

**MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**MECHANISMS AND PEDAGOGICAL CONDITION OF EDUCATING  
STUDENTS IN THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM*****Ilhom Saydullayevich Botirov****Researcher**Chirchik State Pedagogical University**Chirchik, Uzbekistan**E-mail: [ilhobotirov@gmail.com](mailto:ilhobotirov@gmail.com)***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Motherland, future, education, spirit, civil society, globalization conditions, independent thought, education, environment, threat, mission.

**Received:** 11.08.23**Accepted:** 13.08.23**Published:** 15.08.23

**Abstract:** In this article, one of the urgent tasks is to increase the efficiency and activation of work related to educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, to more actively involve the citizens of our country, state and non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in the educational work in this regard, and to instill the feelings of patriotism and courage in the minds of young people. is one, because in today's globalization conditions, in a time when the struggle to conquer the human mind and heart is becoming intense, it is most important and cannot be delayed to protect young people from any dangers and threats, to form their independent opinion, belief and firm life position in the international arena. it is observed that it is one of the tasks.

**INTRODUCTION**

Educating selfless, patriotic young people who fight for the future of society, who live for their homeland and country, their ideological education, raising the level of socio-political knowledge remains one of the urgent tasks today. In determining the future of our country, young people who are ambitious, determined and act on this basis have a great role. Sufficient conditions are being created for the future owners to mature fully, master science, modern techniques and technologies, and receive education based on the requirements of the time. One of the urgent tasks is to increase the efficiency and activation of work related to educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, to more actively involve the citizens of our country, state and non-governmental non-profit

organizations and other institutions of civil society in the educational work in this regard, and to inculcate the feelings of patriotism and courage in the minds of young people. because in today's globalization conditions, in a time when the struggle to conquer the human mind and heart is intensifying, protecting young people from any dangers and threats in the international arena, forming their independent opinion, belief and firm position in life is one of the most important and urgent tasks. is happening

In fact, military patriotism is a powerful tool that forms in young people a sense of civic duty, personal responsibility, a sense of belonging to the fate of the Motherland, an active life position and firm faith, and professional skills. Using this effectively, we will take concrete measures to form ideological immunity against foreign ideas in our youth, to strengthen the sense of responsibility for the fate of the Motherland, and to educate them to be dedicated and mature personnel in all respects. is demanding.

V.I. Lesnyak includes the following components in the concept of "military patriotism": love for the homeland, places of birth, native language; to respect the past of one's country, the customs of one's people, to know the history of the country; understanding the tasks ahead of the country and its patriotic duty; respect for other peoples, their customs and culture, intolerance of racial and national enmity; the desire to strengthen the honor and dignity of the Motherland; respect for the army and readiness to defend the Motherland, readiness to serve the interests of the Motherland, active and conscious participation in labor activities in harmony with personal and public interests [1, p. 121]

Denmark notes in her dissertation research that there are several approaches to the content of the concept of "military patriotism": the competency approach considers patriotism to be the readiness to defend the Motherland; the emotional-axiological approach interprets patriotism as a separate feeling; according to the acmeological approach, patriotism is the highest spiritual ideal of a person; an integrated approach says that patriotism is a set of personal psychological qualities. As components of patriotism, the socio-psychological approach defines patriotism as a special state of society [1, 10-b]. In our opinion, it is very difficult to look at it only within the framework of one approach, patriotism can be seen as a complex phenomenon. We believe that all of the above should be used in the study of patriotism, and such approaches help complement each other. These definitions make it possible to determine the content of patriotism:

- connection to places where a person was born and grew up;
- respect for the language of one's people;
- Care for the interests of the country;
- Loyalty to the motherland;
- to be proud of the country's social and cultural achievements;
- honor and dignity, freedom and independence of the country;

respect for its historical past, traditions and folk traditions;

the desire to devote his work to the strengthening and development of the Motherland.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are positive thoughts about patriotism, such as a moral sense, a virtue that is important for a modern person and the state.

Having studied the scientific literature on the problem of patriotism, we have shown the feasibility of organizing the process of "military patriotism" based on the following template for the implementation of military patriotism education in educational institutions (Fig. 1): this presents us with an ideal situation made it possible to clarify the structure, important features and relations of the object that allows

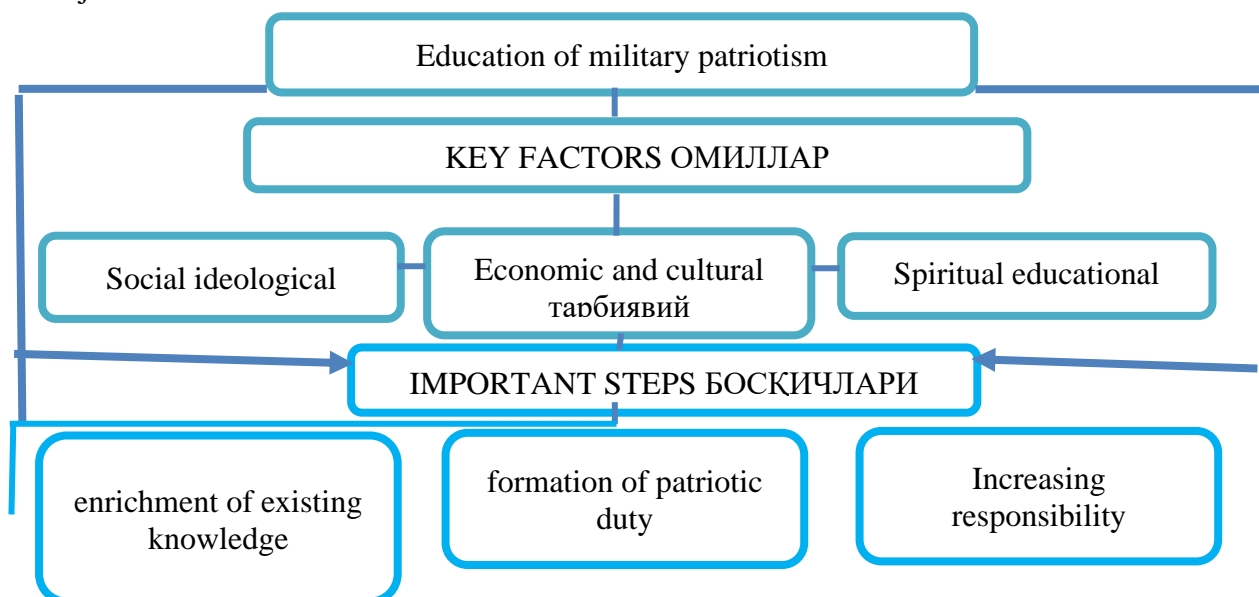


Figure 1. A model of the process of education in the spirit of military patriotism

Manifestation of military patriotism education According to A. Vyrshchikov, "military patriotism" as a feeling causes social activity of an individual, but under certain conditions it turns into depressive passivity, fear for the future of the state and one's own future. is enough. Patriotism as consciousness can be implemented in various speeches and slogans, which do not always motivate people to socially beneficial activities for the benefit of the Motherland [4]. We consider it acceptable to accept military patriotism as an activity based on the analysis of scientific studies, because it is necessary to take into account the fact that military patriotism works as a system-forming force in the strengthening of society.

Russian scientist Simon Polotsky, recommending to start educating students from "young ages", divides personality education into three periods:

- 1) student's education up to 7 years - the period of moral education;
- 2) from 7 to 14 years - period of practical training;

3) From 14 to 21 years - the period of intellectual development and civic education, the intellectually developing student records learning to be an honest citizen in his academic record. [Page 1, 51]

Pedagogical scientist V.A. Sukhomlinsky emphasized the need to pay special attention to the mother tongue in the education of military patriotism and wrote: "Love for the motherland is impossible without love for the mother tongue. Only he can understand the beauty, greatness and power of his multi-ethnic country, which he values with his heart and mind and his mother tongue" [3, p. 51]. At the stage of development of the science of pedagogy, there are various classifications of the directions of military patriotism education of the young generation, and in our opinion, military patriotism education:

1. Spiritual and moral-human awareness of higher values, ideals and instructions, socially significant processes and real life events; the ability to manage them as defining principles, positions in practice, and behavior.

2. Knowing the historical roots, the uniqueness of the Motherland, its destiny, continuity, the pride of the modern generation in relation to the works of their ancestors, historical responsibility for the events happening in society and the state.

3. To form a deep understanding of political and legal-civil and constitutional duty, political and legal events and processes in society and the state, military policy, the main rules of the national security concept and military doctrine, the place and role of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan in the political system.

4. Formation of socially-oriented and cultural-aesthetic relations in a person as the most important component of its overall development based on the achievements of world and domestic civilization.

5. Mastering the most important spiritual-ethical and cultural-historical values that reflect the specific features of the formation and development of our ideological and patriotic society and state, the personality, lifestyle, outlook and destiny of national Russians.

6. To form a conscientious and responsible attitude to work related to serving the Motherland in professional activities, to strive to actively demonstrate professional and labor qualities in the interests of the best performance of duties and assigned tasks.

7. The development of a positive attitude among the military-social-civilians towards the military management bodies and state authorities, awareness of the results of creating social conditions and guarantees in the military and other communities that ensure their normal functioning.

8. Formation of high psychological stability among citizens, readiness to perform complex and responsible tasks in any conditions, ability to overcome the difficulties of military and other types of public service, other psychological qualities necessary for a successful life and work in a team.

9. Education based on military traditions represents stable, historically formed, specific forms of relations that are transmitted from generation to generation in the military organization of society in the form of order, rules and norms of behavior, spiritual values, moral relations and traditions.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In our opinion, when classifying the directions of military patriotism education in school practice, attention should be paid to the following:

1. Military-patriotic education is an integral part of patriotic education, it is aimed at forming among schoolchildren a deep sense of patriotism, the idea of serving the Motherland and its armed protection, raising a sense of pride in the country, respect for military history, military striving for service, aimed at preserving and improving military traditions.

2. Heroic-patriotic education is aimed at promoting military professions, important historical dates, and instilling pride in the deeds of heroic ancestors.

3. National-patriotic education forms in students a sense of love for their homeland, respect for national traditions and culture, and a sense of pride for their people.

4. Civic and patriotic education is based on the established legal framework that regulates the relationship between the state and the youth, which is intended to provide the youth with all the necessary rights in practice.

It should be noted that in order to achieve the goal of patriotic education, all directions are interconnected, the purpose, tasks, principles, forms and methods of education must be united in the process of practical activity. Organization of patriotic education is a complex administrative and technological process. In addition, all the components of this process are interrelated and complement each other, which makes it possible to build it purposefully and comprehensively.

Social objects that can contribute to the implementation of patriotic work among schoolchildren include: unification of efforts of local authorities, honorary, creative, scientific, community, youth organizations, religious centers and other religious denominations, and coordination;

creating a legal space for establishing and managing the process of patriotic education of the young generation by educational institutions; Involvement of military-patriotic work of representatives of regional military departments and military service agencies in the process of preparation and organization of public events [4, pages 51-52].

In the implementation of education of students in the spirit of military patriotism, it is necessary to use methods that promote orientation to the long process of accumulating knowledge and skills in the field of formation of patriotic feelings. It is necessary for students to form their own position, study the life events around them, express their behavior, evaluate their behavior, master the patterns of patriotism and civic activity. [5].

Currently, many dissertations are devoted to the problem of military patriotism education of schoolchildren. As a result of these studies, the development of concepts, models of patriotism education, determination of patriotism criteria have been widely implemented, but the problem of formation of military patriotism education does not have a sufficient solution.

### CONCLUSION

Accordingly, we tried to create a model of military patriotism education. Considering the developed model as an open system with a high potential for efficiency, we came to the need to determine the pedagogical conditions that ensure the realization of the potential of the socio-educational environment and contribute to the effective functioning of the model in the pedagogical activity system. The developed model of the process of military patriotism education of general secondary schools and lyceum students can be successfully implemented by creating a set of pedagogical conditions with the characteristics of necessity and sufficiency.

Based on the analysis of philosophical and scientific psychological-pedagogical literature on the problem of patriotism education of young people, on the basis of the natural and environmental approach to the formation of patriotism, based on the content characteristics of the model we developed, the specific characteristics of the educational process, and the important characteristics of the formed patriotism indicators, we have identified the following conditions:

- complex and purposeful effect of spatial, event-behavioral, informational and cultural aspects of the school educational environment;
- organization of pedagogical support for students' patriotism self-determination through social and project activities by optimizing creative activities within the framework of the school-wide project "school is our home";
- implementation of the educational project "my home, my city, my country" aimed at turning the natural foundations of students' patriotism into social and state values, developing attitudes towards military patriotism in a socio-educational environment.

The educational power of the environment is that it serves as a source of the student's development. However, the educational influence of the environment is always limited by the scope of culture specific to this environment - this is one of its weaknesses.

The research environment is defined as the environment in which the subject lives, through which a way of life is formed that mediates his development and averages the individual. To mediate means to encourage, help, create something. Mediation means refraction, enrichment, etc. Such an interpretation of the environment is more appropriate for the approach given to the importance of the tool, which plays a major role, not the subject interacting with it [7].

In this approach, there is the concept of "place", "space" designed to satisfy the needs of a person, to ensure the expression of his subjective characteristics, which allows the student to develop

as a person. The environment becomes an educational tool with the corresponding values of its spaces. The set of features is the main distinguishing feature of this place. Thus, if there is a place in the logic of the environmental approach, the field of environmental opportunities, taking into account its various aspects (spatial, event-behavioral and informational-cultural), we provide our research with relevant spectrums of opportunities. we need to define groups

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