



Conceptual Basis Of Educating Patriotic Youth In The General Secondary Education System

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Abstract: The article analyzes the conceptual foundations of educating patriotic youth in the general secondary education system, patriotic ideas formed in the historical and cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, and their significance in the modern educational process. The theoretical and practical aspects of preserving national identity in the era of globalization, forming a sense of love and loyalty to the Motherland in the minds of the younger generation are highlighted. The need to educate students and youth in the spirit of respect for national and universal values, based on the patriotic ideas embodied in the heritage of historical figures and great scientists, and modern pedagogical views, is substantiated.

Keywords: General secondary education, patriotic education, national values, historical and cultural heritage, youth education, spirituality.

Introduction: Today globalization in the process national self - esteem to preserve - to protect and young generation in mind To the homeland loyalty feeling reinforcement every one of the state priority from the duties is one. Because nation development and state stability, first of all, its young of the generation patriotism in the spirit mature to find related. Same in terms of when viewed, in Uzbekistan general middle education system not only knowledge to give, maybe person spiritual - moral in terms of to educate, to raise national ideas based on adult to deliver also goal as put. This because of general middle education in the system patriotism upbringing conceptual the basics working exit theoretical and practical importance profession In this, first of all, the students national to values respect in the spirit education, historical memory and ancestors legacy deep understanding, state to the symbols loyal to be to teach priority from tasks Patriotism upbringing in

the process lesson processes, from class outside events , cultural and educational projects and sports competitions important educational factor as service does.

From this outside, people oral creativity, national customs, historical individuals life and courage, great our scientists spiritual legacy in students To the homeland love, loyalty and dedication feelings in formation incomparable source to be service does. This with together, modern pedagogical technologies, innovation education styles and digital education from resources use through patriotism upbringing process efficiency increase possible.

The process of educating patriotic youth in the general secondary education system is based on national values, historical and cultural heritage, as well as modern pedagogical approaches. In this regard, the views of A. Saidov (2015) are noteworthy: "the educational process based on the national idea and spiritual heritage encourages young people to accept the interests of the Motherland and the people as a priority value."

Indeed, Uzbek of the people oral creativity and writing in the sources patriotism ideas wide place received. People epics, songs, proverbs and in legends the country to love, him/her protection to do, people interest column to put ideas main place For example, "Alpomish", "G'urug'li" in epics of heroes main purpose Homeland freedom and people peace to provide to be, in this dedication , courage and loyalty main virtue as promote Patriotism is also glorified as a high value in written sources. In the works of scholars such as Alisher Navoi, Babur, and Mashrab, the ideas of a person's duty to the Motherland, serving the interests of the people, and fighting for the freedom of the people and the country are highlighted as one of the main themes.

Folk proverbs also play an important role in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism: proverbs such as "He who has not served the people, is not loyal to the country" and "The happiness of the people is the power of the homeland" encourage young people to treat their homeland with love, loyalty, and responsibility.

Embodied in our historical and cultural heritage still serve as the main source for shaping young people as well-rounded individuals, increasing their social responsibility, and understanding their duty to the Motherland. After all, in folk epics, songs, and tales, the image of heroes who fought for the honor, freedom, and prosperity of the Motherland is also reflected.

Such spiritual treasures form a sense of national pride,

historical memory and respect for ancestors in the hearts of young people. At the same time, they encourage them to be responsible for the prosperity of their Motherland in modern life, to contribute to the development of the country with their knowledge and labor. Therefore, the widespread use of folk oral creativity and our historical and cultural heritage in the educational process is one of the most effective means of forming patriotic qualities in the younger generation.

First of all, heroic epics play an important role in glorifying national identity and the honor of the Motherland. For example, the epic "Alpomish" expresses the ideas of putting the interests of the country above personal interests and protecting the honor of the nation. Literary critic O.Sharafiddinov assessed it as "a spiritual constitution that expresses the identity of the people".

The prosperity of the Motherland and the well-being of the people are also interpreted as the main idea in the works of Eastern thinkers. Alisher Navoi emphasized that the highest duty of a person is to serve the Motherland, while Abu Rayhan Beruni considered it a high value to use science for the benefit of the Motherland.

The courage of historical figures is an incomparable example for young people. In particular, the selflessness and steadfastness of heroes such as Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Temur Malik, Amir Temur in defending the honor of the Motherland serve as an example of loyalty for today's generation. It is not for nothing that the English historian D. Morgan described Jaloliddin's struggle against the Mongols as a "valiant freedom movement". After all, the courage of these historical figures serves to raise national pride and patriotism in the hearts of young people not only in their time, but also today.

Ideas are also embodied in the national traditions and ceremonies of our people. In particular, the idea of unity, solidarity, and glorification of the homeland is promoted in the Navruz holiday, folk songs, proverbs, and legends. The proverb "With the people, the homeland is prosperous" is a clear proof of this. Also, folk songs sung at weddings and ceremonies put forward ideas such as peace in the homeland, harmony between the people and the nation, and raising children to be loyal to the homeland. Proverbs and sayings emphasize the qualities of honesty, courage, and selflessness of a person, as well as the need to deeply feel their responsibility to the homeland. In this regard, our national values are an invaluable spiritual source in forming a sense of patriotism in the hearts of the younger generation.

Scientific views of scientists and modern approaches

- A. Avloni, in his work “Turkish Rose Garden or Morality”, assessed education as the main force determining the future of the nation.
- In his work “High Spirituality is an Invincible Power”, I.Karimov identified patriotism as the main criterion for educating young people in the national spirit .
- H. Yuldoshev (2019) interpreted patriotism as a concept related to “civic duty and responsibility”.
- T. Lickona (1991) emphasized that instilling national pride in the minds of young people is an important factor for the sustainable development of a democratic society.
- showed that incorporating national history and folklore into the educational process is effective in educating young people in a spirit of patriotism.

Today, in general secondary schools, values such as loyalty to the Motherland, national pride, and civic responsibility are being formed in students through CHYOT (Pre-Conscription Youth Training), history, literature, and education classes. These subjects not only expand the scope of students' knowledge, but also develop their qualities of historical memory, respect for national values, and responsibility for the prosperity of the country.

In addition:

“Temurbeklar Maktabi” - serves to educate young people as high-minded, determined, disciplined individuals who are devoted to the Motherland;

“Patriotic” military sports games - instill in students the spirit of constant readiness to defend the Motherland, while developing physical fitness, strength, and teamwork skills;

“New Uzbekistan - Youth with a New Worldview” program is playing an important role in forming new thinking, a broad worldview, initiative, social activism, and spiritual and moral integrity among young people.

In conclusion, the upbringing of patriotic youth in the general secondary education system is one of the most important factors ensuring the sustainable development of society and national security. After all, patriotic education, carried out in harmony with our historical and cultural heritage, the views of our great scholars, folk art and modern pedagogical approaches, develops loyalty to the Motherland, national pride and a sense of responsibility in the hearts of the younger generation. As a result, they grow up not only as owners of knowledge and understanding, but also as mature individuals who can closely link their future with the prosperity of the Motherland and who deeply understand their duty to society.

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