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## EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM AS A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM

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### ВОСПИТАНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ В ДУХЕ ВОЕННОГО ПАТРИОТИЗМА КАК СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА

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#### **Annotation.**

*The homeland is a sacred dargah where the blood of the navel of a person and his descendants is woven. Homeland is the ancestral home of el yurt, a land where the people grew up, whose language, history, culture, customs, values are truly worked and matured. By Fatherland we always come to see the land where we were born and raised, where we were raised, where education was brought up, where several ancestors lived, where their intelligence and labor were spent. The motherland is as dear and holy as the mother. The fatherland I the ground that give a person happiness. A.As Avloni put it: "the city and country where everyone was born and raised will be called the homeland of a shul man. Anyone who was born, grew up more than his soul. As soon as we Turkestan people have lost our homeland, they will increase Arab Arabia, the sandy hot deserts, the Eskimos to the North, the coldest snow and glacial lands and other lands. If they had not relied, they would have fled their homeland to the easy lands with good air."*

**Keywords:** *homeland, prosperity, national independence, nationality, traditions.*

#### **Annotatsiya.**

*Vatan - inson va uning avlodlari kindik qoni to 'kilgan muqaddas dargohdir. Vatan - xalqning ota-bobolaridan meros bo 'lgan makon, xalq voyaga yetgan, tili, tarixi, madaniyati, urf-odatlar va qadriyatlar shakllanib, pishib yetilgan tuproqdir. Biz har doim Vatan deganda, tug 'ilib voyaga yetgan, ta'lim-tarbiya olgan, bir qancha ajdodlarimiz yashagan, aqli va mehnatlari sarf qilingan zaminni tushunamiz. Vatan ona kabi aziz va muqaddasdir. Vatan - insonni baxtli qiladigan tuproqdir. A.Avloniy*

aytganidek: “Har bir inson tug‘ilib voyaga yetgan shahar va yurt shu insonning vatani deb ataladi. Tug‘ilib, voyaga yetgan har bir kishi o‘z yurtini jon-dilidan sevadi... Agar biz, turkistonliklar, Vatanimizni yo‘qotib qo‘ysak, Arabiston Arabistonini, qumli issiq cho‘llarni, Shimoliy Eskimos qutbini, eng sovuq qorli va muzli yerlarni va boshqa yurtlarni tanlashga majbur bo‘lardik. Agar ular Vatandan qo‘llab-quvvatlanmasa, yaxshi iqlimli yengil yerlarga qochib ketardilar.”

**Kalit so‘zlar:** vatan, farovonlik, milliy mustaqillik, millat, ananalar

### **Аннотация.**

*Родина - это священная обитель, где переплетается кровь пуповины человека и его потомков. Родина - это отчий дом народа, земля, на которой выросли люди, чей язык, история, культура, обычаи и ценности по-настоящему сформировались и укрепились. Под Родиной мы всегда понимаем землю, где мы родились и выросли, где получили воспитание и образование, где жили наши предки, где их разум и труд были вложены. Родина так же дорога и священна, как мать. Родина - это земля, которая приносит человеку счастье. Как сказал А. Авлони: "Город и страна, где человек родился и вырос, называются его родиной. Каждый, кто родился и вырос, полюбит эту землю всей своей душой. Если бы мы, народ Туркестана, потеряли свою родину, мы бы предпочли Аравийскую Аравию, песчаные жаркие пустыни, Эскимосскую Арктику, самые холодные снежные и ледяные земли и другие земли. Если бы они не опирались на свою родину, они бы покинули её ради лёгких земель с хорошим климатом."*

**Ключевые слова:** родина, процветание, национальная независимость, национальность, традиции.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The future of each society is in the hands of its young people. Proper education of young people, raising them as socially responsible, patriotic and spiritually competent individuals, is a key factor in ensuring the sustainable development of society. It is especially important to educate in the spirit of military patriotism in shaping the loyalty of young people to their homeland, their understanding of national values and their desire to fight for the freedom of their people. Today, this issue remains relevant not only as one of the priorities of public policy, but also as a socio-psychological problem.

Military patriotic education implies not only the enrichment of young people with solid moral values, but also the upbringing of them as Real defenders of their homeland in modern social and political conditions. Therefore, this topic should be studied from the point of view of Social Psychology. The upbringing of young people in the spirit of military patriotism has a huge impact not only on their personal development, but also on the general condition of society. Therefore, analyzing this topic through literature

and revealing its importance is an important step in solving existing problems in this area.

## **LITERATURE ANALYSIS**

Psychology has a great role in educating young people about military patriotism. A. Maslakhov's book "The Social Psychology of personality" (1985) explores the social identity of an individual and his attitude towards society. The author emphasizes in the process of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, their relationship with the social environment and how they work in a group. From the point of view of psychology, young people should be properly educated in the process of self-awareness, self-recognition. In the formation of patriotic education, the social aspects of the personality and its place in the church should be studied.

J. In Piaget's "personality and development" (1970), the psychological aspects of the personal development of young people and their process of self-realization are analyzed in detail. Piaget explains how young people understand and accept patriotism through their logical thinking skills and emotional experiences. Their personal growth plays an important role in the acceptance of social and national values. This literature shows the necessary psychological foundations and approaches to educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism.

About the role of patriotic education in society and its impact on the personality and consciousness of young people A. M. Gorky's "teaching and upbringing" (1957) contains a comprehensive analysis. Gorky emphasizes the educational importance of instilling national and spiritual values in the minds of young people. He believes that military patriotic education is not only about physical strength, but also moral and spiritual aspects are of great importance. In strengthening patriotism among young people, the role of each member of society is great, especially the role of the family, school and the general public.

M. Gorky's "philosophy and upbringing" (1962) deals with the need to choose the right methods for educating young people and integrate them. He argues that the formation of patriotism can be achieved by instilling the cult of the Uzbek people and its historical achievements into the minds of young people.

The role of teachers and educators in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism is great. The role of schools and teachers in the patriotic education of young people is important in the educational system of Uzbekistan. In his work "pedagogy of Uzbekistan" (2010), there is extensive information about ways to instill national ideas in the minds of young people in school education and upbringing in the country. It shows the techniques teachers must use to shape the patriotic spirit of youth, and what psychological approaches are important in the process.

A. D. Strogonov's book, "pedagogical psychology" (1999), offers insights into how young people can be nurtured in their patriotic spirit by analyzing their development as

individuals and groups. In this literature, detailed information is given about the importance of psychological approaches in the pedagogical environment, how they affect the personal development of young people.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Only a person who embodies the feeling of the motherland fights for the benefit of society and the people, for his happiness. Therefore, every young generation living in Uzbekistan must unite towards a single goal in introducing our future great state to the world. It is important to form a sense of patriotism in school, academic Lyceum and vocational college streamers. Because in order for students studying in these educational institutions to find their rightful place in the socio-political life of society, to diligently serve for the prosperity of society and the motherland, to show dedication, to show the qualities of mobilization, it is extremely necessary to form a sense of military patriotism in them.

In the years after the independence of our country, the upbringing of the younger generation as patriotic, nationally proud, spiritually high people is becoming a more pressing problem. Because, it is the patriotic, comprehensively harmonious youth that develops our national independence, takes it among the developed countries of the world. To this day, admirable work is being carried out in our country on the formation of such a young generation. Our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev's first focus was also on youth. The creation of conditions at the level of world standards for youth, education, comprehensive support of our President Sh.M.It constitutes the content of the reforms carried out by Mirziyoyev.

National independence-has been instrumental in the revival of patriotic feelings for our young harmonious generation, which is especially growing in our people. First of all, now the military patriotism of young people is a direct continuation of the work of our ancestors creativity. Happy, happy, the future is an original manifestation of love for the motherland, patriotism, adding a share to the great Uzbekistan now every minute. To be a child worthy of the motherland, to realize teran that we are closely connected with her husband, water, elu-yurt, to ardor it is also a manifestation of patriotism.

Patriotism strikes only in a person with a sense of Homeland. The feeling of love for the motherland is born naturally in a person's soul. That is, the feeling of love for the motherland takes root in his heart and rises as a person realizes his identity, knows his genealogy. The deeper this root, the more endless the love for the motherland born and raised.

And by patriotism it is permissible to realize again the following:

- to know his people, history well and be proud of him:
- preservation and presentation of ancient monuments, unparalleled buildings, material and spiritual norms created by ancestors to generations:

-to be able to appreciate the beautiful and meaningful traditions of our people, ancestors, painting-rusms and udums, to continue them:

- wonderful compatriots-in the name of ancestors, to honor them with their great deeds, creations, to continue their work, to become worthy successors to them:

- to be honored by belonging to such a wonderful people, to the land, to its rich language and culture:

- to commemorate the Baha'is who fought against the enemy, heroes who died in the battles without suffering, until Turan defended the ground and left the blood of the dead from the vein:

- not to forget the flowers of thousands of our nation, which in the 20 - 50s of our century and finally in the 80s experienced and perished members of prison and exile in the repressions organized against our people, our nation:

-to live with high faith in our dear and beautiful homeland is to always be faithful to him.

Military patriotism is the responsibility of all of us to look at our work, to preserve the wealth of the Fatherland like a blind eye, to add our share to the wealth of our wealth to make it strive towards the pinnacles of Science, etc.

Patriotism in a word to contribute to its strength, to the extent that it is possible to flourish with our positive deeds, creative actions:

- striving to maintain peace, stability and tranquility in our native country is a sign of patriotism;

- patriotism is the prioritization of the interests of the motherland, the nation in international relations.

The concept of patriotism is in harmony with the concept of humanism. Humanity lies on the ground of the aspiration for patriotism, the struggle for patriotism.

Tradition is a remarkable, existing ijgimoi, economic attitude, connection with the socio-political system of society, which is passed down from generation to generation. Human consciousness is absorbed within a certain period, and their methods and methods of production, which are always found in life, and their dominant political consciousness, are developing day by day. In short, tradition is one of our national and universal values inherited from the previous generation, which passed from one generation to the second generation. The traditions of the Uzbek people include Uzbekistan, its land, nature, love for its people, striving to know the traditions, culture, history of our motherland, pride in the achievements and power of our Republic, etc. Working on the education of military patriotism to young people based on the experiences accumulated by our generations and ancestors remains one of the pressing issues today.

Traditions are determined by the specific historical basis of the people, which cannot be absorbed into the second people by taking them from one people on their

own. Each people, each nation has its own traditions. Some of them may also have something in common. For example: martial traditions consist of labor traditions, such as the acquisition of military knowledge in the armies of many states, love of one's profession.

Patriotism is the responsibility of all of us to look at our work, to preserve the wealth of the Fatherland as if it were a blind eye, to add our share to the wealth of our wealth to make it aspire towards the pinnacles of Science, etc.

Military patriotism in a word to contribute to its strength, to the extent possible to flourish with our positive deeds, creative actions:

- the desire to maintain peace, stability and tranquility in our native country is a sign of military patriotism.
- military patriotism-international relations are to prioritize the interests of the motherland, the nation .

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