in the center of attention as one of the most important components of the education of those children's love for the country. In this direction of the educational work carried out on the education of students in the spirit of love for the motherland, the heroic traditions of our nation, our people, both in the past and in the present, the actions, deeds, dreams and aspirations of its National Heroes, the moral, humanistic qualities and moments of their bravery should be emphasized, should be sufficiently engraved in the minds of children.

National and moral values have been formed and collected in the life, everyday life, and activities of our nation, our people for centuries, absorbed into its soul, and are an inalienable, unassailable, and

unconquerable wealth. Just as the motherland and love for the motherland are at the root of national moral values, love for the motherland is also its main rock.

The great leader Heydar Aliyev highly appreciated the feelings of patriotism and said: "Our common task is to form, develop and propagate feelings of patriotism, loyalty to the motherland, the nation, readiness to martyrdom for the sake of the motherland in our people".

Every person is born as an individual and is formed as an individual. This formation begins at school. To put it more precisely, the first society of a person is the school after the family. From this point of view, students should be constantly instilled with patriotism during the educational process in schools, and the organization and promotion of this topic should be one of the main tasks of the methodology. The words "Mother" and "Motherland" are the first writing and reading of the students who start reading and writing. "Motherland" is our freedom, self, honor, honor. Motherland is not bought, not given, not changed, not sold, does not wear out, does not grow old, it is eternal and eternal. Protecting the motherland is the duty of every citizen, and loving it is equal to loving our mother. Love of the country, love for the country comes from within, in the blood of a person, but the feeling of patriotism should be instilled at an early age patriotism education should start in the family, continue in the school, and be formed in the society. The upbringing of children's national self-awareness, patriotic feelings, the formation of love for the country and the Motherland in them should be one of the important issues that every teacher thinks about (Agamaliyev, 1998, 78).

Instilling the sense of patriotism not only in the course of the lesson, but also outside of the lesson, holding events dedicated to patriotism plays an important role in creating and deepening the most sublime feelings of heroism and invincibility in students. Those students, who were formed with a sense of patriotism in school, are today our brave soldiers who have shown heroism in liberating our land, which has been in the hands of the enemy for 30 years.

Patriotic education is extremely important for the formation of a sense of love and affection for one's Motherland, civic responsibility, readiness to defend the Motherland and its people at any time. As one of the most important directions of the state youth policy, education of the young generation in a patriotic spirit is in the center of attention in our country. One of the most important tasks of general education schools is the upbringing and inculcation of patriotic feelings. The mass events, education and propaganda

activities carried out in that area are directly aimed at ensuring the spiritual, physical and psychological preparation of young people, increasing their love for the Motherland and native land, as well as preserving national and moral values at a time when globalization is expanding in our modern world. At a time when 20% of our land is occupied by Armenia, the proper organization of patriotic education of young people is of greater importance. In this direction, the subject “Pre-service training of young people” taught in secondary schools plays an important role. Based on its content, this subject helps students learn about the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan, the rules of military regulations, familiarize them with army life, prepare them physically and psychologically for military service, instill in students the belief that service in the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan is a sacred duty and honor, patriotism, it involves the development of moral qualities such as conviction, endurance, courage, discipline and a sense of personal responsibility, and the formation of civil defense and first aid skills. At the same time, there are enough opportunities for instilling patriotism in the teaching of all subjects, especially in the teaching of humanitarian and social subjects. The personal examples of people who showed heroism in the battles for the homeland and our lands, athletes who raised our flag in international competitions, statesmen who made Azerbaijan known in the world, scientists, writers and artists are also an educational school for students.

The educational system of secondary schools requires primary military training for young people who have not yet reached the age of conscription, to ensure their physical strength, and to prepare them for service in the army. In this regard, military-patriotic education of school youth before the draft is of great importance in the current conditions. In order to achieve this goal, school and family inculcate in children the homeland, the people, should cultivate love, strengthen their sense of honor and duty to the motherland. In recent times, in our advanced schools, attention has been paid to military-patriotic education of students. Conducting military-patriotic education on the basis of facts and rich visual aids has brought forth interesting forms and methods in this important field of education. “Battle glory” museums and corners are created in many schools, extensive work is carried out to perpetuate the memories of heroes who participated in the Karabakh war in the associations operating in schools. The establishment of relations between schools and military units is ensured (Gasimova, 2003, 56).

The formation of the conditions for the development of activity and citizen’s position is

considered in different aspects. In the philosophical aspect, academician Ramiz Mehdiyev, Ziyaddin Goyushov, Salahaddin Khalilov; in the psychological aspect, Akbar Bayramov, Abdul Alizade, Bakhtiyar Aliyev, Ramiz Aliyev; in the pedagogical aspect, it was investigated by Zahid Garalov, Abdulla Mehrabov, Yusif Talibov, Ajdar Aghayev, Farrukh Rustamov, Iramin Isayev, Akif Abbasov, Farahim Sadigov, Humeyir Ahmadov, Intigam Jabrayilov, Piralı Aliyev, Museyib Ilyasov (Ismikhano, 2012, 45).

The late professor Ajdar Agayev wrote a doctoral dissertation on the “problem of personality formation in social and pedagogical thought of Azerbaijan” and published a monograph. Professor’s works “Education of civic duty of schoolchildren” and “Civic education is a necessary requirement of today” are also directly related to the problem we are considering.

The researches of researchers Afiq Aliyev and Hamlet Ilyasov are also dedicated to the problems we are talking about. Hamlet Isayev wrote booklets called “The system of work on citizenship education conducted with children in the family”, “Citizenship education of students in modern conditions” and a number of articles. Rasul Abdulov’s dissertation refers to the problem of forming an active life position in students in the process of teaching humanitarian subjects.

Recall that the essence of patriotism is emotional attachment based on love for the country and sacrificing one’s personal interests for the sake of the country. This attachment also occurs as national sentiment or national pride based on the ethnic, cultural, political and historical characteristics of the nation to which one belongs. Here, protecting the character and cultural pearls of one’s homeland and identifying oneself with other members of the nation with these qualities, protecting the interest of the homeland and one’s people also belong to the qualities of patriotism. The historical root of patriotism is statehood, which has lived and strengthened for thousands of years, and is tied to its native land, language and traditions. In the conditions of the formation of the nation and patriotism, patriotism becomes an integral part of public thinking reflecting the national moments of its development. The concept of patriotism has been developed in different ways (Aliyev, 2003, 19).

During the American and French bourgeois revolutions in the 18th century, it was associated with revolutionary ideology and equated with the concept of “nation”. Later, patriotism became more relevant during the formation of new states, national and national-liberation movements and on the eve of wars. Throughout history, patriotism has played an important role.

The main goal of the formation of the new education system was expressed by the great leader Heydar Aliyev as follows: Now the goal of our education is to educate the young generation, children and prepare them for the future. But besides that, the biggest goal is to prepare an Azerbaijani citizen, to prepare a worthy member of the independent Azerbaijani society. This idea is established as a special provision in the Education Law (Education reform program of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2006, 59).

Enriching the spirituality of the young generation, purifying their morals, having exemplary behavior, and growing up in the spirit of respect for Azerbaijan's statehood in the conditions of the new pedagogical thinking is very important. Schoolchildren, including high school students, should be educated based on the principles of Azerbaijanism, secularism, patriotism, and at the same time, based on the principle of statehood. It is no coincidence that the "Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Youth Policy" states that "on the basis of the principles of patriotism, Azerbaijaniism, statehood, and secularism, youth should be informed about the history, cultural heritage, customs and traditions of the people of Azerbaijan, the state language and symbols, national-spiritual and education in the spirit of respect for universal values is regarded as the main principle in youth policy" (Aliyev, 2003, 56).

It is an indisputable fact that patriotism, which has a social character, has a moral influence on the formation of students as citizens and on protecting the dignity of their homeland. Patriotism is expressed in studying the history of the Motherland, protecting its borders, and, if necessary, consciously following the rules set by the state. The presence of patriotic education is very important for the formation of the feeling of love and affection for the country, civic responsibility, readiness to stand up for the defense of the country and people at any moment. Education of schoolchildren in the spirit of attachment to our national heritage, patriotism, loyalty to statehood is one of the most important tasks facing our schools along with the educational process.

At the same time, war veterans should be invited to schools on various historical days and students should meet with them. At the same time, boards promoting the truths of Karabakh and our heroes should be placed in various lobbies and corners of the school. A nuance that increases the sense of patriotism in students is that they start the lesson every morning under the observation of our national anthem and flag, and the concept of homeland and flag is always kept in front (Muradova, 2015, 47–51).

The love of the country should be firmly inculcated in children. Education of their national self-consciousness

and patriotism should be one of the important issues that every teacher thinks about. Starting from the primary school teacher, all subject teachers should pay special attention to the patriotic upbringing of students. A student who loves his country loves his mother, his teachers, and his school. The task of the school and the teacher is not only to impart knowledge, but to reveal the secrets of some science, but its main task is to train a person worthy of the Motherland. A person is formed and understands himself during the school age. Many factors affect the formation of national self-awareness and patriotism in young people. If a music teacher can instill this feeling through music by teaching songs written on the theme of patriotism, a literature teacher can teach poems, can affect the student's soul, brain, and heart with plays and artistic works. Poems and poems written in the spirit of patriotism that children learn in kindergarten and school years, and even the plays and films they watch, nurture their feelings of national identity and patriotism, and play an important role in their growth in this spirit.

Teachers who teach natural sciences should try to increase the love of the country in students by introducing them to the nature of our Motherland, our native land, underground resources, making people love the nature of Azerbaijan, giving importance to patriotism education in the teaching of every subject. As I mentioned, if the teacher of any subject takes it upon himself to inculcate patriotism in students, a lot can be done about it. All teachers should cooperate in this sacred work.

Conclusions. Loving one's country does not mean only taking up arms and going into battle, but also trying to ensure peace in one's country. At the same time, each of us should always respect our national values and show loyalty to our traditions, which confirm our identity. Duty to the country, love for the country should be in everyone's heart. Because in order to protect our land, which is a legacy from our grandfathers, it is necessary to love the motherland from the heart. We should be proud that we have such a beautiful homeland today.

A teacher shows his love for the Motherland by raising worthy citizens. The mind of teenagers is like a white sheet, where the advice of adults and the right directions shown by them are very important for their future formation and becoming decent citizens. Education of patriotism is extremely important for the formation of the feeling of love and affection for one's Motherland, increasing civic responsibility, and the readiness to stand up for the defense of the Motherland and its people at any moment.

It is necessary to try to instill this feeling in students not only in the course of the lesson, but also outside of

the lesson. We can deepen this feeling in them by holding events dedicated to patriotic themes, visiting “Martyrs’ Alley”, the place of oath of our people, organizing a meeting with Karabakh fighters and veterans, and conducting many other propaganda activities. The organization of meetings between Karabakh veterans and students can be more important in this regard. Because the recommendations of our veterans who have had a great life and service and gained rich experience are an example for the founders of our future. To protect and protect the motherland, there is a need for determined and determined citizens. Love of the country, honor of the country, and zeal for the country are prominent

features characteristic of true citizens. Karabakh veterans have shown that they are ready to sacrifice their lives for the Motherland. Students should understand that these heroes who lost their health fighting for the Motherland, as well as martyrs, are never forgotten and live in the hearts of the people.

The dear Prophet of Islam Muhammad said: “Loving the country is from faith”. So, in a person who understands his Creator, why he was created, himself, his identity, the love for his country will definitely be at a high level. Otherwise, our living and benefiting from this land will contradict our honest living.

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