



## THE CONTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SENSE OF PATRIOTISM IN TEACHERS OF THE FUTURE PHYSICAL CULTURE ON THE BASIS OF A MODERN APPROACH

**Fatkhulla Miraxmedov**

Acting professor

Tashkent state pedagogical University named after Nizami

**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.

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.

## ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUV ASOSIDA BO‘LAJAK JISMONIY MADANIYAT O‘QITUVCHILARDA VATANPARVARLIK TUYG‘USINI RIVOJLANTIRISH MAZMUNI

**Miraxmedov Fatxulla professor v.b.**

Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola bo‘lajak o‘qituvchilarda 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.

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.



## РАСКРЫТО СОДЕРЖАНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ЧУВСТВА ПАТРИОТИЗМА У БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ НА ОСНОВЕ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ПОДХОДА

Мирахмедов Фатхулла и.о. профессора

Ташкентского государственного педагогического

университета имени Низами

**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.

**Ключевые 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 “patriotism”, which belongs to the English people through artistic emos,



has been 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 "patriotism", Golsuorsi tried to distinguish between connotative, empirical, historical, cultural studies, aspects that were 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 patriotic sentiments" to avoid the "danger of falling under the roof" of the 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, there is a strong emphasis on the issues of growing young people as devout to their homeland as early as the development of kindergarten. From the moment the Prime Minister of the state of Japan, Sindzo Abe, was operating, the formation of patriotic feelings in schools in students began to be considered as an issue at the level of Public Policy. With the commission of this politician, the movement "return patriotism 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, one can observe cases of avoidance of the term patriotism. Since 2002, new curricula, curricula and textbooks have been prepared by the Japanese government, in which the term "patriotism" has been interpreted as a new meaning-making concept, and the main goal of six years of compulsory education – "the formation of patriotism in children". In a 2012 textbook for Japanese schools, "what is patriotism?" 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 . Based on the analysis of foreign experience, it is possible to distinguish competencies(qualities)inherent in a modern patriotic person (see Figure 2.1.1). 2.1.1. Qualities inherent in a modern patriotic person Based on the analysis of foreign experiments, the study concluded that it is necessary to develop a sense of patriotism in students on the basis of universal competencies. One of the important needs of the development of modern society is associated with an innovative understanding of the content and functions of the phenomenon of culture, which is directly related to the fate of humanity and each person. It is in the process of socialization that universal values, norms and rules of behavior, through the assimilation of a rich cultural heritage, the realization of the identity of the educated is achieved. The formation of an educational personality capable of self-development, its introduction to national culture is carried out through education and upbringing. In pedagogical dictionaries and encyclopedias, the relationship of culture and personality education is noted separately. V.M.The dictionary on education and pedagogy, created by Polonsky, defines the concept of culture as follows: “culture is the level of development of types and forms of Organization of life and activities of society and people, material and spiritual results of human activity, potential and abilities manifested in the worldview, intellectual, moral, aesthetic development of a person, methods and forms As noted by the educator olima Oynisa Musurmonova, " culture is a system that characterizes the level of development of society, which is embodied in the process of socio-historical practice, and constitutes the social and spiritual content of the individual. From this, culture consists of a set of laws on the interaction between the individual and his activities, including the emergence, development of cultural relations of the individual and society to existence, ways of organizing his cultural activities in accordance with the demand, interest, wishes of the individual, a system of peculiarities of spiritual culture, spiritual development of the individual and the formation From the above definitions, it is known that “culture develops along with material and spiritual production, social and mutual relations, politics, family, morality, law, education, upbringing, creativity, science, service, lifestyle, reflects the level of development of society. Culture is both a product of human activity and an indicator of quality. At the same time, the person himself, ultimately, is the product of culture. It can even be said that as the cultural environment is, man is formed in such a way”[103]. Academic D.S.Likhachev believes that “a civilized person is a person who understands a lot, consequently strives for others,” discovers " their spiritual life, mastering the works of art of different eras and peoples. An important difference between a civilized person is that, D.S.Likhachev, he will be free from aggressiveness, suspicious actions, a set of personal prejudices. It is necessary for such a person to be formed by an educational institution[44]. Thus, it can be seen that the content of the concept of” culture " is directly related to the quality of personality, and the role of this category in the modern educational and pedagogical process in the late 20th – early 21st centuries has increased again. An important task of the higher educational institution is to form a universal competence in the growing generation, as clearly defined in the regulatory documents on education, modern pedagogical research and educational concepts. Various definitions are given to”Universal competence". For Example, G.K.Selevko argues that Universal competence is the sum of elements of knowledge, competence and social experience that allow an individual to direct themselves to the social and cultural environment [56]. L.L.Suprunova interprets universal competence as “the ability to develop and implement a program of intellectual, cultural, moral and physical self-development in educators” [58]. The rigor in achieving the set goal, the critical observation of the accumulated experience, as well as tolerance, the ability to social adaptation, the ability to work independently and in a team form the basic concepts of “universal competence”. S.L.Based on an in-depth analysis of the concept of “universal competence”, Troyanskaya concludes that “Universal competence is the experience of mastering the cultural environment, the level of education, the Integrative ability of a person aimed at using cultural values as a criterion for



assessing the solution of problems related to upbringing and development, cognition, worldview, vital, professional description” [133].

## Literature

1. Атаджанова Ш. Оилада ўспирин-ёшларни ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда миллий кадрятлардан фойдаланишнинг педагогик асослари: Педагогика фанлари номзоди. ... дисс. – Т., 2001. – 136 б.
2. Балагланов А.Р. Патриотическое воспитание младших школьников средствами изобразительного искусства: Автореф. дис. ... канд.пед.наук. – Кострома, 2000. – 27 с. 3. Бейсембаева А.А. Патриотическое воспитание старшеклассников средствами казахского героического эпоса. Канд.пед.наук.....автореф. –Алматы: 2004. – 23 с.
3. Нуралиевич, Э. Ж. (2020). МЕТОДИКА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЗДОРОВОГО ОБРАЗА ЖИЗНИ У СТАРШИХ ДОШКОЛЬНИКОВ СРЕДСТВАМИ КОМПЬЮТЕРА В СОЧЕТАНИИ С МЕТОДАМИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ. Проблемы науки, 5(53), 61-63.
4. Раджапов, У. Р., & Мирахмедов, Ф. Т. (2018). Строго регламентированные методы при обучении движениям и воспитании физических качеств. Молодой ученый, (5), 185-187.
5. Мирахмедов, Ф. (2023). СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕТОДИКИ ПОДГОТОВКИ ВОЛЕЙБОЛИСТОК 14–15 ЛЕТ К СОРЕВНОВАНИЯМ С УЧЕТОМ ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ. ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ, 6(3).
6. Mirakhmedov, F. (2023). THE ACCURACY OF THE MOVEMENTS OF YOUNG VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS FORMATION STYLES. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 15, 121-123.
7. Мирахмедов, Ф. (2022). ТАЛАБАЛАРНИ МУСТАҚИЛ ЖИСМОНИЙ ТАРБИЯ ВА СПОРТ ТАЙЁРГАРЛИГИГА ЎНАЛТИРИШ. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 9, 53-57.
8. Miraxmedov, F. T. (2022). Dzyudo musobaqalarida eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan usullar va ularning ahamiyati. TDPU, 1(5), 217-221.
9. Miraxmedov, F. (2022). Using multimedia tools to visualize the actions of young Greco-Roman wrestlers.
10. Мирахмедов, Ф. Т. (2022). Соғлом турмуш тарзини болаларда шакллантиришда оила ва атроф муҳитнинг аҳамияти. ЎзМУ хабарлари, 1(2), 119-120.
11. Мирахмедов, Ф. (2022). ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МУЛТИМЕДИЙНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ОБЛАСТИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ И СПОРТА. ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ, 5(7).
12. Мирахмедов, Ф. (2022). ПЕРСПЕКТИВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ФИЗКУЛЬТУРНЫХ ЗАНЯТИЙ ВЗРОСЛОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ. ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ, 5(6).
13. Мирахмедов, Ф. (2022). ЖИСМОНИЙ МАШҚЛАР ОРҚАЛИ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРДА ЧАРЧОҚНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШ ВОСИТАЛАРИ. ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ, 5(5).
14. Miraxmedov, F. (2020). Improvement of Physical Education and Sport Efficiency in the Continuous Education System. Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI.
15. Mirakhmedov, F. T. (2020). Methods of development of speed abilities of swimmers. Theoretical & Applied Science, 11(91), 51-54.
16. Mirakhmedov, F. T., Yunusova, D. S., & Tozhiboev, M. M. (2020). Methods of development of speed abilities of swimmers. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 11 (91), 51-54.

# Proximus Journal of Sports Science and Physical Education

Volume 1, Issue 10, October 2024

<https://proximusjournal.com/index.php/PJSSPE>

ISSN (E): 2942-9943



17. Мирахмедов, Ф. (2018). Умумтаълим мактабларида миллий харакатли ўйинларнинг ижтимоий педагогик асослари. Халқ таълими, 1(1), 70-73.