

UOT 371

**UPBRINGING OF PATRIOTISM, INTERNATIONALISM, TOLERANCE AS
PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF “POLITICAL CULTURE” AMONG
SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS**

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Introduction

A broad analysis has been carried out so far by both politicians and educators on the problem of the formation of the political culture of society as a socio-political phenomenon. These theoretical foundations characterize the formation of political culture among schoolchildren. After all, high school students are an integral part of society. Therefore, the political culture of society means a certain political culture of schoolchildren. Naturally, if the structure of the political culture of a society consists of specific components (political experience, political consciousness and political behavior), then the political culture of students should contain the same clearly defined components.

One of the components of political culture is the formation of patriotism among students. Z.Aliyeva, who considers this one of the main elements of education, writes in her textbook “Pedagogy”: “Patriotism is a moral quality expressed in love for one’s homeland, country, land and intransigence towards one’s enemies. This is the leading moral quality and lays the foundation for other moral qualities. Thus, the basis of any positive moral quality is love for one’s nation, homeland, people, native, small village. All positive qualities are stimulated by a positive attitude towards people and their homeland” [3, p. 34].

In order to develop the political culture of students in educational institutions, their education in the patriotic spirit is systematically carried out in the learning process and in extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities are devoted to topical political issues and problems of the era. In cultural institutions and various departments and organizations, more events are held on the topic of political culture than on other components of cultural upbringing, and educational work is being carried out in this direction. Because political culture is the basis of people’s educational relationships. In the process of conscious action, people realize that in addition to meeting their material needs, the country in which they live also protects the interests of the state. For example, each open plant not only brings profit to every entrepreneur, but also provides employment for a large number of people, increases the economic potential of the country and strengthens it politically.

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Pedagogical observation, pedagogical interview, study of documents, mathematical-statistical methods, pedagogical experiment methods were used in the research.

1. Military-patriotic upbringing

Military-patriotic upbringing is the main branch of education of "political culture" among students. Through the education of military patriotism, young people understand with their political consciousness that they are always ready to defend their homeland, they are brought up in the spirit of readiness to go even to death for its sake. The education of military patriotism is carried out in secondary schools both in special lessons and in sports games, through extracurricular activities conducted for this purpose. This work is also carried out by the military services in the form of systematic and special training.

In the field of political cultural education, cultural institutions also hold special events and promotions. Thus, various events (debates, discussions, lectures, meetings with national heroes, etc.) devoted to the analysis of current political events of that time are held in these institutions. The purpose of these events is to repeat the political knowledge that people – citizens possess, to form ideas about new political views and methods of protection from oppositional pressure, as well as to teach ways to protect themselves and their families. Through such measures, people become familiar with the methods of reasonable political judgment. And this further strengthens in them such necessary qualities as national vigilance, conscious attitude to public property, etc.

Political culture had a greater impact on schoolchildren, especially high school students, by the example of the brave sons of the people who defended their homeland from invaders. At the same time, the students developed a hatred for the traitors of the country. The 44-day war had a strong impact on many books, films and hundreds of events.

It is no coincidence that schools face responsible and urgent tasks in the field of educating the younger generation in the military-patriotic spirit. Military-patriotic upbringing should serve one purpose – to prepare young people for the active defense of our homeland. Therefore, the state of Azerbaijan calls on its people, its younger generation to always be vigilant, to strengthen the military power of our country with all its might, to increase its defense capability. The secondary school educational system requires initial military training for young people who have not yet reached military age to ensure their physical strength and prepare for military service. In this regard, the military-patriotic upbringing of schoolchildren of pre-prescription age is of great importance in modern conditions. To achieve this goal, the school and the family must educate children in love for the country, the people, strengthen their sense of honor and duty to the country. Recently, our advanced schools have been paying attention to the military-patriotic education of students. Conducting military-patriotic upbringing based on facts and rich visual aids has given rise to interesting forms and methods in this important area of education. Museums of "Military Glory" and corners are being created in many schools, and extensive work is being carried out in circles operating at schools to perpetuate the memory of the heroes who participated in the Karabakh war. The establishment of links between schools and military units is ensured. The best practices accumulated in our schools in this area allow us to conduct military-patriotic education in a more meaningful and purposeful manner. Using these forms and methods of military-patriotic education, the teaching staff strives to ensure that students have a stronger sense of love for the motherland, they can correctly understand the content of true patriotism, consider it their honorable duty to the people to defend the motherland, its honor. It is necessary to explain to children that the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan are the people themselves in the true sense of the word, an indomitable force uniting thousands of brave and courageous representatives of youth in its ranks.

That's why all the people are proud of their army and love it with great love. Conversations about the life and exploits of heroes help to educate schoolchildren in love of the motherland, fortitude, heroism, strong friendship, camaraderie, loyalty and other noble qualities. Any business connected with the motherland, which is dearest in life, is the most honorable and exalted task for its young children. These factors should be explained to the students.

2. Patriotism as an integral part of political culture

Patriotic upbringing is extremely important for the formation of a sense of love and affection for the motherland, civic responsibility, and readiness at any moment to stand up for the motherland and its people. One of the most important tasks of a comprehensive school is the education and inculcation of patriotic feelings. Because patriotism is an integral part of political culture. The mass events, educational and propaganda work carried out in this area are aimed directly at ensuring the spiritual, physical, and psychological preparedness of young people, educating schoolchildren to feel love for their homeland, native land, as well as preserving national and spiritual values in the context of globalization in the modern world.

In this direction, the subject of "Pre-conscription training of youth", taught in secondary schools, plays an important role. By its content, this subject helps students learn about the armed forces of the country, the rules of the military charter, familiarize them with army life, prepare them physically and psychologically for military service. At the same time, there are sufficient opportunities to instill patriotism in the teaching of all subjects, especially in the teaching of humanities and social subjects. The educational school for students also includes personal examples of people who showed heroism in the battles for their homeland and our land, athletes who raised our flag at international competitions, statesmen who glorified their homeland in the world, scientists, writers and artists.

In Azerbaijan, patriotism has always been understood as a willingness to sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the motherland. Fostering patriotism, national pride and a sense of national dignity among young people has been characteristic of Azerbaijan for centuries. Especially after the April fighting, this was especially evident during the 44-day war.

Even in the middle of the last century, patriotism contained various values:

- a feeling of attachment to the places where a person was born and grew up;
- respect for the language of your people;
- to take care of the interests of the motherland;
- understanding of duty to the motherland, protection of its honor and dignity, freedom and independence (protection of the motherland);
- a manifestation of civic feeling and loyalty to the motherland;
- to be proud of the social and cultural achievements of your country;
- to be proud of the motherland, state symbols and your people;
- to respect for the historical past, the people, customs and traditions of the motherland;
- responsibility for the fate and future of the motherland and the people is expressed in the desire to sacrifice one's work, the ability to strengthen the power and prosperity of the motherland;
- humanism, compassion, universal values.

It is impossible not to agree with the opinion that the patriotic upbringing of the younger generation has always been one of the most important tasks of the school. In general, patriotic upbringing is traditionally understood as the gradual and continuous formation

of students' love for the motherland. Being a patriot means feeling like an integral part of the motherland. This feeling arises in childhood, when the foundations of a value attitude towards the world are laid. But, like any feeling, patriotism is independently acquired and experienced individually. This is directly related to a person's spirituality.

3. Upbringing of tolerance

In the scientific and political literature, tolerance is mainly explained as recognition and respect for religious, national and racial diversity. However, along with the terms "religious and national tolerance", expressions of political, cultural and even social tolerance are also used. Undoubtedly, the most frequently used expression is "religious tolerance". Because tolerance was first used in the sense of religious tolerance, and over time the "scope" of this expression has expanded. Even today, tolerance means greater religious tolerance, both on a legal and scientific level. Although the word "tolerant" is translated into Azerbaijani as "tolerant", sometimes the Anatolian-Turkish word is used instead "xoşgörü".

In the modern age of rapid development of science and technology, it is necessary to pay constant attention to the behavior of children. The problem of fostering a culture of tolerance is one of the most urgent in our republic, where peoples of different cultures live. The culture of tolerance is of particular importance in modern society, it acts both as a universal human value and as a form of social activity. The importance of a comprehensive study of the culture of tolerance is explained by the fact that a modern cultured person should not only be an educated person, but also a person with a sense of self-respect and the ability to accept others. The Islamic religion has very valuable ideas about this. It is known from history that thanks to the Islamic brotherhood, believers have lived for centuries in conditions of unity and equality, despite such differences as race, nationalism and sect. Although a person obeys the laws of nature from the point of view of physical development from the day of his birth, after a certain period he faces the obligation and the will to change, redirect, improve himself. Therefore, one of the important issues is the formation of communication between the younger generation, especially children and adolescents, based on respect, cooperation and mutual understanding in the process of interaction with adults and peers. At the socio-pedagogical level, work on education based on a tolerant culture, the realization of the necessary request of society for tolerant individuals should begin from preschool age. This is the main condition for the success of children in their social and personal communication and activities. The principles of a tolerant culture are an important condition in all spheres of public relations. The foundations for the formation of a culture of tolerance are laid at preschool age. Because the culture of tolerance, which accelerates the development of a child's personality, is formed and develops from childhood, like other types of behavioral culture. However, they are not carried out by themselves, but as a result of the correct guidance of adults, parents and teachers around the child and are more successful under their strict control.

It is an undeniable fact that the family primarily plays an important role in the development of a tolerant personality. The relationship of parents to each other within the family is one of the important conditions for raising children. Parents should avoid harshness, violence and rude behavior as much as possible. The child must learn the first rules of behavior in the family. Not only parents have a great influence on the upbringing of a child, but also the behavior of other family members surrounding the child. Good behavior of parents is the most valuable and irreplaceable example of the upbringing of their children. In such families, a highly educational environment organized by parents not

only ensures a good and exemplary upbringing of their children, but also provides children with a healthy future, and all this contributes to the formation of a healthy personality for society among parents. Success in raising children is due to pleasant communication between the heads of families, the transformation of parents into friends of their children, increased attention to them, respect for the opinion of children, the patient response of children to their questions, etc. Along with their own exemplary methods of education, parents should also constantly increase attention to children, try to form in them a respectful and reverent attitude towards people around them, to peers, firm will, tolerant attitude towards others, the ability to compromise. All this provides an even stronger foundation laid in the family for the development of the child's personality. The Prophet Muhammad said about parenting their children: "A parent cannot give his child a more valuable gift than a good upbringing" [1]. As we have already mentioned, the family environment is important for the development of a child, but the role of preschool education in the systematic and correct development of a child's personality is also undeniable. "Value orientations are the political, ideological and moral convictions of a person, his deep and constant attachments, moral principles of behavior in politics" [4, p. 52]. Because the development of the personality of children, who are the future of our country, is directly influenced by the consistency of secondary school education and the personal example of a teacher. Given the importance of tolerance in the development of a child's personality, every teacher should strive to develop the national and spiritual consciousness of high school students, to form in them a great love for our people, culture, national values in general and, above all, to introduce children to our roots, the ancient traditions of the Azerbaijani people. In addition, children are taught the culture, religion, traditions and languages of other peoples living in the country, as well as universal values, human rights, the importance of freedom and human superiority, the ability to take care of people, accept them, etc. Education has a great influence on the development of a culture of tolerance in them. Since children's views on the world, customs, communication, etc. are completely different from those of their family and others, it is not so easy for them to establish social relations with children of other nationalities within the group. Therefore, the teacher must constantly support them in establishing these relationships and pay special attention to this work, given the importance of equal opportunities in education. The use of games in the formation of tolerance in young children is very effective. Since the game is the main activity of national holidays and state events for high school students, during this process, the purpose of holding certain events and holidays is to familiarize them more closely with the traditions of the peoples of the world. For example, Azerbaijani folk games, story-role-playing games, holding folk festivals, for example, traditions of the Novruz holiday, religious holidays, for example, Eid al-Adha, or studying folk festivals of other neighboring countries close to the republic, or role-playing characters of various folk tales. Its creation is aimed at solving the problems of interpersonal relations and is aimed at developing tolerance in children.

Work has an important role in the development of personality and tolerance of high school students. It is during childbirth that they have a process of imagination, observation and assimilation of rules, which turns into the use of mastered forms of labor in children in the future in independent practice, i.e., the application of experimental skills to action. At first, children follow the learned norms and rules of behavior (at a younger age) by imitation, and later they begin to understand the essence of relatively complex rules and regulations (in high school). When children work independently, they work together with their friends, and in this process they develop habits such as coming to a common opinion with friends, compromising on certain issues at a certain stage of activity. The ability to

take the initiative to successfully master a creative product allows you to measure the level of tolerance. As a result, the teacher observes certain shortcomings in the development of the child's culture of tolerance and manages to give some tasks to ensure it. When studying the culture of tolerance aimed at developing the personality of high school students, it is necessary to take into account: the need of society to train individuals with a high culture of tolerance and the readiness of educational institutions to implement this issue; the importance of fostering tolerance among high school students and adequate instilling of the theoretical foundations of a component of tolerant culture; satisfaction of experimental needs in scientific and methodological support of the problem; creation of motivation that allows accepting a tolerant culture as a value necessary when interacting with other people in the course of activity; formation of cognitive skills that help to acquire knowledge about the rules of behavior and communication in various life situations; the formation of an emotional will that determines the development of tolerance and self-control in the context of disputes and conflicts, as well as behavior that ensures kindness, compassion and tolerance towards people of different ethnic and religious backgrounds; the adoption of a culture of tolerance as a value important in interaction and activity with other people; refraining from disputes, creating conflicts and aggressiveness, the formation of tolerance and self-control skills in the event of such unpleasant situations; to foster loyalty, kindness and tolerance towards other people, people of different nationalities and other cultures.

Conclusion

Thus, the joint efforts of parents and teachers to lay the foundations of a culture of tolerance in the family, which has a great impact on the development of the personality of high school students, and the systematic continuation of this process in secondary schools lead to a successful result. As a result, the school graduates citizens with a high political culture. The work carried out in this direction has shown that the quality indicators associated with the formation of the necessary social needs of students largely depend on a number of fields of activity. In the education of patriotism, the main goal is not only to mobilize for the defense of one's homeland, but also respect for its nature as a whole, for various types of material and national-spiritual values, outstanding figures of science, education and public figures, people of labor, as well as the formation of integrative positive qualities that unite feelings of loyalty to one's statehood, territorial integrity, citizens, their national pride, religious beliefs, traditions. The continuation of work carried out directly in the educational process, extracurricular activities can have a positive impact on the political development, improvement of secondary school students, their morals, and upbringing of political culture.

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Xülasə

Günel Nəzərova

***Ümumtəhsil məktəblərinin şagirdləri arasında “siyasi mədəniyyət”in inkişafı
çərçivəsində vətənpərvərlik, beynəlmiləçilik, tolerantlıq tərbiyəsi***

Məqalə ümumtəhsil məktəblərinin şagirdləri arasında siyasi mədəniyyətin tərbiyəsinə həsr edilmişdir. Şagirdlərin siyasi mədəniyyətinin formalaşması onların bəşəriyyətin tarixi təcrübəsi nəticəsində formalaşan siyasi təcrübənin mənimsənilməsi, müasir demokratik cəmiyyətin standartlarına cavab verən siyasi şüurun inkişafı və şagird şəxsiyyətinin siyasi münasibətlərin subyektı və obyektinə çevrilməsi prosesi daxil olmaqla məqsədyönlü bir təhsil prosesidir.

Siyasi mədəniyyət ilk növbədə humanist komponentləri birləşdirir. Bu, ümumbəşəri dəyərlərə istiqamətlənmə, ictimai münasibətlərin qiymətləndirilməsi meyarı kimi insan xeyirxahlığının bərqərar olması, ümumi mədəni komponentlərin inkişafı, geosiyasi problemlərin müzakirəsi deməkdir. Burada başlıca cəhət şəxsiyyətin unikal fərdlik kimi formalaşması, hər bir şagirdin potensialının açılmasıdır. İşin məqsədi lisey şagirdlərində siyasi mədəniyyətin formalaşmasını təhlil etməkdir.

Vətənpərvərlik mahiyyəti vətənə məhəbbət və öz şəxsi maraqlarını vətən yolunda qurban verməyə əsaslanan emosional bağlılıqdır. Bu bağlılıq həm də özünün mənsub olduğu millətin etnik, mədəni, siyasi və tarixi xüsusiyyətlərinə arxalanan milli hissiyyət və ya milli qürur kimi də hallanır. Burada vətənin xarakterini və mədəni incilərini qorumaq və özünü bu keyfiyyətlərlə millətin başqa üzvləri ilə tanımaq, vətənin və öz xalqının marağını qorumaq da vətənpərvərlik keyfiyyətlərinə aiddir. Vətənpərvərliyin tarixi kökündə min illər boyu yaşamış, möhkəmlənmiş, öz ana torpağına, dilinə və adət ənənələrinə bağlanmış dövlətçilik durur. Millətin və dövlətçiliyin formalaşması şəraitində vətənpərvərlik onun inkişafının ümum-milləni anlarını əks etdirən ictimai düşüncənin tərkib hissəsinə çevrilir. Məktəblərin qarşısında gənc nəslin hərbi-vətənpərvərlik ruhunda tərbiyəsi sahəsində məsul və təxirəsalınmaz vəzifələr qoyulması təsadüfi deyil. Hərbi-vətənpərvərlik tərbiyəsi bir məqsədə – gəncləri vətənimizin fəal müdafiəsinə hazırlamaq məqsədinə xidmət etməlidir. Buna görə də Azərbaycan dövləti xalqını, onun gənc nəslini həmişə sayıq olmağa, vətənimizin hərbi qüdrətini hər vasitə ilə möhkəmləndirməyə, onun müdafiə bacarığını artırmağa çağırır. Orta məktəblərin təhsil sistemi çağırış yaşlı hələ çatmamış gənclərə ibtidai hərbi hazırlıq keçilməsini, onların fiziki cəhətdən möhkəmliyini təmin etməyi, onları orduda xidmətə hazırlamağı tələb edir.

Açar sözlər: *siyasi mədəniyyət, tələbələr, məktəb, tərbiyə, vətənpərvərlik, tolerantlıq, beynəlmiləçilik*

Резюме

Гюнель Назарова

***Воспитание патриотизма, интернационализма, толерантности
как часть развития «политической культуры» среди учащихся средней школы***

Статья посвящена воспитанию политической культуры среди учащихся общеобразовательных школ. Формирование политической культуры учащихся – это целенаправленный образовательный процесс, включающий усвоение учащимися политического опыта, сформированного в результате исторического опыта человечества, развитие политического сознания, соответствующего стандартам современного демократического общества, и процесс трансформации личности учащегося как субъекта и объекта политических отношений в соответствии с традиционным поведением, адекватным иной политической реальности. Политическая культура сочетает в себе прежде всего гуманистические компоненты – ориентацию на общечеловеческие ценности, утверждение человеческой доброты как критерия оценки общественных отношений, развитие общекультурных компонентов, обсуждение геополитических проблем. Основным прикладным аспектом является формирование личности как уникальной личности, раскрытие потенциала каждого ученика. Цель работы – проанализировать формирование политической культуры среди старшеклассников.

Сущность патриотизма – эмоциональная привязанность, основанная на любви к Родине. Эта привязанность также проявляется как национальное чувство или национальная гордость, основанная на этнических, культурных, политических и исторических особенностях нации, к которой принадлежит человек. Здесь к качествам патриотизма относятся также защита характера и культурных жемчужин своей Родины и отождествление себя с другими членами нации, обладающими этими качествами, защита интересов Родины и своего народа. В исторических корнях патриотизма лежит

государственность, которая живет и укрепляется на протяжении тысячелетий, связана со своей Родиной, языком и традициями. В условиях становления нации и государственности патриотизм становится неотъемлемой частью общественного мышления, отражающей национальные моменты его развития.

Ключевые слова: *политическая культура, учащиеся, школа, воспитание, патриотизм, толерантность, интернационализм*

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