



## EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG PATRIOTIC SPIRIT AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

**Sardor J. Eshbekov**

*Independent Researcher, Karakalpakstan Branch Of The Scientific Research Institute Of Pedagogical Sciences Named After T.N. Kori-Niyazi, Uzbekistan*

### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** homeland, in school, military, selflessness, in education, Armed Forces, youth, patriotism, heroes, loyalty, our history.

**Received:** 20.09.2023

**Accepted:** 25.09.2023

**Published:** 30.09.2023

**Abstract:** The purpose of this article is to present the pedagogical problem of military-patriotic education of youth, which is a duty to the motherland and a constructive idea that harmonizes the essence of the sense of belonging to the motherland, the interests of each person with the interests of the country, which motivates him to serve for the happiness of the people. As one of the directions of military-patriotic education, it is an integral part of the work carried out on preparing the young generation to perform important social functions in various spheres of life, including the defense of the homeland.

### INTRODUCTION

In particular, the video selector focuses on the development of school education under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev: we must emphasize that the education of the generation is more relevant than ever. In particular, fundamental changes taking place in today's rapidly developing world require reconsideration of the spiritual education of young people, including the content and essence of military-patriotic education, its role and importance in the life of society. Military-patriotism as one of the directions of patriotic education is a component of the activities carried out to prepare the young generation to perform important social functions in various spheres of life, including the defense of the Motherland.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev's "2021 In his speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 29th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 14, he spoke about the education of the young generation and its future: as he learns, the feeling of love for the Motherland takes root in his heart and grows. The deeper this root is, the higher the love for the country where one was born and grew up." Therefore, on the basis of the reforms carried out in the field of education of our country, education of students in the military-patriotic spirit is promoted as an urgent task. Rejoicing at the achievements in every field, caring for its fate, being proud of one's country, seeing

its every inch and grain of land, its ancient and modern monuments, its achievements in science and art, its material and spiritual wealth. It is a reason to say that protecting one's self is patriotism.

The main results and findings

According to the scientists of our republic, B.Shamsuddinov and B.Khudoybergen, the qualities of personal responsibility, initiative and selflessness in a person derive strength from sincere love for the Motherland and patriotism. He explains that patriotism is the driving force of development. The basis of the moral policy of any state is the education of patriotism." For this reason, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev is raising the issue of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit to the level of the priority policy of our country.

S.M. Kadirov, Q. Karimbekov, Sh. Karaev stated that military-patriotism is considered as a moral concept, and its spiritual world defines the human psyche. Virtue, perfection, intellectual, physical and moral qualities represent perfection. [4, 194]

Also, among the representatives of Russian fundamental science who paid great attention to the study of the importance of military-patriotic education in ensuring the integrity of the homeland as one of the phenomena with social meaning:

A.M. Agaev, G.I. Aksenova, S.A. Alieva, A.N. Virshikov, L.A. Grigorovich, O.S. Gozman, S.V. Matveeva, V. Musina, L.E. Nikonova, K.K. Platonov, P.N. Pospelov, F.E. Popov, A.F. Rideger, A.T. Smirnov, I.M. Sechenov and others stand out.

For example, A.N. Virshikov stated that, reflecting on the state of educational activities conducted among students, "he states that educational issues are somewhat unsatisfactory." He explains that the real reason is not the incompetence of teachers, but the lack of attention to the views on education.

In the analysis of modern studies on military-patriotic education, as well as taking into account the practical experiences of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit, the result of military-patriotic education in education can be seen in the following cases:

- on the basis of knowledge of the history, culture, traditions of their people formation of patriotic consciousness;
- Love for the country, feeling of compassion and pride, loyalty to it, always being ready to take care of it;
- formation of the student's value to the Motherland and development of reasons and skills to serve the Motherland;
- self-development on the basis of creating conditions for successful socialization of military patriotic education activities of high school students.

S.A. Alieva conducts research on the development of important patriotism, moral and psychological qualities in the military-patriotic education of state citizens, especially in the activity of educating them as reliable defenders of the future Motherland.

According to the scientist, in preparing students for the defense of the Motherland, military

It develops in the unity of education and training through the psychological criteria of patriotic education.

CIS scientists, including A.V. Barabanshikov, about the influence of military-patriotic education on students: in the functional disclosure of the essence of military-patriotic education, it is necessary for students to protect state borders as an integral part of education. explains that it is an activity aimed at mastering military technical knowledge and forming political, psychological, physical and moral qualities. [7]

Based on the researcher's point of view, it can be concluded that the essence of military-patriotic education is that it has its own quality limits. That is, in essence, military-patriotism allows to distinguish the goals, tasks and directions of the concept from the basics.

In fact, the word "Motherland" means the country where a person was born and grew up, where his ancestors lived and worked, where they sacrificed their lives for its interests, where their intelligence and hard work were expended. It is not for nothing that it is said that the homeland is the past, present and future of the nation.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word "Watan" was born and grew up in Arabic, meaning "country". "Patriot" means one who cares for one's homeland, motherland, and people. [8, 445] In the "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" the concept of homeland is explained as follows: Homeland is the place where people were born and grew up, land, country; a territory historically belonging to a specific nation and its nature, population, unique development, language, culture, life and traditions. Motherland is as sacred as mother. A sense of duty and responsibility towards the country is characteristic of every mature person. Love for the country is manifested in patriotism. [9, 395]

These two definitions were analyzed separately. While the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language relies on the generality, the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan is interpreted in a more specific way, including the space historically belonging to one nation and its nature, population, development path, language, spiritual world and it is said to consist of a collection of cultures.

In conclusion, it can be said that educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism is a pedagogical problem and remains one of the most important tasks of the present time.

In the analysis of modern research on military-patriotic education, we must also accelerate practical work, taking into account the practical experiences of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit.

#### Conclusion

The most important thing is that it was not easy to get to these days, at the same time. It is very important to understand the changes that are taking place using life examples, the fate of ourselves, our family, and the success of our children. Nobody creates peace. It is necessary to fight for it, protect it, appreciate it. Because only when a person is calm and peaceful, he boldly strives towards his goal and feels truly happy. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that peace is a blessing and thanks to it is awareness.

#### REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Speech at the meeting of video selectors dedicated to the development of school education. T.: 28.01.2022.
2. Mirziyoev Sh.M. Congratulatory speech "29th anniversary of the establishment of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan". T.: Uzbekistan 14.01.2021.
3. Shamsutdinov B., Khudaybergenov B. /New Uzbekistan/ socio-political newspaper. Article. 16.12.2020
4. Kadirov S. M., Karimbekov Q., Karaev Sh. Symbols of our national spirituality.-T.; Spirituality, 1998.- 194 p.
5. Virshikov A.N., M.B. Kusmarsev. Patrioticheskoye vospitaniye molodyoji v sovremennom rossiyskom obshestve.-Volgograd, 2006.-172p.
6. Resolution No. 708-IV of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 18, 2021 "On measures to implement the control of the parliament and deputies on the implementation of reforms for the further development of the education sector."

7. PQ of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 14, 2018 "On the measures to bring up young people spiritually, morally and physically, and raise the quality of their education system to a new level" - Decision No. 3907//.
8. Madvaliev.A. An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. - T.: State Scientific Publishing House, 2008. P. 445,606.
9. National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - T.: State Scientific Publishing House, volume 2. 2001. p. 395.
10. Рахимов Б.Х. ва бошқалар. Таълимда Ахборот технологиялари. Дарслик.Тошкент Методист нашриёти. 2023 йил.353 бет.
11. Рахимов Б.Х. ва бошқалар. Педагогик маҳорат. Дарслик. Методист нашриёти.310 бет.
12. Ходжиев М.Т., Рахимов Б.Х. Олий ва профессионал таълимда мутахассислик фанларини ўқитиш методикаси. Дарслик. Зиё нашр матбаа нашриёти 2022 йил.292 бет.