

EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY AND PATRIOTISM AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

*Akmal Yokubov, Independent Researcher
Tashkent State Pedagogical University
E-mail address: yokubov@mail.ru*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/tziuj> Part of the Higher Education Administration Commons

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online. It has been accepted for inclusion in Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal by an authorized editor of 2030 Uzbekistan Research Online

EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY AND PATRIOTISM AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

Akmal Yokubov, Independent Researcher

Tashkent State Pedagogical University

E-mail address: yokubov@mail.ru

Abstract: The article focuses on strengthening the student's sense of military patriotism, self-control, responsibility, discipline, national pride, honor and dignity, which are the foundations of the future in today's fast-paced society. Its importance in strengthening the foundation has been studied. After all, on the basis of the ongoing reforms in the field of education in our country, the education of students in the spirit of military patriotism is put forward as an urgent task.

Keywords: Homeland, patriotism, military-patriotic, civic duty, continuing education, criteria, welfare of society.

INTRODUCTION

It is patriotism to rejoice in the achievements in every field, to care for its destiny, to be proud of its homeland, to cherish every inch of its land, ancient and modern monuments, achievements in science and art, material and spiritual riches. “We all know that the more a person understands himself, the more he knows his ancestry, the more his love for the Motherland grows in his heart. The deeper this root, the higher the love in the country of birth and upbringing,” said President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev [1].

In fact, the homeland is the country where a person is born and raised, educated and raised, where his ancestors lived and worked, who sacrificed their lives

for its interests, where their intellect and labor were expended. It is no coincidence that the homeland is the past, present and future of the people.

The word homeland is derived from Arabic and means place. Patriotism, on the other hand, means to care for one's homeland, to respect one's homeland, one's motherland, and one's people. [2]

An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language defines the concept of homeland as follows: the country where a person was born and raised and considers himself a citizen; the country, city or village where the person was born and raised; interpreted as accommodation, shelter, abode, home [3].

The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan defines the concept of homeland as follows: Homeland - place of birth, country, country of birth; a region historically belonging to a particular people and a set of its nature, population, specific development, language, culture, way of life and customs. The homeland is as sacred as the mother. A sense of indebtedness to the motherland, responsibility is a characteristic of every mature person. Patriotism is manifested in patriotism.

These two definitions were analyzed differently. The Uzbek dictionary is based on generality, while the Uzbek national encyclopedia is more specific, meaning that a region historically belongs to a particular people and consists of a set of nature, population, specific development, language, culture, life and customs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to S.Nosirkhodjaev, M.Lafasov, M.Zaripov, "Homeland is a concept that means the place, territory, social environment, country where people live and where their descendants are born and raised. The concept of homeland is used in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, it is a place where an entire nation, their ancestors, have lived since ancient times. In the narrow sense, it is the house, neighborhood, and village where a person is born and raised. "[5]

In this case, the word patriotism is derived from the Greek word "patris", which means homeland, motherland. Therefore, in all definitions, the main features

of this concept are explained as love for the Motherland, devotion to and pride in one's country and homeland.

These terms are generally a collection of feelings that combine love for one's homeland, loyalty to one's people, pride in it, striving to protect its heritage, and its universal and national-moral and spiritual values. Man's devotion is manifested in his concern for his homeland, in preserving the spiritual and cultural heritage of his ancestors, in protecting his people from hostile situations, and in putting the interests of the state above his own (Table 1).

In his views, Abdullah Avloni explains the concept of "homeland" as follows: Everyone loves their husband, who was born and raised. Even this sense of homeland is present in animals. If an animal loses its homeland, it will not live as happily as its husband." [6]

Summarizing the analytical information given to the word homeland, the homeland is unique for a person. The country will not be big or small, rich or poor. Homeland is not selected. Homeland is not our property. That is why it is not sold or bought for money. The homeland will not be gifted or lent. The homeland is sacred and unique for every citizen.

It is necessary to understand the meaning and essence of the concept of "patriotism", given that the words "homeland", "patriotism" and "military patriotism" always complement and express each other. In the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, patriotism is a concept that expresses people's love and devotion to their homeland. Patriotism is a universal feeling, one of the spiritual values that has been polished for centuries, which is common to all people, peoples, nations. Historically, patriotism is also a set of emotions that people have developed in the process of social development related to the fate of their homeland, the struggle of peoples for the inviolability and independence of the territory in which they live. This is reflected in the country's pride in the past and present, in the protection of its interests.

Vatanparvar (motherland - caregiver of Persian) is described in the Uzbek dictionary as a lover of his homeland, motherland, people, zealous for the interests of the motherland [7].

Shiroq	We value parents, children, close relatives; but all our imaginations in the chapter on love are summed up in a single word called "HOMELAND". What good is a man of conscience if he is reluctant to give his life for it?
Tumaris	Patriotism should not fascinate us; love of country is not a blind passion, but a wise intellect and military activity.
Jaloliddin Manguberdi	Genghis Khan's description: This is how a brave father's son should be! If he escapes from the two vortices of water and fire and reaches the shore of salvation, he will be born with countless deeds and innumerable dangers.
Amir Temur	The brave are known in battle, the wise are known in counsel. That is, they are being used in life to guide young people and the military profession.
Alisher Navoi	Today we can talk a lot about the glorious work of finding a way to people's hearts, listening to their worries and anxieties, looking for solutions to their problems. So where do these virtues and good initiatives come from? Of course, from the heart! From a sense of belonging to the homeland, to the people. "Elga qo'shilgan esh topur."
Abdulla Avloni	The city and country where each person was born and raised is called that person's homeland. Everyone loves the place where they were born and raised ... As much as we, people of Turkestan, love our homeland, the Arabs love the Arabian deserts, the hot desert deserts, the Eskimos love the North, the coldest snow and ice and other lands. If they did not love, they would leave their homeland and migrate to the good lands of Turan. "Turkish

	Gulistan or Morality"
Jak Russo	The greatest feats of generosity were born out of love for the homeland.
Konstantin Ushinski	Patriotism is an important task of education and a pedagogical tool: "Just as there is no one who does not love himself, there is no one who does not love the motherland, and this education gives the right key to the human heart and helps in the fight against evil, for private life."

Table 1. Thoughts on military-patriotic education.

Based on the essence of the concepts of homeland and patriotism, the development of the process of socialization of the individual, the effectiveness of his efforts for the development of society, the quality of patriotism appears in them. According to him, every minute is a contribution to the development of the Motherland, love for the motherland, the true expression of patriotism. Being a worthy child of the motherland, understanding the close connection with her husband, water, people, honoring her is also a manifestation of patriotism.

During the analysis, patriotism is a moral and political principle, a social feeling, its content is love and devotion to the Motherland, pride in its past and future, the desire to protect the interests of the Motherland. Patriotism is manifested in love and devotion to one's homeland, people, its history and culture. Patriotism is the two sides of a whole that is inherent in national identity - the spiritual world of man and citizen. Patriotism develops in the careful treatment of the honor, dignity, culture, customs and history of the people.

In order for a patriotic person to find a worthy place in society, it will be possible to draw a general conclusion with his ability to put into practice his skills to act in the period of objective development trends.

Teacher O. Musurmanova describes military-patriotism as an integral part of patriotism: "Patriotism is the inner psyche, intellect, self-awareness, strong civic

belief, protection of the borders of the motherland, its preservation, the ability to consciously act and strive for new goals.”

In A. Erkaev's book "Spirituality is the symbol of the nation" he comments on the military-patriotic feeling as follows. "Patriotism" is, first of all, a positive emotional attitude to the strengthening of independence. Patriotism, as a belief, also consists of relevant concepts, views, ideas, ideals. Patriotism is the correct understanding of the basic principles of the need to strengthen and develop independence by thousands and millions of people, to expand it in all spheres of social life, to put the interests of independence above personal, group, class, local and regional interests "[8].

Military-patriotic education is a systematic and purposeful activity of public authorities to form a high sense of patriotism, devotion to the Fatherland, civic duty to protect the interests of the Fatherland and readiness to fulfill constitutional obligations.

N.Komratova's "Book of patriotic education in children" states that the concept of military-patriotism is a multifaceted phenomenon that reflects a complex set of features that are manifested in different ways at different levels of activity of the social system [9].

Military-patriotic education is an educational activity aimed at the formation and development of personal qualities of a citizen - a defender of his homeland, able to successfully perform civic duties in peacetime and wartime.

Therefore, it is important to be loyal to the interests of the Motherland not only in the military, but in all spheres of life, to be ready to defend them, to be selfless for the country - all this is a requirement of today through life examples and effective means.

During the research, a number of scientific studies were conducted on the role of the national idea in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism. Among them are the theoretical foundations of military patriotism, issues related to the inculcation of the national idea in the hearts of young people. In this regard, a special

place belongs to the scientific research of R. Kurbanov, E. Kalkanov, O. Abdurasulov, A. Redjabaev [10]. Theoretical and methodological problems of the formation of military patriotism in young people, the essence and content of military-patriotic education, issues related to the modernization of the structure and direction of education in military schools.

Military-patriotism plays an important role in the spiritual upbringing of an individual. It is first and foremost to nurture an individual with an understanding of his duty to the Fatherland, personal zeal in defending his interests, dedication, peace and heroism in emergencies.

It is clear from the given opinion that the essence of military-patriotic education can be seen that it has its own quality limits. That is, in essence, military-patriotic allows to distinguish the goals, tasks and directions of the concept from the basics [11].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It should be noted that modern dissertation research on this issue does not pay enough attention to the systematization and definition of the basics of scientific knowledge and modern aspects of the goals, functioning, innovation strategy and models, tools and technological bases of effective systems of military-patriotic education. . This can be justified based on the figure 1.1. It should be noted that patriotism and military-patriotism are interchangeable concepts. Only a person who has instilled in his mind and heart his faith in the Motherland will love, respect and be ready to defend it in any emergency. Therefore, it is possible to trust a real military patriot who is always ready to defend the Motherland, those who put the interests of the Motherland first.

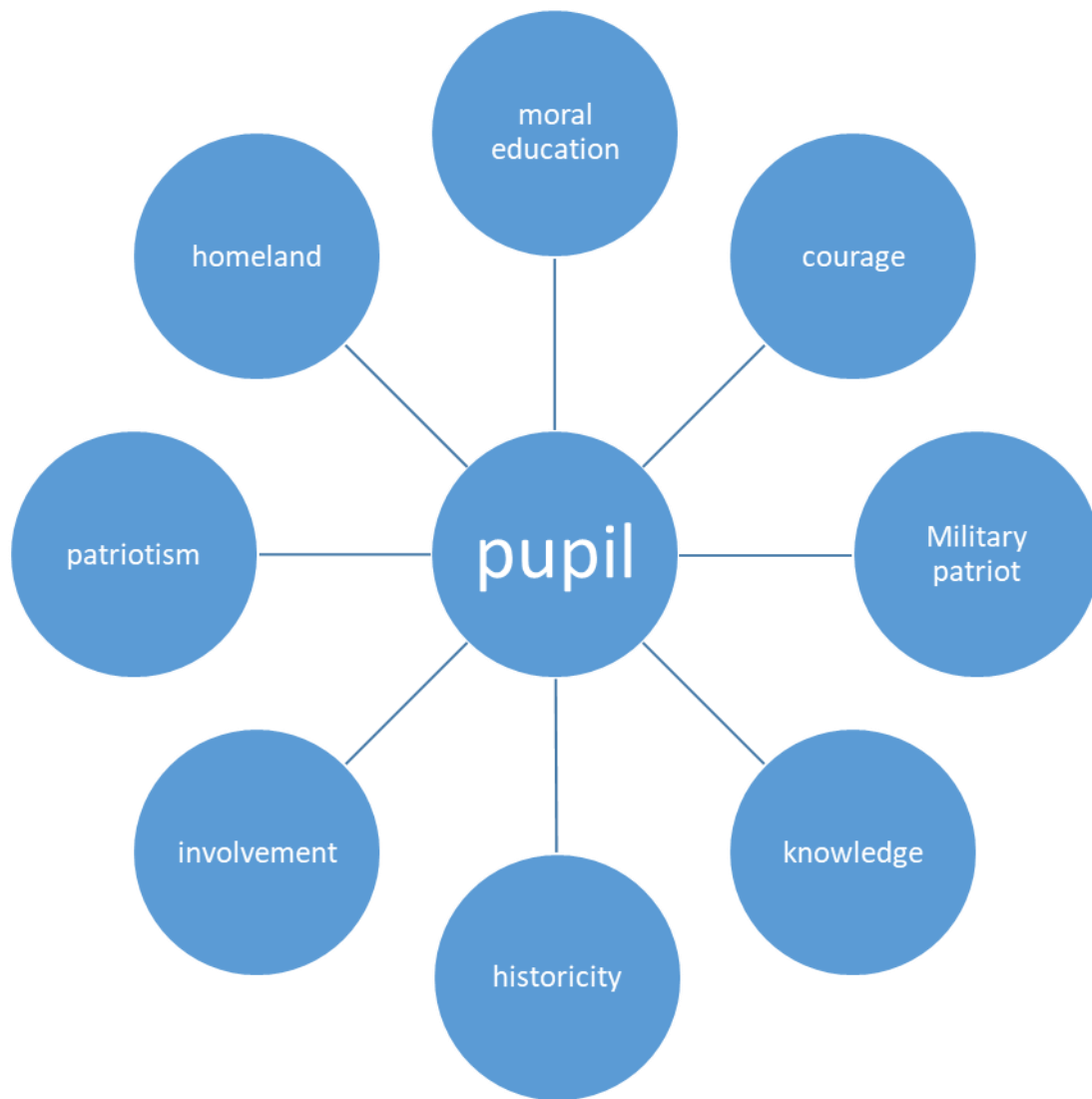


Figure 1.1. The structure of military-patriotic education of students.

Some scholars believe that military-patriotic education is formed on the basis of ideological affiliation, and exclude military, technical, physical training from its content. In their opinion, military-patriotic education is approached only from the point of view of one-sided patriotism. Because the formation of patriotism must go hand in hand with the preparation for the defense of the homeland. The breadth and versatility of military-patriotic education requires its separation as an independent direction of education.

At the same time, military-patriotism has a number of common features, expressed in the dependence of the younger generation on the basis of strict social rules, responsibilities, even the existing ideology and norms and requirements set by religion.

For thousands of years, the system of military training of the younger generation has been formed and is constantly being improved. Military-patriotic education has a long history. Even in the ancient world, efforts were made to pass on and accumulate the experience and traditions of armed protection of their interests to the younger generation. Therefore, before starting to study the military-patriotic education of students, the historical development of this process was analyzed on the basis of materials.

Military patriotic education is the main goal of the state in the formation of patriotism in students, preparing them to serve the Motherland and defend it. The state is the main institution that organizes the system of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism and monitors its results.

The state, based on the provision of military-patriotic education system, includes:

- peculiarities of the formation and development of society and the state;
- national identity, including the way of life and worldview of the people;
- The most important spiritual, moral and cultural-historical values that reflect the fate of citizens of the state.

This can be done through the following components:

- selfless love and devotion to the Motherland;
- to belong to a great nation, to be proud of its achievements and problems;
- glorification of national and historical monuments;
- readiness to selflessly serve the society and the state.

The political-moral direction implies the formation of moral and political qualities of the Defender of the Fatherland in high school students, the readiness to defend their ideological and political views, beliefs, attitudes to public policy, social and state order, to defend the Motherland with a weapon.

The direction of moral education. Morality is the historically established norms and rules of these people's behavior that determine its attitude towards society, labor, and people. Morality is an inner state of mind, aimed at ensuring the priority of

social values in the minds of students and future servicemen, the formation of a worldview of acquaintance with cultural riches.

Moral education also addresses issues such as the formation of moral concepts, feelings, beliefs, and habits that conform to the norms of society. These are honesty, justice, duty, morality, responsibility, honor, dignity, humanity, respect for state symbols, laws, constitution, discipline, civil-military duty and indifference to events in the country. As part of military patriotic education, they become spiritually healthy, form ideas about good and evil, develop notions about the honorable actions of military work. Moral education also addresses issues such as the formation of moral concepts, feelings, beliefs, and habits that conform to the norms of society. These are honesty, justice, duty, morality, responsibility, honor, dignity, humanity, respect for state symbols, laws, constitution, discipline, civil-military duty and indifference to events in the country. As part of military patriotic education, they become spiritually healthy, form ideas about good and evil, develop notions about the honorable actions of military work.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the psychological preparation of students for the defense of the Motherland is a direction aimed at the formation of such psychological characteristics in improving their ability to reliably perform the duties of a defender of the Motherland, both in peacetime and in combat. In the most difficult and dangerous situations of modern warfare, the army is characterized by such qualities as coping with the difficulties of life, hardships, moral and physical stresses, psychological stability, self-control, courage.

In particular, the fact that students are military patriots means, first of all, being worthy citizens of their country. At the same time, it must understand the constitutional duty and responsibility. It is necessary to enrich the knowledge of students with the help of examples from the history of the Uzbek people, to remind them of what the national heroes have achieved as a result of devotion to the Motherland and military service. The defining symbols of those times are the basis of

our work, which conveys information about the devotion, courage and bravery of our ancestors. In this regard, we can see the confirmation of the above ideas in the concept of "Education of youth in the spirit of military patriotism" adopted under the leadership of President Sh. Mirziyoyev: to form a sense of belonging, to strengthen confidence in the strength and potential of our national army.

Because at the present time there is a growing demand for moral education of students, the formation of their scientific outlook, education in the spirit of inter-ethnic, humane, patriotic, conscious discipline, the protection of national values. In this regard, the education of students in the spirit of military patriotism should become a priority and an integral part of the educational process.

Accordingly, general education institutions teach high school students vital and professional skills, build knowledge through education, enrich their knowledge and thinking in conjunction with political and social changes in the life of the country, the national interest in economic and political changes in the world and around. to treat them according to their origin, strengthening the ideological immunity against internal and external threats, as well as the fact that in the minds of future defenders of the homeland defense is an honorable and sacred duty, pride in our national army, a deep sense of responsibility to protect national security. solutions are a criterion of our ongoing research.

REFERENCES:

- [1]. Speech by Mirziyoyev Shavkat Miromonov at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 29th anniversary of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 31, 2020.
- [2]. Madvaliev.A. Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. - T.: State Scientific Publishing House, 2008. pp. 445,606.
- [3]. Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. - M.: Russian, Volume 1. 1981. 173- b

- [4]. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - T.: State Scientific Publishing House, Volume 2. 2001. 395- b.
- [5]. Nosirkhojaev S., Lafasov M., Zaripov M. Fundamentals of Spirituality. -T.; Spirituality, 2012.-456 p.
- [6]. Avloniy A. Turkish gulistan or morality. T.: Justice. - 1992. -44b.
- [7]. Qurbonov T. The dialectic of national pride and cultural heritage. -T.: Zarqalam, 2006.- p.15.
- [8]. Erkaev A. "Spirituality is the symbol of the nation". - T.: Spirituality, 1997. p.188
- [9]. Komratova N.G., Gribova L.F., Patriotic education of children: method. allowance. M., 2014. 100 p
- [10]. Kurbanov R.Yu. 09.00.11. The role of the national idea in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism. 13.00.01-Theory and history of pedagogy. It is written to receive the degree of the candidate of pedagogical sciences. Diss. – T.: -2008. 143b.
- [11]. Barabanshchikova A.V., Davydova V.P., Fedenko N.F. “Fundamentals of military psychology and pedagogy” / Ed. - M.: Education, 1988. - P. 62.