



DIDACTIC BASES OF ORIENTAL THINKERS' APPROACHES TO MILITARY AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH

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Annotation

The article discusses the didactic basis of the approaches of Eastern thinkers to the military and physical education of young people, that is, first of all, every educator should be able to clearly imagine their activities and goals. should be imagined in advance.

Basic concepts: Physical, sports, technique, tactics, qualification, skill, movement, exercise, method.

Introduction

The purpose of education. When thinking that education is a social phenomenon, it is emphasized that it is a goal-oriented event. An analysis of the factors influencing human development shows that education is one of the most important and leading factors. The right question arises: what is the purpose of education? Who and what determines its purpose? The effectiveness of educational work depends on finding the right answers to these questions. That is, first of all, every educator must be able to clearly imagine their activities and the purpose for which they are intended, to understand the importance of this goal. So, it is necessary to imagine in advance what kind of person should be brought up, what kind of person should be brought up. This goal must be consistent with the goal of society as educating the perfect man. The tasks of education are wide and multifaceted. While the main task of education is to equip teachers with knowledge, skills and abilities, education is to inculcate in the younger generation the beliefs, moral skills and abilities, needs and aspirations that are in line with the rules of ethics adopted in our society. . Educator Abdullah Avloni, in his book "Turkish Gulistan or Morality", emphasized the role of education in human development and said: created to separate black from black. But it is also a means to an end. If a child is well-mannered, well-mannered, and well-mannered, he will be a happy person. If he grows up uneducated and immoral, he will become a foolish, ignorant, disgraceful person who does not listen to advice and does all kinds of evil deeds. " Upbringing has a great influence on the beauty and beauty of our moral building. We have said above that the purpose of education is to bring up a harmoniously developed person. So who is a good person? History has shown that





Oriental education has been based on Islamic morality for thousands of years. The verses of the Qur'an, the hadiths of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), and the books of our scholars and rulers have been the source of our education. Islamic education covers all aspects of Muslim life. Islamic upbringing advises raising a child in seven aspects. These are: health and physical education, mental education, moral education, moral education, conscience education, religious and spiritual education. The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said, "In addition to honoring your children, improve their upbringing and manners." they said. At the same time, the role of parents in upbringing is emphasized, saying, "No father can leave his child a better legacy than behavior." Islamic (Oriental) upbringing encourages all believers to be extremely kind, sweet-spoken and noble. One narration lists ten signs of a well-mannered person:

1. Don't think that what people think is right is wrong.
2. Asking for justice.
3. Not to blame others.
4. When something bad happens to someone, spread it to good.
5. If the offender apologizes, accept his apology.
6. Meet the needs of migrants.
7. Eating hand pain.
8. Acknowledgment of guilt.
9. Be open-handed.
10. Be nice to people.

Both the purpose and the nature of education change over time. This can be seen in the formations of primitive society, slavery, feudalism and capitalism. In primitive society, the purpose of education was simple and simply served to ensure human survival. The emergence of slaves and slaves in the system of slavery also changed the nature and purpose of education. The children of the slaves aspired to domination, learning the martial arts to wage wars of aggression. The children of the slaves were taught to do simple menial work and to participate in the labor process. With the advent of feudalism, education began to stratify. The development of the productive forces changed the content of education, and education gradually took on a scientific character, which in turn led to the emergence of general education buds. Now it is necessary to give scientific knowledge to feudal children, to bring them up in special schools. With the advent of capitalism, the stratification of education began to be felt even more strongly. The development of productive forces and relations, working in manufacturing enterprises, managing equipment, increasing productivity required workers to be literate and educated. By this time, the main goal of education was to





educate the children of workers, to teach them the sanctity of private property during their studies. Mental education. Man always lives in the circle of people, in the conditions of social environment his mental development, the ability to think is realized. It must have the conditions for normal physical development. Human mental development is intensively influenced by social communication and upbringing. Mental development is successful only if the educator, at the right time and place, systematically influences his or her cognitive activity. Thus, mental education is the activity of an educator aimed at developing students' mental strength and thinking, in order to form a culture of mental labor. Mental education is part of the system of social education, the content of which is to learn the system of knowledge in all disciplines, and on this basis to develop in young people the ability to form a scientific worldview, thinking and speaking. Mental education is carried out by providing general information in all disciplines. In this process, students are taught through school curricula, which develop memory, attention, thinking, and imagination.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi, reflecting on the human intellect, says:

1. Be able to quickly understand the whole issue: discussion and reasoning, to understand its meaning, the purpose of the speaker, to quickly notice the truth of what is said.
2. His memory should be very strong, he should not forget anything he saw, heard or felt.
3. Let the mind be so quick and sharp that when it senses a sign of something, it will quickly know what that sign means.
4. Be clear and concise in expressing their thoughts and opinions.
5. Have a love of knowledge and reading, be able to easily master the knowledge you want to learn without feeling tired.

Mental education is the basis for the full development of the individual. It increases labor productivity and builds a creative approach to labor. Moral education. Morality is a form of social consciousness, embodied in the rules of behavior of each person in society and in the family. In short, a person's morality is determined by how he or she reacts to the events around him or her. Our people have been enriching moral qualities since ancient times. Ethical ideas are found in the Avesto, ancient writings, pandnoma, and other written sources. Many of the ideas of the great scholars of the past on morality are still relevant today. In particular, the encyclopedic scholar Abu Nasr al-Farabi, speaking of moral qualities, makes the following remarks about his qualities: be able to do. Let him not be greedy in food and drink, let him not gamble in nature, and let him hate the "pleasures" they bring. Let him love the truth and the





followers of the truth, and let him hate lies and liars. May his spirit, which values his pride and conscience, by its very nature be used for low and high deeds. Let him look with disgust at dirhams, dinars, and the like. Whether he loves justice by nature and fights for justice, or hates injustice and oppression, let him be just but not stubborn. The perfection of the human person will continue to be realized throughout his life. This quality is manifested in a person's dealings with others, in his attitude to reality, to society, and in his actions and behavior. Moral education, in general, involves the formation of a system of moral perceptions by educators, the development of moral feelings, the ability to react to events and happenings. The moral image of man is formed throughout his life. Man is not born of a mother who is industrious, lazy, or ignorant - these and similar moral qualities are the influence of the social environment and upbringing that surrounds the child. It should be based on two principles - morality and wisdom. The former cultivates good qualities, the latter protects against the evils of others. This means that upbringing can only be achieved if it is linked to both morality and human relations, to the values, traditions and customs that have been tested over the centuries and proved to be lifelong. Physical education. Physical education is one of the oldest means of influencing human development. The main tasks of physical education in secondary schools are to improve the health of students, prepare them for work, protection of our independent country and social life. At the school, students are provided with physical education through movement games, gymnastics, and extracurricular and extracurricular activities. The purpose of physical education classes in primary school is mainly to get children used to the correct posture, to perform important movements (walking, jumping, running) and to exercise with objects. consists of teaching. The most important thing is to instill in children the idea that they need to take care of their own health. Because human health, physical fitness is not only his personal business, but also a task of national importance. The main task of labor education is to provide students with scientific knowledge of labor education, to teach them to deal with the tools of labor, to prepare them for life and socially useful work. These tasks can be divided into two categories. First, it involves the knowledge and skills needed to work. Young people are encouraged to work for the benefit of the people and the country, and to form the view that work is a vital activity. Second, group tasks, knowledge required in the course of work, the basics of science, polytechnic education are studied. The concept of labor education is general and includes a number of specific concepts. The first is polytechnic education, which requires the mastery of the scientific foundations and principles applicable to all areas of production, labor skills and abilities, and the handling of simple tools. Second: it's common labor. General work requires students





to be involved in the production process. Third: socially useful labor. This type of work is for the benefit of the masses. Self-service. It is a type of domestic service that involves keeping the classroom, school, and workplace clean and tidy. Housework, which is also a type of domestic work, requires keeping the house clean and helping the parents with household chores. Aesthetic education. Aesthetic education is based on the means of beauty in art, nature, and the surrounding reality, and has been considered in world pedagogy as one of the means of harmonious human education. The main task of aesthetic education is to cultivate the ability to perceive the beauty of nature, art, life, to understand, to get used to the beauty. Through aesthetic education, the child understands the beauty of life, strives to preserve beauty and create beauty himself. Omar Khayyam, reflecting on beauty and its characteristics, says: Beauty is described in all languages and is pleasing to any mind. There are many good things in the world, and enjoying them makes people happy and purifies their nature, but nothing can replace a beautiful face, because a beautiful face gives such joy that no other joy gives it. cannot be equal. It is said that a beautiful face is the source of happiness in the world. Aesthetic education influences the moral image of students, the formation of positive norms of behavior, the development of their creative abilities. Singing, painting, music, reading lessons, as well as extracurricular and extracurricular activities in primary school are a means of aesthetic education. Each nation has its own national customs and traditions. The traditions of the Turanian peoples are distinguished by their antiquity and diversity. But many of them were forgotten as a result of tyranny. Now, thanks to the honor of independence, we are restoring our national values.

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