



THE USE OF THE SPIRITUAL VALUES OF THE COUNTRY IN EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

D.A. Bobomurodov

T.N. Kori

UzPFITI named after Niyazi
independent investigator, lieutenant colonel.

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: March 21 st 2023 Accepted: April 26 th 2023 Published: May 26 th 2023	In the article, there is a word about the study of the spirituality and history of the country, taking into account the interests, aspirations and abilities of the parents, based on the principles of independence, mutual respect and cooperation in choosing extracurricular activities and club activities at school, volunteering, independence in choosing the type of activity, and the wide use of them in the education of young people. held.

Keywords: contests, sports competitions, performances, talks, speeches, games, clubs, artistic evenings, bait-baraks.

ENTER. Enriching the spirituality of teenagers, improving the content of educational work, preventing the emergence of an ideological and ideological gap is one of the strategic tasks of strengthening independence. After all, ideological disputes have not stopped, and the main goal of these disputes is to capture the hearts of people, first of all, young people, to influence their intuitions and feelings, to subordinate them to their worldview. is spiritual submission. The current situation should be quickly understood by class leaders, classified, and included in educational work plans. For this purpose, it is necessary not only in the classroom, but also in educational activities outside the classroom "to have an educational influence from students to adults".

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC.

"Patriotism," says Captain A. Fayziev about working with teenagers of draft age, "knows one's people, language, history well and is proud of it; preserving our spirituality, cultural heritage and values, presenting them to generations; to continue the work of great ancestors, to be their worthy successor; defending the country remembering the names of heroes who died in battles; Living with high faith in our unique Motherland, always being loyal to it.

It is an urgent task to educate young people with a sense of patriotism, to teach them to deeply understand the meaning of the Motherland, to explain that patriotism is a high moral principle. Virtues such as manners, modesty, honor and religion have become an integral part of the spirituality of our people since time immemorial.

Extracurricular spiritual educational activities are an important part of the educational system in educating teenagers in the spirit of military and patriotic values. In the Charter of the general

secondary educational institution, extracurricular activities and club activities at school are based on the principles of volunteerism, independence in choosing the type of activity, mutual respect and cooperation, the desire of parents, the interest, aspirations and abilities of students. taking into account it is determined to be carried out. It is these principles that allow adolescents to enrich their spiritual level by participating in lectures, conversations, and question-and-answer sessions of various contents during spiritual educational activities, and to use the spiritual concepts and skills given in the educational process. strengthens, enriches with additional information, increases interest in spiritual values of military patriotism.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

Studying the practice of spiritual and educational work with teenagers showed that there is a rich system of extracurricular educational activities based on the "Five Important Initiatives". This system includes contests, sports competitions, performances, talks, talks, games, various clubs, artistic evenings, barracks, extracurricular studies Independence Day, December 8 - Constitution Day, October 1 - Teacher and includes a complex of events such as Coach's Day, Nowruz holiday, New Year's holiday, May 9 - the day of remembrance and honoring, Harvest holiday and others.

In the following years, the study of the country's spirituality and history, and their widespread use in the education of young people, are being started. The best practice schools of this field have been formed. In the course of our research, we looked for the authors of such experiments, communicated with them, and summarized the results of their experiments. Mamadamin Rajabov is one of such



selfless coaches, an outstanding public education teacher of Uzbekistan, a laureate of honorary certificates of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic. He asked, "Do you know your ancestors?" He is also famous as the author of the popular scientific guide.

It is of great spiritual and educational importance for every Uzbek citizen to know the history and description of the area where his ancestors lived and are still living. It is hard to believe that a person born from the umbilical cord and who does not know the history of the place where he grew up, who does not feel affection for him, will love and respect the Motherland called Uzbekistan, and will contribute to ensuring its great future.

This is a unique, yet largely unused, rich pedagogical resource of military patriotism education. Since the Uzbek geographical terms and concepts have been replaced by Western European terms since the 1930s. National and unique Uzbek terms were unjustifiably suppressed. Based on this, it was concluded that one of the main directions of educating teenagers in the spirit of patriotism through the means of national spiritual and educational values is to familiarize them with the historical names of places inhabited by the population of all regions.

Based on the goals and tasks of our research, in cooperation with the historian and teacher M. Rajabov, "Do you know your country?" the technology of studying values was developed. In the example of six villages, the names of the places in this area, how many people there are, which clans they are, and how to identify the seven ancestors by parents were recommended. The history of our country will be studied more widely if regional studies are started in the schools of each district on the basis of this technology. Also, when these data are aggregated, the geographical, scientific, toponymic history of the region, district is created, and historical tasks that have not yet been opened are determined. "Do you know your country?" the quest technology serves as a methodical guide for the purpose of learning the subjects of the lesson in the subject of history in connection with the local conditions.

The use of the country's spiritual values in spiritual and educational work in the process of education in the spirit of military patriotism has shown that the leadership of our country has a great pedagogical value in instilling the history of our nation in the thinking of young people. Because every teenager began to realize that the history of the Motherland is not an abstract word, but the life of him, his parents, and grandparents. This is "Do you know

your grandparents?" It was also seen in the development of the answers to the question. At the beginning of the experiment, teenagers answered this question unsatisfactorily, but at the end of the experiment, the indicators changed in a positive direction.

This method opened the way for teenagers to realize their identity, and then national identity, and to realize the feeling of the Motherland through their social belonging. Because according to the proverb of national education "He who does not know seven fathers is an orphan". This method made students interested in the history of the country, Motherland, and Uzbekistan by making them interested in their grandparents. This created the ground for spiritual unity among generations to continue even in the upper classes. On the other hand, parents who saw that their children were interested in their ancestors tried to explain to their children the honor of national independence, remembering their ancestors, the period they lived in, and the suffering of colonialism. They talked about it at parent meetings.

So, the use of the country's spiritual values in educational activities outside the classroom created a holistic vision not only about monuments, villages and cities, but most importantly - about people and the nation. This was clearly reflected in the dynamics of students' knowledge of the country's spiritual values. One of the socio-pedagogical factors determining the effectiveness of educating teenagers in the spirit of military patriotism through spiritual and educational activities is school public museums. School public museums are centers that convey scientific, historical and cultural values to the younger generation by collecting material and spiritual objects. Increasing the role of school public museums in spiritual and educational work introduces teenagers to the spiritual values of the country.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. The use of the country's spiritual values in spiritual and educational events has shown its rich potential. The role of the class leader is crucial in this. For this reason,

- Including the study of the country's spiritual values in the program of spiritual education;
- Organization of learning;
- Coordination of learning activities;
- studying the moral requirements, needs, and interests of the class team, each teenager;
- extensive use of interesting, non-traditional forms and methods of educational activities;
- providing pedagogical support to parents;



- consistently carry out historical local studies;
- Organization of virtual tours to "Victory Park";
- Conducting lectures, conversations, seminars with students and parents on the study of the country's spiritual values. should become a special direction.

BOOKS:

1. Resolution No. 1059 of December 31, 2019 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the concept of continuous spiritual education and measures for its implementation".
2. Redjaboev D.I. Forming a sense of national pride in students. - T.: Science, 2007.
3. Ghaziev E. Ethnopsychological characteristics of the teacher. / Public education. 1999. Issue 1.
4. A. Fayziev. Patriotism, relevance criteria. Uza. January 9, 2020.
5. Model charter of general secondary educational institution./Public education, 1999. No. 1.
6. Olimov Sh.Sh. "Fundamentals of spiritual and moral education" - T.: "Science and technology". 2015.
7. Nishonova S. Spiritual roots of youth education. - T.: New age generation, 2008.
8. Farabi, Abu Nasr. City of virtuous people (Compiler M. Mahmudov). - T.: People's heritage, 1993.
9. Salimov S., Davronov Z. Society, personality and spirituality. - T.: National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2002.