



Forming A Sense of National Pride in Future Teachers - As A Pedagogical Problem

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ABSTRACT

A particular nation's position and place in the world community does not depend on its large number or small number. On the contrary, the ability to show national characteristics, the deep understanding of the rights of the representatives of the nation, not to be materially and morally dependent on other nations, and to exist independently determines its status in the international arena.

Keywords:

Ideological ideas, "I am an Uzbek child", subjective factors, microenvironment, theoretical knowledge, practical skills and qualifications, enrichment of spiritual and moral qualities.

Introduction. Being able to boldly express one's views on international relations, fight to increase the honor and reputation of the nation, and strive to prevent the formation of negative attitudes towards oneself in other nations increases the prestige of the nation even more.

In determining the position of the nation in the international arena, it is also important to establish the progressive ideas that have a priority place in the society and the life of the society based on them. For this reason, during the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the formation of the foundations of the idea of national independence in the society, and to the education of the young generation in the spirit of this idea. Consequently, today, the ideological views advanced by the independent states occupy a leading place in the stabilization of international relations. The struggle of ideological ideas, the prevention of the growing tension of ideological influences from harming the development of independent countries is becoming an urgent problem today. "...What should be done so that

ideological influences do not lead to negative consequences?

The way to do this is to strengthen the faith of our people, first of all, our youth, to strengthen their will, and to raise them to become mature people with their own independent thoughts. It is important to establish in their thinking the virtue of not forgetting their identity, preserving and respecting the sacred values of their ancestors, and making them live with pride and pride saying, "I am an Uzbek child" [1]. The problem of forming a sense of national pride in students of higher education institutions is of a social nature.

References And Methodology: The effectiveness of the educational process is determined by clearly defined goals, results of activities organized on the basis of activities, and indicators reflected in its content. I.S. Marenko emphasizes that the level of upbringing of a person is determined by his attitude to study, work, people, and the environment, which is manifested in the content of various activities and character. According to N.I. Boldirev, the level of

upbringing of a person is formed in stable behavioral skills, student's behavior, behavior and their point of view. This level is determined by a certain qualitative change in the character of a person [2].

There are also approaches that emphasize that it is appropriate to determine the degree of education of certain qualities in a person based on the following conditions: - distinguishing individual qualities, demonstrating them (N.I.Monakhov, M.I.Shilova); - areas of activity organized by the person (L.I. Bojovich, A.V. Zasimovsky); - study of the essence of their activity process (O.S. Bogdanov, V.P. Petrova); - specific classification (total process, indicators of daily or final results (O. Musurmonova).

If we take into account that the term "development" is purely biological, the term "education" is accepted as a pedagogical category, and the term "formation" is accepted as a philosophical category, it is self-evident that the process of forming a person is his development (more precisely, the cultivation of certain qualities in a person, practical skills and development of skills) is a social phenomenon. After all, the term "formation" is the main concept that means worldview and its composition. It is well known to us that the formation of a person's worldview takes place based on the presence and integrity of personal, volitional and spiritual-ethical qualities. In the theory and practice of pedagogy, the concept of "formation" is mainly used to reveal the essence of the educational process and, in some places, social relations. For example, "the formation of a person is a complex phenomenon that reflects the uniqueness of his behavior and actions, which determine the image of a person in social relations with people, himself, his future, and others"(P.M. Yakobson) [3].

Socialization is the highest stage of personality formation. According to the definition of J. Piaget, socialization is a process of adaptation to the social environment, which is determined by the fact that an individual has reached a certain level of development and has the ability to cooperate with other people. In studying the essence of the process of

socialization of a person, M.I. Rozhkov's concept of this matter, which expresses the following content, is of special importance: social practice, i.e., an individual's practical involvement in various spheres of social relations, plays an important role in finding social structure. Based on the above points, it should be noted that the formation of national pride in students of higher education institutions is a process of pedagogical activity that requires a long-term, systematic and consistent approach. This process is considered an important component of the overall process of realizing the social goal of educating a well-rounded person and qualified specialist. In order to investigate the research problem, it is important to understand the essence of the concept of "factor", as well as to identify the factors that play an important role in organizing effective activities in this way. After all, the formation of a sense of national pride among students of educational institutions operating at the leading stage of the continuous education system is organized on the basis of the presence of certain factors. In pedagogical studies, this concept is interpreted as a "condition" (T.V. Frolova), "condition" (P.I. Dzhanelidze), and also "reason" (D.M. Grishin) that ensures the successful completion of certain activities.

The Result. In recent years, the factors have been grouped in the form of "internal and external factors" in most of the researches that have studied the issues of organizing personal education, raising spiritual qualities in it, improving them, increasing the effectiveness of the educational process. In some studies, it is emphasized that the factors that ensure the effectiveness of a certain activity or process have objective and subjective characteristics. In accordance with the above-mentioned points, on the basis of the analysis of the cases that were noticed during the organization of the experimental work carried out within the framework of the problem, we were convinced that the following factors take priority in the formation of national pride among students of higher education institutions: 1. Subjective factors: - the establishment of a healthy

environment in society, the individual's the leading place of ideas that help him realize his identity; - acquisition of new content of personal relations; - restoration of national values, organization of specific actions to enrich them; - achieving harmony of national and universal values; - reflection of humanitarian, democratic ideas in social relations; - to ensure the participation of family, educational institutions and the general public in the formation of a sense of national pride in students of higher educational institutions; - study and use universal experiences related to the formation of personal consciousness; - focus on forming a sense of national pride among students of higher educational institutions; - taking into account the wishes and desires of students in the organization of spiritual and educational activities, and refraining from any coercion and coercion; the emergence of the need to realize national pride among students; - in forming a sense of national pride in students, measures have been taken to rely on the power of pedagogues with a broad worldview, rich life experience, skilled speakers, strong faith and a way of life that can be an example to others, and to effectively use their opportunities; - the creation of a perfect system (content, form, methods and means) of forming a sense of national pride in students of higher educational institutions; - the creation of a model for the formation of a sense of national pride among students of higher educational institutions, etc.

P. Objective factors: - the existence of a material base based on the achievements of modern science, technology, technology and culture, which allows to increase the effectiveness of spiritual and educational work in higher educational institutions; - the creation of educational resources (curriculum, manual, textbook, didactic materials and visual aids) instilled with ideas that create a sense of national pride in a person; - the use of information technologies (mass media - newspapers, magazines, radio, television and computer) services in forming a sense of national pride among students of higher educational institutions, etc. [4]. The social environment and its content are of special

importance in forming a sense of national pride in students of higher education institutions. After all, social influences play a leading role in determining the sense of national pride in students, as well as affecting the general formation of students. Therefore, it is not without reason that among the above-mentioned factors, the requirement of a healthy environment is determined. Therefore, students are involved in the implementation of the goals and tasks of the team in the micro and macro environment, the important aspects of relations; secondly, he will be given a wide opportunity to acquire thorough knowledge of spiritual values, show creative activity and initiative, and develop spiritually; thirdly, on the basis of national pride, he prepares for an independent life, improves his experience and spiritual activity. During the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan paid attention to the creation of an environment that would ensure the formation of a person in an all-round mature and complete way, and in this way, a large-scale movement was launched, and its legal foundations were developed. However, it is well known to us from the theory and practice of pedagogy that there is another environment that significantly affects the formation of a sense of national pride in students, and at the same time, it is necessary to improve it ideologically [5]. This environment is the microenvironment to which students belong. Although the microenvironment is manifested in the structural structure of the general social environment, it is also characterized by its own characteristics. For example, according to N. Hakimov: "Microenvironment is a part of the general social environment and a unity of general, separate and unique aspects, a set of material, political, ideological and social psychological factors that directly interact with a person in the course of his life and practical activity. this or that person is unique, contains the factors and conditions of formation of his inner world" (246, 64). In fact, the macro environment, the content of social relations established and found in it, is justified in many regulatory documents and the public is provided with full information about it. The

fact that public opinion is taken into account in it, and in many cases its acceptance by the public, is reflected in the pages of mass media, including newspapers, magazines, radio and television. It is not easy to obtain information about the ideas that are dominant in the micro-environment, which are sub-branches of the macro-environment, and their impact on the development of the student's personality.

The sad thing is that, in many cases, the microenvironment has ideas such as easy living, easy material well-being, as shown by the results of a number of studies conducted in pedagogical, psychological and philosophical directions. In order to determine the formation of a sense of national pride in students of higher education institutions, it is necessary to understand the essence of this concept. Therefore, based on the analysis of its coverage in the sources, we will try to create criteria that help to determine the degree of formation of the sense of national pride in students. According to A.Ibrohimov, H.Sultanov and N.Zhoraev, "personal pride is pride" and "national pride is pride" and although they have similar meanings, they are at the same time somewhat different concepts. is emphasized. At this point, the authors put forward the following idea: "National pride is the nation's conscious feeling that it is a single social unit. This is such a strong state of mind that historical unity, blood kinship, language, culture, spirituality, economic life and future unity take a deep place in the hearts of the representatives of the nation" [6]. "Feeling of national pride is an opportunity to be proud of one's nationality. National pride is the ability to be proud of the rich history, cultural and spiritual heritage of one's nation, its contribution to world civilization. The feeling of national pride is a powerful force that encourages self-awareness and understanding of others" [7]. It can be seen that the authors recognize the concept of pride as an individual feeling and the concept of pride as a nation-specific feeling. It is this situation that is taken as an indicator of the difference between them. From the definition given to both concepts, it can be concluded that the concept of pride is individual, and the concept of pride is social.

"National pride (iftikhar)" is defined in the sources as the material and spiritual heritage left by the ancestors, the contribution of one's people to the world civilization, the value and reputation of an individual or social group, which is formed on the basis of the national self-awareness of a person or social group. the concept expressing the feeling" [8].

This feeling is manifested in a person in the following forms: - pride in the nation's achievements and prestige, not being indifferent to its problems; - to be passionate about the fate of the people, the nation; - to preserve the material and spiritual heritage of one's nation; - care about respecting, enriching and improving national customs, traditions, values; - to show love for the people and the nation in practical activities. National pride requires not only to fight for the prosperity and development of the nation, the people to which one belongs, but also to show respect to people belonging to other nations. A spiritually mature person with such a feeling can distinguish nationality from nationalism, true national pride from nationalism, and does not belittle the pride and dignity of representatives of other nations.

Also, a person with a sense of national pride and pride develops a sense of national identity. During the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of studies were carried out on improving the activities of higher education institutions, updating their content, increasing the effectiveness of educational and educational work. For example, the research of G.I. Makhmutova is aimed at studying the socio-pedagogical features of the spiritual formation of students in the higher pedagogical education system, in which the socio-pedagogical factors affecting the spiritual formation of students, the possibilities of forming the spirituality of students during the teaching of pedagogical subjects, the system, mechanism, form of spiritual formation, methods, tools are discussed. The author defines the stages of the process of forming the spirituality of students based on the ideas of national independence as follows: 1) creating interest and needs in students to study pedagogical sciences; 2)

stimulating the in-depth study of pedagogic sciences; 3) organization of activities related to enrichment of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and qualifications, spiritual and moral qualities (stage 1); 4) organization of activities related to enrichment of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and qualifications, spiritual and moral qualities (2nd stage) [8]. The work was based on the following criteria of spiritual formation of students on the basis of pedagogic subjects: to realize that it is a high human duty to work for the development of the Motherland, to have a sense of patriotism; to work for national peace, freedom and independence of the Motherland; to have certain concepts about the essence of the concept of a perfect person, social cooperation; to have a sense of internationalism, to respect the rights and freedoms of other nations and peoples; interreligious tolerance (tolerance), respect for other nations and peoples, as well as the freedom of conscience of people; manifestation of human qualities (knowledge, humanity, humility, morality, diligence, etc.) [9]. Z. Qurbaniyazova emphasizes that having a sense of national identity is not nationalism: "Awareness of national identity is not nationalism, but one's nation, people, traditions, customs, place of birth, homeland, language, religion, descendants, profession It means to be proud of one's family, to take care of them, and to respect other peoples and nations" [10]. Independence increases people's national pride and enriches them with the meaning of feeling their responsibility to the people, the Motherland, and the memory of their ancestors. In such a situation, the pride of the independence of the Uzbek people, working to create a free, prosperous and free life in the society, showing activity, the use of science, technical achievements, and advanced technologies by the world community are the factors that form and develop the sense of national pride. This, in turn, largely determines the strength, potential, creative activity of the growing young generation, mobilizes them to constantly search for the formation of a sense of healthy national pride. The higher education system has great potential to inculcate this

mobilization and national pride in the growing young generation.

Because today in these places, the past of the Uzbek people, the rich spiritual heritage of their ancestors, and today's creative activities are widely taught. The state policy in the field of personnel training in the "National Program of Personnel Training" envisages the formation of a well-rounded person through the continuous education system, which is inextricably linked with the intellectual and moral education of a person. As long as the state requires the education of a well-rounded person, it is necessary to realize that these spiritual values, spiritual heritage, national pride are manifested in the image of ancestors, to be able to absorb this feeling, and to organize large-scale spiritual educational activities in the society in this way. After all, "Only a truly enlightened person can selflessly fight for the realization of human value, national values, in a word, identity, living in a free and free society, for our independent country to occupy a worthy and prestigious place in the world community." The feeling of national pride is a product of a deep understanding of national belonging, a morally-spiritual need to honor it. National pride is, first of all, self-awareness, behavior to ensure national development, and an incomparable example of responsibility for the perspective of one's nation. Everyone who has a sense of national pride is a well-rounded person who knows and appreciates the past of his nation and at the same time enriches it in new circumstances and situations. At the same time, the growing young generation should have the ability to respect the national traditions, art and culture of other nations, and have the potential to understand them. The formation of national pride in students consists in instilling in their mind the ideas of the fate of the nation, confidence in the present and future, pride in the culture created by it, and work to preserve and enrich it. The thinkers who lived and created in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century paid special attention to the upbringing of children, the development of the sense of patriotism and national pride in young people. Our ancestors,

who were the proud children of the Uzbek people, were able to show a sense of national pride. For example, in the following words of Mahmudhoja Behbudi, pride in national belonging and a sense of national pride are clearly manifested: "We know our destiny. If our life is needed as a sacrifice for freedom and the happiness of the people, we will also welcome death with joy ... as much as possible It will be a statue for us to open more good schools, as well as work tirelessly in the field of education and public happiness...". Abdurauf Abdurahman's son Fitrat also loves his Motherland, is proud of it, holds it sacred above all else, and calls the young people to love and honor the Motherland, to sacrifice their lives for the Motherland: Mother! Does it take a life to save you? Do you need honor, conscience and faith? The blood of Timur and Genghis spilled from our roof, Say it! Do you need blood to save you? When the devil comes, take your sword to your heart, Before the night, take a shield - maybe you need a shield. These verses are a great example of patriotism and have a special value in forming a sense of national pride in young people. According to Fitrat, in order for each person to have his place in life, he must be sane and morally sound.

Discussion. Every nation, thinking about its future, should pay attention to the youth, train them regularly physically, mentally, and spiritually. Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhan paid attention to the formation of the qualities of loyalty and love for the Motherland, humanity, correctness, hard work in his works written for his sons. In his opinion, it is necessary to love the Motherland, to work and grow up for its prosperity. For this reason, Alloma emphasizes that the beauty of the Motherland should be inculcated in the hearts of children, and they should be raised as people who fulfill their civic duty to the Motherland at a high level, and that the Motherland expects salvation from its children. N. In Joraev's book "Awakening Eyes", the problems of the independence period, the spiritual and moral content of democracy, and the progress of current social and political processes are thoroughly analyzed. The work describes the

great essence of independence, self-awareness is the awareness of the world, spiritual and spiritual renewal, economic and legal reforms. The author emphasizes that the sense of national pride is the potential to be proud of the nation's rich history, cultural and spiritual heritage, and its contribution to world civilization. focuses on highlighting its unique qualities. E. Yusupov's work entitled "Spiritual Foundations of Human Development" talks about spirituality, human spirituality, the stages of its formation, factors that have a special place in the formation of individual spirituality, the socio-ethical importance of achieving spirituality, as well as the conditions for the formation of spirituality based on the psychological characteristics of a person. An important aspect of the work is the fact that the spirituality of patriotism is a virtue characteristic of a high man.

Conclusions. Students' level of ownership of national pride should be continuously studied on the basis of clearly defined criteria. Therefore, in order to ensure that students have a sense of national pride in higher education institutions, it is important to organize this process as a whole, to use each effective factor in a targeted way, to be able to see opportunities and evaluate their effectiveness. In forming a sense of national pride in students, their psychological characteristics, as well as their social views, are important. The next paragraph of the work will talk about this.

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