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MILITARY PATRIOT EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS

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Abstract: The article provides information about the meaning of the concept of patriotism, the psychological aspects of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, the formation of a civil position in a person, scientific research on the implementation of patriotic education.

Keywords: patriotism, dedication, duty, education, training, the younger generation, students, courage.

Аннотация: В статье представлена информация о значении понятия патриотизм, психологических аспектах воспитания молодежи в духе патриотизма, формировании в человеке гражданской позиции, научных исследованиях по реализации патриотического воспитания

Ключевые слова: патриотизм, самоотверженность, долг, воспитание, обучение, молодое поколение, учащиеся, мужество.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada vatanparvarlik tushunchasining mazmuni, yoshlarni vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashning psixologik jihatlari, vatanparvarlik tarbiyasini amalga oshirish borasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar tahlil etilgan. Shuningdek, yoshlar ongiga vatanparvarlik, mardlik tuyg‘ularini singdirish va yanada mustahkamlash bo‘yicha takliflar keltirilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: vatanparvarlik, fidoyilik, burch, ta’lim, tarbiya, yosh avlod, o‘quvchi-yoshlar, jasorat.

Introduction.

Young people under the age of 30 make up 31.5% of the world's population [1]. Recently, the main focus has been on influencing the minds of young people, directly influencing their psyche, forming a mood of discontent in the social, political, and cultural spheres, and manipulating them through the widespread use of special psychotechnologies and information and communication capabilities [2].

In such a context of globalization and fierce competition, it is necessary to educate the youth of our country in the spirit of patriotism, including military-patriotism, and high spiritual and moral values, to deeply instill in their minds the need to preserve peace and harmony like the apple of their eye, and to unite the forces and capabilities of ministries and departments responsible for youth

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education on the basis of a single idea and a single goal, based on the noble idea: "The people and the army are one nation, one soul!" [3].

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On State Youth Policy” dated September 14, 2016, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 14, 2018Resolutions No. PQ-3898 of August 4 “On radically improving the system of improving the spiritual and educational level of military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and No. PQ-4768 of June 30, 2020 “On the organization of the activities of the Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan” set out the tasks of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism.The fact that it is highlighted separately shows how urgent this issue is.

Research methodology.

Methods such as logic, functional-systematic, and analytical were used in the research process. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 14, 2016 “On State Youth Policy”, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces dated July 5, 2017 No. 5106 “On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan”, Resolution No. 3394 “On additional measures to further increase the effectiveness of state youth policy in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated November 17, 2017, Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 2, 2022 No. 150 “On the organization of the activities of the “Vatan Tayyaki” children's and adolescents' military-patriotic movement”, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 267 of June 29, 2023 "On measures to increase the effectiveness of the education of youth in the spirit of military-patriotic spirit" forms the theoretical and methodological basis of the study.

Research results and discussion.

The most fundamental and primary requirement of the current era is to ensure the active participation of young people in the large-scale reforms being implemented in our country, to consistently implement state youth policy aimed at raising a healthy and well-rounded generation with high spirituality, independent and free-thinking, and thoroughly mastering the achievements of modern science, while at the same time educating our youth in military-patriotic values, preparing them for military service and the defense of our Motherland, and instilling in them a sense of patriotism, pride, honor, and dignity.

The issue of instilling the qualities of patriotism, devotion, and nationalism in the minds of the younger generation has been the focus of our ancestors for thousands of years. In particular, ancient manuscripts, inscriptions, examples of folk art, epics, events mentioned in legends, and images in visual arts and works found in the regions of our country can serve as vivid evidence of our thoughts.

Patriotism is a concept that expresses people's love and loyalty to their homeland, their homeland.[1]. Patriotism is a universal human feeling, one of the spiritual values, common to all people, peoples, and nations, which has been cultivated for centuries. Historically, Patriotism is also a set of feelings that have been developed in the process of social development and the struggle of peoples for the inviolability and independence of the territory in which they live. Although various researchers have their own views on the education of patriotism, in general, at their core they reflect a person's love for his homeland, loyalty, courage and perseverance in defending the homeland.

[1]Patriotism - Wikipedia.html.

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In particular,In the direction of educating young people in a military-patriotic spirit, R. Kurbanov [4], E. Kalkanov [5], and A. Redjaboev [6] carried out a philosophical and pedagogical interpretation of the concepts of patriotism and military-patrioticism, and developed theoretical methodological recommendations.

Scientists from the CIS countries, such as VI Lutovinov [7], AV Baranov [8], GMAveryanov [9] and V.Yu. Mikryukov [10], conducted scientific research on the conceptual foundations of military-patriotic education, the specifics of military-patriotic education of young people, and the psychological and pedagogical conditions for preparing adolescents for military service.

In our country, the scale of work carried out in this direction in recent years is also increasing. In particular, the adoption of the "Concept for Increasing the Efficiency of Military-Patriotic Education of Youth in 2023-2027" by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 267 dated June 29, 2023 "On Measures to Increase the Efficiency of Military-Patriotic Education of Youth" and the strengthening of cooperation with local government bodies to ensure the unity of the army and the people make it possible to replenish the ranks of our national army with young people with a strong will and an active civic position.

Educating young people in a military-patriotic spirit is a multi-stage, systematic, targeted and coordinated activity of state bodies, public associations and other organizations aimed at forming a sense of loyalty to the Motherland in young people, regardless of their nationality, language and profession, and educating them as individuals capable of fulfilling their civic duty and constitutional obligations, and protecting the interests of society and the state.

The goal of educating young people in a military-patriotic spirit is to strengthen such important characteristics as active participation in various sectors of society, especially in types of public service related to the military, loyalty to the Constitution and military duty, and high responsibility and accountability for the fate of their country and people [3].

It is worth noting that the effective use of the basic principles of educating young people in a military-patriotic spirit, such as scientificity, historicity, accuracy and speed, regularity, activity, harmony of educational and upbringing work, consistency of the educational process, and reliance on positive results and achievements in military-patriotic education, is a factor that ensures the achievement of the goal of educating young people in a military-patriotic spirit.

The military-patriotic system, having acquired an educational and political content, occupies a special place among the strategic tasks of each state. Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on State Youth Policy states that "youth (young citizens) are persons who have reached the age of fourteen and have not exceeded thirty years of age". The maturation of persons who have reached the age of fourteen and have not exceeded thirty years of age depends on various factors, which can be divided into internal and external factors in terms of their emergence, content and structure. The issue of the influence of the spiritual factor on the maturation of youth in the spirit of patriotism has been the main topic of works created by thinkers who lived and worked in different historical periods, and psychologists who worked in various fields of science. Taking into account these aspects, an integrative approach to the issue of educating youth in the spirit of patriotism gives effective results.

If we take into account the fact that young people belong to a particular ethnic group, people, and nation, and the spiritual and moral, individual, and collective aspects of deviance, it is necessary

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to study their sexual, national, professional, age, and regional characteristics based on specific psychometric methods.

In this regard, patriotic education should be carried out by dividing young people into the following groups:

young people experiencing age-related crises during their maturation;

the role of socio-cultural conditions in the maturation of young people;

the role of activity (including leadership activity) in the development of young people;

the role of newly emerging age-related mental characteristics in the maturation of young people;

the role of communication in ensuring the maturation of youth;

the role of science in ensuring the development of youth;

the situational factor (education of emotional-volitional characteristics) in ensuring the maturity of youth;

These include the role of needs and motivations in ensuring the maturation of youth.

The French psychologist A. Vallon, the Swiss psychologist J. Piaget, and the Russian psychologists L.S. Vygotsky, P.P. Blonsky, B.G. Ananev, D.B. Elkonin, A.A. Lyublinskaya, V.A. Krutesky, and A.V. Petrovsky conducted research on the crises of adolescence [11]. In general, they classified adolescence as follows:

1. Early childhood–from birth to 3 years;
2. Kindergarten–From 3 to 6, 7 years old;
3. Primary school age period–From 6, 7 years old to 10, 11 years old;
4. Middle school age (adolescence)–From 10, 11 years old to 14, 15 years old;
5. Early adolescence (college and high school students)–From 14, 15 years old to 17, 18 years old.

In the formation of youthThe influence of the social environment is directly reflected in behavior. The reason for this or that behavior is its motive. According to experts [11],The formation of personality takes place mainly in three areas:

1) the sphere of activity, that is, throughout life, a person is directly or indirectly involved in various activities, and in this process the sphere, field of activities expands and enriches. Each type of activity requires special qualities, skills and abilities, knowledge from the individual, the activity of which in the way of satisfying them forms a specific complex of socio-psychological characteristics in him;

2) The sphere of communication, especially communication systems in preschool and adolescence, develops a number of socio-psychological qualities in the child, as a result of which he acquires an active life position and is able to imagine his place in society.

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3) the sphere of self-awareness, that is, the process of changing the image of the "I" from year to year, first realizing that one is different from others, the ability to act independently, and think independently, and then developing the characteristics of self-evaluation, understanding, and control, which are also components of the psychology of an active individual.

In the maturation of youth, newly emerging age-related mental characteristics play a special role, and during adolescence, mainly cognitive processes develop at a high level. In these ways, the main personal and entrepreneurial qualities that adolescents need throughout life begin to manifest themselves. Memory rises from the level of mechanical memory to the level of logical memory. Speech is developed, and diverse and rich thinking develops in all its manifestations: motor, figurative, logical. Adolescents can now be trained in various practical and mental activities. Also, during this period, general and special abilities are formed and developed.

During early adolescence, most adolescents develop negative self-concepts. As they grow older, their self-concept begins to manifest itself in a differential character (behavior, social behavior, and certain behaviors) [12].

It is natural that the study of volitional qualities in young people requires not only general psychological approaches, but also consideration of many conceptual foundations of the problem of its study. Also, in explaining the issue of will and volitional qualities, such approaches as motivational approach, regulatory and free choice are introduced. In addition, scientists separately touch upon the content of three important aspects in explaining the phenomenon of will. Namely, choosing an action, initiating an action and controlling one's own behavior.

The motivation of volitional behavior is of great importance for the will. Therefore, the basis of the will is the need for a wide range of diverse motivational factors (motives) of a person's actions and actions. In psychology, it is emphasized that there are three types of motivation (relatively independent manifestations of psychological phenomena that are closely related to each other, but not fully proportional to each other, are called motivation) [13].

1. Motivation is a motive that arises in a way that stimulates (induces) a person to activity, which is characterized by the satisfaction of his needs. In this case, motivation serves to analyze the reasons for the activity, the nature of the needs that motivate a person to perform the activity.

2. Motivation is focused on justifying what the activity is aimed at, why this particular behavior was chosen, why another was ignored. In this case, motives perform the function of reasons reflecting the choice of a person's behavioral direction. All this, taken together, creates the direction of the human personality.

3. Motivation is the manifestation of a person's morality and activity as a means of self-regulation. These means include emotions, desires, wishes, interests, inclinations, etc. For example, in emotions, the ability to reflect the individuality of human behavior is evaluated, and therefore, if its original purpose does not correspond to the structure of activity, then emotions change its direction. As a result, behavior is rebuilt, auxiliary experiences that accelerate previous actions, etc.

A number of foreign experiences were studied in educating young people in a military-patriotic spirit.

In particular, the British "Scouts" global youth movement is a children's organization of a military-political nature, founded in 1920. The organization aims to help young people realize their

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full physical, mental, social and spiritual potential through participation in local and international organizations, and to educate responsible and worthy citizens of their country.

The Polish Scout Association is a national scout organization that educates the country's youth in a military-patriotic spirit. It was founded on December 30, 1944, and currently has more than 110,000 members.

In order to organize work in this direction in Kazakhstan, on the initiative of the first head of the Republic, N.A. Nazarbayev, the United Children's and Youth Organization "Jas Ulan", a mass public organization of schoolchildren, was established. "Jas Ulan" is the only state organization based on educating the younger generation in the spirit of Kazakh patriotism, high moral and spiritual values, principles of tolerance, democracy and culture.

ConclusionInstead, the following should be noted:

Before the start of the learning process in educational institutions, aphorisms about the Motherland and patriotism, proverbs, examples of folk oral literature, the spiritual heritage of our ancestors, historical sources, and real-life examples should be used to form a sense of belonging in young people;

holding sports competitions among young people dedicated to the national heroes of our homeland, approaching their content based on the national idea and teaching that achieving victory is tantamount to ensuring the prosperity of the Motherland;

On the occasion of May 9, "Day of Remembrance and Honor", organize meetings of young people with war veterans and military specialists, and express the place of historical memory, which provides a "spiritual distance" between "Past - Present - Future";

Organizing and holding meetings and evenings dedicated to the memory of military personnel who sacrificed their lives defending the homeland at schools, academic lyceums, and vocational educational institutions;

It is advisable to organize roundtable discussions, lectures, and conferences with the participation of young people and their parents on topics such as "The Homeland Begins at the Threshold", "Uzbekistan is the Only Homeland", "Proud Young Man - the Support of the Homeland", and "Brave Men Protect the Homeland".

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