



BASIC PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATING YOUTH IN PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

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Abstract: *The system of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit is a continuous process, which consists of a complex of interrelated political-legal, socio-economic, ideological-ideological, cultural-educational activities. educational activities are carried out on the basis of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, general military regulations of the Armed Forces, Ministry of Defense, regulatory and legal documents of the agencies of the Armed Forces system.*

Key words: *Motherland, military patriotism, education, purpose, youth, national, loyalty, our future, independence, spirit, defense, reforms, bodies, youth union, higher education, Republic of Uzbekistan.*

The system of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit includes the following structures:

preschool education aimed at forming and developing socio-spiritual values, the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland, general secondary educational schools, secondary special, vocational education and higher education institutions;

state and non-state organizations that carry out public and military-patriotic work, local authorities and administrative bodies, structures of the Armed Forces, defense departments, military units and institutions, law enforcement agencies, veterans' councils, structures of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan and other organizations.

Education of young people in the military-patriotic spirit is regularly conducted on a systematic and scientific basis, and all subjects of society are responsible for its effectiveness. In particular, its main subjects are:

state and local authorities;

non-governmental non-profit organizations and civil society institutions;

family;

preschool education, general secondary education, secondary special education, vocational education and higher education institutions;

cultural and sports institutions (theatre, museum, historical monuments, cinema, library, etc.);

mass media;

national and universal values, culture, literature, art;

cultural and recreational parks;



children's health camps;
military administration and others.

Objects of education of young people in the military-patriotic spirit will include all young people, regardless of nationality, language, gender, social affiliation, in particular:

from children of preschool educational institutions;
from students of general secondary educational institutions, secondary special, vocational educational institutions and students of higher educational institutions;
from unorganized youth;
from cadets and students of higher military educational institutions;
from military personnel;
from young people working in organizations and enterprises.

The main principles of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit are expressed by the scientific basis of this process, its regularity, the mutual harmony of education and practice, the inextricable connection between historicity and modernity, and consists of the following:

scientificity;
historicity;
accuracy and speed;
regularity;
activity;
harmony of educational work;
consistency of the educational process;
principles of relying on positive results and achievements in military-patriotic education.

The methods of educating young people in the spirit of military and patriotism are aimed at forming the necessary life knowledge, skills, skills and strong will in young people, including high moral and moral, fighting spirit and civil virtue, influencing their mind, spirit and activity. means the methods and styles that show.

The following are the main methods of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit:

persuasion;
training and independent work;
observation;
encouragement;
setting an example, a personal example, etc.

Forms of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit. Education of young people in the military-patriotic spirit is organized in various forms, including scientific and practical conferences, question-and-answer evenings, reading, electronic games, meetings with famous people and other forms, and they are the color of spiritual and educational work. provides diversity, ultimately serves to form a healthy



socio-spiritual environment in the society. In this case, the following forms have priority:

lectures, question-and-answer evenings, individual and group discussions; meetings with military servicemen and veterans with rich life experience, winners of various competitions and contests in the fields of science, culture and sports;

scientific-theoretical and practical conferences, seminars-trainings, evenings dedicated to a certain topic, debates, quizzes, roundtable discussions;

study and popularize accumulated best practices;

study of public opinion and moral and spiritual environment in military communities;

use of television and radio broadcasts, films and cartoons, artistic and musical works, military songs, mass media, websites and electronic games, various gadgets and other technical means;

meetings with war and labor veterans, participants in hostilities, representatives of state and public organizations, foundations;

conscript day, bravery lessons and excursions.

The state is the main institution that ensures the organization of the system of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit and monitoring its results. The state organizes the education process of the young generation in the family, preschool education, general education schools, higher and secondary special educational institutions, during military service, as well as on the scale of self-governing bodies, various state and public organizations. is enough.

Education of young people in the military-patriotic spirit is mainly carried out in four stages:

The first stage (ages 3-7) is considered to be the stage when the first ideas about the surrounding world and the Motherland appear, in which children are taught various poems, tunes and songs, cartoons and electronic learning in the family and preschool educational institutions. it includes understanding the world through playing games, drawing pictures, forming love for the motherland based on getting to know state symbols (flag, coat of arms, anthem).

At this stage, special attention should be paid to:

telling tales and stories in order to form initial ideas in the military-patriotic direction;

memorizing poems and songs on topics related to love for the Motherland, protection of the Motherland being a sacred duty;

drawing pictures aimed at expanding the imagination of children and organizing various contests and contests to strengthen their physical abilities, thereby encouraging them spiritually;

showing military-patriotic cartoons and electronic games;



organizing excursions to military museums and cultural and recreational parks related to the military-patriotic theme.

In the second stage (children aged 7-16), strengthening students' love and loyalty to the Motherland, fulfilling their filial duty to the motherland with high responsibility, strengthening their positive thoughts towards our Armed Forces, raising the prestige of military service, physically training young people He is encouraged to do good deeds, such as forming a healthy, spiritually mature, broad-minded, independent thinking person.

At this stage:

reading articles about heroes of our time, fiction;

organization of military-patriotic cultural-educational events, thematic evenings and song contests in general secondary schools, showing clips from performances;

organizing an essay competition on the topics "I protect my country like the apple of my eye", "The fate of the country is my destiny" with the participation of students;

organization of sports competitions and events on such topics as "Followers of Temurbek", "Children of Uzbekistan will be heroes" at health camps;

showing and discussing art and documentary films, cartoons on the military-patriotic theme;

to include information about the life and work of our great generals in textbooks and educational manuals, to tell stories about their courage, selflessness and heroism based on vivid examples;

Organization of special groups of "Temurbek schools", higher military educational institutions, vocational colleges and academic lyceums and excursions to military units;

To hold meetings with our compatriots who received the "Brave Boys" state award, to widely promote their achievements and results among young people;

special importance is attached to the step-by-step organization of military-sports games "Heirs of Temurbek" with the participation of high school students.

The third stage (adolescents aged 16-18) is aimed at ensuring mental and physical readiness of young people to serve the Motherland and its protection.

At this stage, in addition to the above tasks, attention is paid to the following issues:

preparing young people for military service, forming their independent opinion and positive views on military service, strengthening their patriotic feelings;

in order to enrich the theoretical and practical knowledge and skills of students, to organize various meaningful and interesting events in cooperation with departments of defense affairs and military units, self-governing bodies, state and public organizations;

to provide detailed information about the need for physically strong and intellectually mature youth for our national army, the importance of military service, and the reforms being carried out in the Armed Forces.



The fourth stage (ages 18-30) involves improving the physical and spiritual abilities, leadership skills and intellectual potential, general and professional skills of young people, encouraging them to regularly work on themselves, lead a healthy life and achieve this. holds At this stage, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects:

to further enrich the imagination and knowledge of the importance of raising the young generation to be mature in all respects, people with high intellectual and spiritual potential, loyal to their parents and the Motherland;

To be always ready for the defense of the homeland and to be proud of the young people serving in the Armed Forces, to form feelings of loyalty to the constitutional duty and military oath;

adapting to the conditions of military service and carefully mastering military specialties, being ready for any difficulties, strengthening the qualities of courage and courage, developing the skills of preserving weapons, military equipment, state and military property;

formation of qualities such as regular improvement of combat training and military skills, appreciation of mutual support and friendly relations established in the military team;

widely promoting reading, inculcating the role and importance of artistic works in the minds of young people in establishing high spirituality in society;

close support for young people to master their chosen profession and become mature specialists;

to strengthen a critical view and ideological immunity against foreign ideas that contradict our national ideology, self-confidence, vigilance and awareness;

to form in young people the qualities of an active life position and the ability to clearly express their independent opinions, to feel responsibility, to observe strict order and discipline, to teach them to be persistent.

The effectiveness of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism is first of all determined by the extent to which this process has a positive effect on the upbringing of a mature generation and the level of patriotism of young people.

An important condition for determining the level of effectiveness in military-patriotic education is to regularly take into account and analyze the factors that positively affect the further development and improvement of qualities such as patriotism, military duty, and loyalty to military traditions in young people.

One of the important criteria of education in the military-patriotic spirit is determined by the extent to which the demands placed on the young generation by the society are proportional to the meaning, form and methods of the educational work carried out in this regard.



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