
THE TECHNOLOGY OF DEVELOPING PATRIOTISM IN STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF COMPETENCY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT:

This article provides opinions on developing patriotism on the basis of competency approach in students of Higher Education. Modern pedagogical views are also discussed.

KEY WORDS: Adaptation, successfulness, understanding, effectiveness, intelligence, characteristic, measure, competence, pedagogue, history, patriotism, lesson, maturity, freedom of choice.

INTRODUCTION:

Today, competence and having competent skills has special role in spiritual education and upbringing of younger generation. This phrase has wide meaning. It means 'having satisfactory skills' from Latin. However, the scientists of this sphere have a little different view. Although all opinions have the same meaning, their descriptions are different. Competence is not only learned theoretical knowledge, skill and ability, but being able to use the complex of them in practice independently and creatively¹.

Specialist scientists give border description to this word. According to them, the word "competence" is derived from the verb "to compete" which refers "to have a competition". If it is translated in exact, it means "being satisfactory to compete". In the definitions of the word 'competence', the followings are paid special attention:

- The practical usage of the complex of knowledge;
- Individual's intelligence, characteristics, and qualities;

- The measure of preparation for practical activity;
- Problem solving, the ability of obtaining necessary results in practice;
- The wholeness of knowledge, skills and qualifications providing professional activity of an individual;
- The complex of activated (practical) experiences knowledge and study;
- The emotional and target-oriented will power of an individual [6. B.8].

J. Lökk* said: 'The happiness of the population depends on child education and upbringing'. Indeed, the main task for every pedagogue must be educating and upbringing children rightly.

Mohira Kholikova, PhD, docent, the head of Special study courses in 'Family' scientific-practical centre at the Cabinet of Ministers, studied the issue more completely and gave the following conclusion: 'Currently we have new expressions like competence and competency approach in education which are becoming more popular. They have already become central problem of modern researches. According to scientific - pedagogical, psychological resources, competence is a very complex, multifaceted and mutual to a number of subjects. That is why there are various descriptions in size, meaning, and content. The significance of the term is also being defined on the following words: 'effectiveness', 'adaptation', 'successfulness', 'understanding', 'fruitfulness', 'intelligence', 'feature', 'characteristic', 'quality', 'quantity'. In general,

competence refers to the feature of having knowledge, skills and qualifications necessary to fulfill certain professional activity'².

To cut it short, competency approach differs from professional approach in the preparation of specialists. That is to say, in professional approach a specialist must learn particular sphere perfectly but in competency approach it is required from them to be ready professionally, emotionally and psychologically.

When we speak about technologies of developing patriotism in higher education students based on competency approach, we can see that it was conducted in a number of subjects such as 'History', 'Uzbek language and literature' and 'National Idea, Basics of Spirituality and Legal Education'. The pedagogue must motivate the students and conduct training process secretly at the same time. William Ward said: 'A simple teacher narrates. A good teacher explains. A popular teacher demonstrates. A great teacher motivates'. This shows that teachers should prepare future specialists by motivating for their future profession.

When preparing for this kind of modern type lessons, one is to pay attention followings:

- Setting the aim of the lesson;
- Choosing methods to organize the lesson;
- Identifying the form of organizing student activity;
- Choosing methods for midterm and final exams;
- Making questions to finish the lesson.

Professor – teacher must choose one of the educational technologies in order to form competence in students. In this case, interactive approach will be suitable for

teaching process. With this approach, there will be enough opportunities to organize training process well for students. They can exchange their ideas and solve problems together in groups. By this they motivate each other and gain satisfaction. They feel that they are the conductors of the lesson which results in learning the lesson fully.

Interactive education bases on organizing the lesson with communicative activities and student co-operation to learn new knowledge, skills and qualifications and particular moral qualities. Being interactive it is the state of possessing the ability of organizing the lesson or any kind of activity relying on co-operation between participants to learn new knowledge, skills and qualifications and particular moral qualities³.

Officially, competence has the definition as the ability of using knowledge, skills and qualifications that exist in everyday life⁴. So, the student should be able to use the knowledge and skills he learnt in social-professional activities. They can practice this in seminar lessons.

A seminar lesson is the lesson that consolidates the information learnt and which provides all students to assimilate the knowledge by listening to the results of fulfilling the assignments given with the help of questions on the topic. For instance, students are recommended the list of extra literature beforehand for seminar training on the topic of spiritual life during the Timurid dynasty. This extra literature supports broader information on the topic. Students analyze existent social-political situation, learn tax policy, the communication between social strata by self-researching, and draw a conclusion basing on them. To illustrate, we can see the following examples from the list of extra literature

recommended to students above: Husain Baykaro visited Mozandoron region in the august of 1500 and ordered to impose 100 000 dinar kepakiy on Herat population for state expenses. Then, Alisher Navoi pays 50 000 dinar from his own property instead of the population. When people asked reason for his decision, Navoi answered that inappropriate taxes is not suitable for the fame of a great country⁵. Also, there are a lot of examples that indicates high enlightenment of Amir Timur in historical resources of that time. The first reason for the loyalty of his soldiers and commanders was Timur's beautiful spiritual world. He was also fair to his soldiers and commanders and able to protect them any attack wisely. Once Amir Husain imposed a heavy fine on a number of Timur's beks (King's close people or armed comrades) suspecting their rebellion in 1366. It's known that Timur paid this money and rescued from this trouble⁶.

Researchers states that Amir Timur had a high interest in art and literature⁷. Alisher Navoi wrote in his "Majolis un-nafois": "Temur Ko'ragoniy... agarchi nazm aytmoqqa iltifot qilmaydurlar, ammo nazm va nasrni andoq hub mahal va mavqe'da o'qubdurlarkim, aningdek bir bayt o'qug'oni ming yaxshi bayt aytqoncha bor..."⁸ (Timur Kuragoni ... Although he cannot write a poem, he is able to read poems and other literature works so well that it is better to listen to his one poem instead of other thousands)

We can see that there are a lot of information and broad terms that students can learn. It will be necessary for students in their future professional activities. Competence related to educational process must result students to be aware of modern methods of

problem solving, self-study, being active in non-standard situations, reflection, analysis, planning, and setting aims.

To conclude, it is advisable to use various methods that forms different competent skills in students instead of non-competent methods (lecture, informative communication, video film demonstration, Midterm exams). The assignments with the purpose of forming component skills should rely on not only educational, but also practical basics. If a person who is active in a particular sphere cannot evaluate his own knowledge and skills, cannot control his own activities, he will not be able to be a competent specialist in his profession. So, teachers should also know to teach students to work on themselves, to identify defects and solve them on time, to be able to see or predict the problems beforehand and search for a solution, to be able to evaluate and collect positive sides in their own educational works.

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