

# MECHANISMS FOR DEVELOPING THE COMPETENCE OF NATIONAL PRIDE OF FUTURE TEACHERS ON THE BASIS OF INTEGRATIVE APPROACHES

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Named After Nizami

## Abstract

This article used the criteria and indicators for the development of the competence of civil and national pride in future teachers as indicators of the assessment of upbringing in the introduction of the “concept of continuous spiritual education”. As a result, the possibility of diagnosing future educators in student’s readiness to form a competence of national pride has increased. These proposals made it possible to prepare future educators for educational activities, to develop an active civic position in them.

**Keywords:** Consciousness of national pride, patriotic worldview, spiritual-moral, civil-patriotic, military-patriotic, sports and patriotism, pedagogy.

## Introduction

### INTEGRATIV YONDASHUVLAR ASOSIDA BO‘LAJAK O‘QITUVCHILARINING MILLIY G‘URUR KOMPETENTLIGINI RIVOJLASHTIRISH MEXANIZMLARI

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## Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada "uzluksiz ma'naviy tarbiya konsepsiyasi"ni joriy etishda tarbiyani baholash ko'rsatkichlari sifatida bo'lajak o'qituvchilarda fuqarolik va milliy g'urur kompetentsiyasini rivojlantirish mezonlari va ko'rsatkichlari ishlatilgan. Natijada, bo'lajak o'qituvchilarni talabalarning milliy g'urur

kompetentsiyasini shakllantirishga tayyorligini tashxislash imkoniyati oshdi. Ushbu takliflar bo'lajak o'qituvchilarni ta'lim faoliyatiga tayyorlash, ularda faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasini rivojlantirish imkonini berdi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** milliy g'urur ongi, vatanparvarlik dunyoqarashi, ma'naviy-axloqiy, fuqarolik-vatanparvarlik, harbiy-vatanparvarlik, sport va vatanparvarlik, pedagogika.

## **МЕХАНИЗМЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ГОРДОСТИ у БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ НА ОСНОВЕ ИНТЕГРАТИВНЫХ ПОДХОДОВ**

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### **Аннотация**

Данная статья была использована в качестве показателя оценки воспитанности при введении "концепции непрерывного духовного образования" из критериев и показателей развития гражданско-патриотической компетентности будущих педагогов. В результате возросла возможность диагностики готовности будущих педагогов к формированию у студентов компетенции лояльности к Родине.

Эти предложения позволили подготовить будущих учителей к воспитательной деятельности, развить в них активную гражданскую позицию.

**Ключовые слова:** Патриотическое сознание, патриотическое мировоззрение, нравственно-нравственный, гражданско-патриотический, военно-патриотический, спортивно-патриотический, педагогика.

Large-scale work is being carried out in the world to create a higher education system that complies with the requirements of the international education standard classification (ICRC). Special attention is also paid to spiritual competencies (qualities), which should be composed in future specialists in educational processes. The development of the English economy in the late 19th

century, political features in the structure of statehood, the development of a high culture – all this attracted the attention of historians, politicians, economists and philosopher scientists. I.S. According to Shilnikov, “precisely, the power of the British Empire, the expansion of its borders, the formation of a national character, the love of one's own national values, the feeling of ardor of the motherland, the honor of one's mother-land, the qualities of caring for one's family and loved ones – are manifested as a badge of English patriotism. “My house is my castle!” the phrase is also revealed to have been first introduced into consumption by the British” [55]. It is no secret that the power of Great Britain, the expansion of its borders, the feeling of dominance over other nations (especially conquered peoples) also caused unpleasant situations in British patriotism, especially in the policy asnos (1876-1947), which began as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and continued for several centuries by subsequent monarchs, a number of These included the United Kingdom in England: Wales, Scotland, Ireland (until the 1920s) ; the Royal lands: Menn, Guernsey, Guernsey; dominions (lands belonging to the Ottoman empire), etc.k. Views on the ethnic characteristics of the English were superficially assessed by the conquered peoples and left an indelible mark on the formation of the British national character in the future. English writer J.Golsuorsi's works” a true English writer, a gentleman, a patriot who loves his native land ” [134] embody simple poor and hardworking human figures, ranging from contemporary writers, poets, courtiers, and wealthy nobles. In his works, the concept of “national pride”, which belongs to the English people through artistic emos, is widely interpreted. In the historical-publicistic work of the writer called “Album Of Signs Of The Heart” J.Golsuorsi evaluates the category of” English patriotism ” in search of answers to questions that afflict him. The writer assures that in order to become a true patriot, he is the highest blessing for a citizen living on this land, while loving his native husband, giving him his life. The beautiful nature of England is seen by the writer in miraculous things. For him, the Scottish swamps, rural life, birds flying in the sky, the smell of tea grass in the field, the kishnash of horses, see as a force that encourages deep knowledge of their homeland. In his novels, J.Interpreting and evaluating English patriotism, Golsuorsi writes:”...the most prominent aspect of the English character is his patriotism. Although egoism (selfishness) in the character of the British is manifested to a lesser extent in relation to representatives of other nationalities, but the feeling of showing its power and superiority over other

peoples is very strong. Having conquered half of the world, the British did not come up with a term for their country other than the word “country” so far. This word Zamiri has the meaning: both “country” and “Village”, “a place far from the city,” [135]. J.In his assessment of the category of “national pride”, Golsuorsi attempted to distinguish between connotative, empirical, historical, cultural studies, aspects embedded in sensuality as part of a scientific worldview[76]. Instead of saying I am proud to be English, the British say, “the British Empire,” proudly noting Britain's superiority over other countries,” [135], etc.k.. Currently, there is a concept of “political femininity” in English by Americans. They use the word alien (stranger) or newcomer (which is not an earldom) instead of foreigner (future) euphemism[76]. Of course, over time, there has been a renewed view of the term “English patriotism” as they attempt to “foster feelings of national pride”in order to avoid the “danger of collapse”of European Union and American culture. I.S.Šilnikov “J.In his monograph” the interpretation of English patriotism in the works of golsuorsi”, the influence of previously known information on the culture of other nations, on the way of life, on the emergence of a certain opinion about one or another elat, people, nation " [134], writes. In fact, positive ustanovkas, which have become historically stagnant about one or another elat, people, nation, arouse a feeling of rapprochement, companionship towards representatives of this nationality, while reflection and negative ustanovkas seriously hinder the convergence of peoples, living in cooperation, working. Today, the highest goal in the world is to keep the peace. In this respect, it is important to maintain national harmony among peoples, establish friendly relations, achieve thought cooperation. Today, the study of the history, customs, values of every intellectual person of other nationalities and elates has become the norm of life. "Even, the passion of students and professors of higher education institutions for language learning is aimed not only at the formation and development of competencies of communicativity, but also at working on a partisan (cooperation on the basis of mutual interest) basis with other nations and peoples[53]," writes D.A.Novikov. In Japan, much attention is paid to the issues of growing young people in the kindergarten period as early as the age of development, with national pride, loyalty to the motherland. From the moment the Prime Minister of the Japanese state, Sindzo Abe, was operating, the formation of feelings of national pride in schools in students began to be viewed as a matter at the level of Public Policy. With the commission of this politician,

the movement “Return national pride to the classrooms” began. To this end, textbooks on the educational subject “history of Japan” were republished (2000-2010). In 1947, after Japan's defeat in World War II, the “fundamental law on education” was passed. In it, it is possible to observe cases of avoidance of the term national pride. Since 2002, new curricula, curricula and textbooks have been prepared by the Japanese government, in which the term “national pride” has been interpreted as a new meaning-making concept, and the main goal of six years of compulsory education is “the formation of national pride in children”. A 2012 textbook for Japanese schools titled "What is national pride?" the question was answered by the official views. These views expressed the debate with the countries of China, South Korea and Russia over long-standing border structures. Speaking on the strategy of educational activities, the Journal of American Indian Education states that the formation of a “good person” should be carried out primarily through the integral formation of such skills as information, enlightenment, development of consciousness, overcoming contradictions, criticism, creative activity, being able to make independent decisions in the political, cultural and economic spheres .

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