

BO`LAJAK O`QITUVCHILARIDA VATANPARVARLIK KOMPETENTLIGINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISHNING INTEGRATIV-PEDAGOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola bo`lajak jismoniy madaniyat oqituvchilarida fuqarolik va vatanparvarlik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish mezonlari va ko`rsatkichlaridan "Uzluksiz ma'naviy tarbiya konsepsiyasi"ni joriy etishda tarbiyalanganlikni baholash indikatorlari sifatida foydalanilgan. Natijada bo`lajak pedagoglarni talabalarda Vatanga sadoqat kompetensiyasini shakllantirishga tayyorgarligini tashxis etish imkoniyati oshgan.

Tadqiqot doirasida ishlab chiqilgan vatnparvarlik tuyg`usini rivojlantirishning kompetensiyaviy yondashuvga asoslangan interfaol shakl, metod va vositalaridan "Tarbiya fanini o`qitish texnologiyasi" qo`llanmasini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan.

Mazkur takliflar bo`lajak pedagoglarni tarbiyaviy faoliyatga tayyorlash, ularda faol fuqarolik pozitsiyasini rivojlantirishga imkon yaratgan.

Tayanch so`zlar: Vatanparvarlik ongi, vatanparvarlik dunyoqarashi, ma'naviy-axloqiy, fuqarolik-vatanparvarlik, harbiy-vatanparvarlik, sport va vatanparvarlik, pedagogika, bo`lajak o`qituvchilar, tarbiyaviy faoliyat, ta'lim, tarbiya, kompetensiya, modernizatsiya.

ИНТЕГРАТИВНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ У БУДУЩИХ ПЕДАГОГОВ

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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.

Разработанные в рамках исследования интерактивные формы, методы и средства, основанные на компетентностном подходе развития чувства патриотизма, были использованы при разработке учебно-методического пособия "педагогическая наука и технология обучения".

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, будущие учителя, воспитательная деятельность, образование, воспитание, компетентность, модернизация.

INTEGRATIVE-PEDAGOGICAL FEATURES OF IMPROVING PATRIOTIC COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS

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Annotatsiya

This article was used as an indicator of the assessment of upbringing when introducing the "concept of continuous spiritual education" from the criteria and indicators of the development of civil and Patriotic competence of future teachers. As a result, the ability to diagnose the readiness of future teachers to form students' loyalty to the Motherland has increased.

The interactive forms, methods and tools developed in the framework of the study, based on the competence-based approach of developing a sense of patriotism, were used in the development of the educational manual "pedagogical science and technology of education".

These proposals made it possible to prepare future teachers for educational activities, to develop an active civil position in them.

Keywords: Patriotic consciousness, Patriotic Outlook, moral, civil-Patriotic, military-Patriotic, sports-Patriotic, pedagogy, future teachers, educational activities, education, upbringing, competence, modernization.

Student-an important age period in terms of the development of professional formation and spiritual competence of the individual. This age period is characterized by its own special needs, qualitative changes in personality, the presence of the peculiarities of psychic life. In our study, we focused on the following peculiarities of this age period: young people begin to make their own plans, outline an independent lifestyle and try to master some profession. Young people not only imagine themselves stepping into a big life, but are really involved in it.

For young people, it is characteristic of future professional aspirations (imagining the future through imagination, imagination and desires) and the inability to join the existing state that creates emotional dissatisfaction.

In connection with the object of study, we will also give a description of the professional activities of the educator, the specifics of the professional training of future physical culture teachers, and describe the role and role of cognitive competence in the structure of the training of future educators.

A number of scholars (V.V.Kraevsky, Ye.A.Kryukova, V.V.Studies have been carried out by Serikov on ways to find a new approach to the process of professional education and their essence. In their work, they look at the main task of professional pedagogical education as a tool that should not consist only in arming the teacher with existing scientific knowledge, but also determine his position as a person, realize his identity, help in the formation of his attitude towards the social environment. It will be necessary to ensure that those who receive education are relieved of the feeling of favoritism, abstractions and attempts to occupy an authoritarian position in the provision of knowledge.

The future physical culture assumes that the achievement of a high level of professional and pedagogical training of teachers is present in the following situations: the level of professional and personal formation of the teacher is closely related to the effectiveness of the pedagogical system, which highlights the general essence of the process organized along the way; the organizational management of the processes

N.Muslimov believes that professional formation is one of the most important aspects of personality maturation, representing only the needs and interests of the individual in relation to Labor and the choice of professional activities (general development expresses the complex of all needs, the system of his relations to being, to those around him, to himself).

N.M.Egamberdieva offers to apply the concept of "professional maturity" in terms of personal and professional socialization of students and interprets its essence in the following way: professional maturity (professionalization) is aimed at education in such a way that, according to it, the identification and acceptance of the valuable content of professional activity by students, the student's understanding of himself as a subject, at the same time it will be necessary for him to plan his goals based on his career and own the methods of achieving it.

A.S.Valeev, A.V.According to grishins, in connection with the transition to a multi-stage (Bachelor's, master's) system of professional training of future teachers in the development of professional education, the directions of the transition from a technocratic paradigm of professional education to a socially and personally oriented model were clarified.

A.V.Reprinsev, as the main ideas of professional education of the teacher, in the formation of his professional-pedagogical culture, makes a special mention that the teacher is not only a subject of culture, but also an object, he forms not only a new generation of culture, but he himself is a product of this process.

As an object of research, the professional formation of future teachers is an open, self-developing system of socio-economic, psychological-pedagogical, technological and special

knowledge, which, on the basis of the demand of the period and the results of research, changes in content and continuously becomes rich in content.

110000 – state educational standard of the pedagogical educational sphere of Uzbekistan defines the main types of professional activity of graduates and the general qualification requirements for them as follows:

in pedagogical activity:

compliance with the principles and criteria for determining the content of education, taking into account modern approaches to the selection and systematization of educational materials, modeling of educational materials;

following the general law, laws and principles of the holistic pedagogical process, achieving the harmony of gnoseological, organizational, psychological, didactic, sociological and cybernetic laws in the educational process;

taking into account the interaction and commonality of the components of the educational process (purpose, result, content, form, method and tool);

effective use of the basic and auxiliary forms of Organization of the educational process;

effective organization and transfer of students ' free time;

formation of the creative potential of students in the process of informatization of the educational system;

they should be able to wisely choose different methods of education, modern pedagogical technologies, to ensure the compatibility of methods and technologies with the national mentality on the basis of a creative approach;

in research activities:

participation in research in research institutes and scientific centers in subjects related to the subjects of educational areas and the methodology of their teaching;

Search and find information about the latest scientific achievements in the internet in the direction of the goal;

scientific collections on subjects in educational areas, study of domestic and foreign research achievements;

preparation of research developments, participation in the implementation of field literature expertise;

data collection, retraining, participation in the systematic analysis of scientific information on the topic;

must have the ability to participate in the application of research results and developments;

in his spiritual and educational activities:

being able to plan spiritual and educational work, master the methodology of its organization, instill in the minds of readers the idea of national independence;

knowledge of methods and technologies for generating immunity to ideological and information attacks in students;

the role and impact of information and communication technologies and the conduct of explanatory work in the processes taking place in the context of globalization;
conducting an individual conversation on issues of spiritual and moral education in the neighborhoods;

when conducting national customs and ceremonies, one must have the ability to reveal high human qualities such as universal values, kindness, tolerance, patriotism, loyalty;

in organizational and management activities:

development of mechanisms for monitoring and quality assessment of production processes using pedagogical and information technologies;

control of production processes in accordance with the requirements of Environmental Protection and labor safety;

organization and management of social and spiritual-educational work in the team;

making the right decision in conditions where opinions are different;

it must have the ability to draw up a work plan on the activities it performs, control it and evaluate the results of the work carried out .

Regardless of the direction of undergraduate education, a number of tasks are set before the professional activity of the future educator:

- reduction of negative impacts on environmental-professional activities;
- training-continuous professional education and Independent Education (search, analysis and storage of information used to find solutions to professional problems);
- establishing social ties with socialization; taking into account the human factor when forecasting the results of work .

In recent years, reforms in the educational system have emphasized the use of all influential pedagogical mechanisms for the development of youth patriotism, the cultivation of a high spiritual culture. Intellectually developed young people make up the material and spiritual capital of society. Therefore, it is necessary to mature the youth of our society in every possible way, to educate them faithful to their nationality and Homeland. Therefore, the issue of pedagogical analysis and assessment of the quality of patriotism in our youth, students of higher education institutions, which are a very significant part of them, should be interpreted as an important pedagogical phenomenon in the rapidly developing world of our society today. Therefore, in each of the members of our society, including students, there is an increased need to realize their identity, to instill a sense of affection for their homeland, to educate them in the spirit of national and universal values. This means nurturing truly patriotic, highly spiritual cultured individuals.

The Comprehensive Progressive finding of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the positive dynamics in reforms depend on the formation of the level of knowledge, intelligence, patriotism, spiritual culture of the younger generation. Therefore, our President Sh.M.In almost all of Mirziyoev's speeches and works, great attention is paid to the issues of spirituality, patriotism and

upbringing of young people, especially this can be clearly seen in his following points, which are presented in his work “free and prosperous, democratic Uzbekistan together”: “any state, any nation is strong not only with its underground and above-ground wealth, with its military power and

The generality and social functions of patriotism are due to the fact that it is multifaceted. Personal patriotism is love for the motherland, loyalty to the motherland, serving its interests, even striving for self-sacrifice, for its protection. Patriotism acts as the most important, stable feature of a person, expressed in his worldview, moral ideals, norms of behavior.

Batanpavpav shakhc – bilyvchi as Homeland typeface and state pamzlap as myqaddac, ylap as the liberation of the land, myctagillik and the honor of the nation, op-nomyci ychyn kypashyvchi, qyvonyvchi from social society tapaqqi and yutyklap, myvafaqqiyatcizliklapı sadypyvchi, social bypass chyqyp angler, country obpo‘-attention labor on the way to oshipish, shyn is also a cybjektdip who has faithfulness, cadocat, mapdlik, jacopat, khalqpavpavlik, internationalism, as well as fascination from the people's past and confidence in yupt ictikboli tyygylapita .

In the guise of a patriotic person, the following qualities are manifested:

1. Love for the motherland, devotion to it.
2. Loyalty to the past, customs, traditions and values of the nation to which he belongs.
3. Pride in the history of the homeland and the nation.
4. To preserve the material, as well as spiritual wealth created by the nation, to take care of their reproduction.
5. To work towards the prosperity of the motherland and the development of the nation.
6. To fight against the freedom of the motherland and any threat that is being made to the free of the nation.
7. Protection of the reputation of the motherland and the nation, honor, or-name.
8. To have confidence in the prosperity of the motherland and the progress of the nation.

It is necessary for a patriotic person to appreciate his homeland not for its riches or location in a favorable geographical area, but for the fact that he is a branch of the motherland, for the fact that the nation to which he belongs lives in this homeland, in this space, to show deep respect for him.

In macrodaraja, patriotism is an important component of social consciousness, manifested in the assessment of collective mood, emotion, attitude towards one's own people, lifestyle, history, culture, State, and in the system of fundamental values.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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