



Patriotic Education Of Youth In The Pre-Conscription Stage Of Preparation For Military Service

Yakubov Akmal

PhD Student Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the patriotic education of youth in the pre-conscription stage of preparation for military service. Since it is the youth that is the link through which the continuity of generations is practically realized, the accumulation of production experience and the intellectual potential of society takes place.

KEYWORDS

Youth, education, training, military-patriotic education, development, formation.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of the profound social transformation experienced by modern Belarusian society, young people are acquiring an increasing importance in determining the main vector of its further development. The peculiar role of youth in the implementation of

possible options for the socio-economic, political, spiritual and cultural development of the country is due both to its age characteristics (focus on the future, radicalism, minimalism, uncompromising approach to the ideals of values, etc.), and its modern social

status, etc. The real position in the social structure of society, in the use of the benefits of civilization and culture.

One of the priority directions in the development of modern society is the education of the young generation. In this regard, the problem of patriotic education is of particular relevance for the state. Currently, for the development and prosperity of the state, it is not enough for a person to receive an education in a narrow specialization. An important factor is the desire of a person to work and contribute in every possible way to the development of his country. To do this, from an early age, children need to instill love for the heroic past and culture of their people, pride in their native language. This problem is relevant and significant in our time, since the future of our country depends on the younger generation and the teachers face a difficult task to form in every young person all the necessary qualities that will create a stable foundation for the further development of the personality. In modern society, the priorities of earthly interests are imposed to a greater extent over moral and religious values, as well as patriotic feelings. The traditional foundations of upbringing and education are being replaced by "more modern", Western ones: Christian virtues - by universal human values; pedagogy of respect for elders and joint work - the development of a creative egoistic personality; chastity, abstinence, self-restraint - permissiveness and satisfaction of their needs; love and self-sacrifice - Western psychology of self-affirmation; interest in Foreign culture - an exceptional interest in foreign languages and foreign traditions. Many scientists note that a crisis occurs in the souls of people. The system of previous spiritual values and guidelines has been lost, and new

ones have not yet been developed. Hence, one of the most pressing issues is the issue of patriotic education of modern youth. To be a patriot is a natural need of people, the satisfaction of which acts as a condition for their material and spiritual development, the establishment of a humanistic way of life, awareness of their historical cultural, national and spiritual belonging to the Motherland and understanding of the democratic prospects for its development in the modern world.

LITERARY REVIEW

For a clearer understanding of this concept, we will give a definition and consider the structure of the educational process. According to A.N. Vyrshchikova, the educational process is "a pedagogically grounded, consistent, continuous change of multilevel and diverse acts of the formation of a young person's personality, during which the tasks of development and psychological preparation of the personality for life in specific conditions are solved. The elements of the educational process are: goals, tasks, subject-object interactions, content, forms, methods, technologies, mechanisms for the implementation of means and diagnostics of the effectiveness of both the process itself and new formations in the personality of the pupil. The targeted definiteness of patriotic education and the content parameters are determined by its understanding as a subject sphere of human existence, in which fundamental problems of acquiring ideals, meanings, values are solved". The authors of this definition fully consider the process of education, reveal its structure, and determine its elements. The upbringing of patriotism is subject to the structure discussed above, but it

has a number of features. Thus, let us consider the specifics of patriotic education. We have analyzed more than twenty concepts of patriotic education, which are given in encyclopedias, reference books, scientific research, on the basis of which we can conclude that most of them are similar in essence, and if they differ from each other, then only insignificant details. In confirmation of this, we will give some examples. So, according to V.V. Butkevich, patriotic education is "the formation of patriotism as an integrative quality of the individual, which includes love for the Motherland and the desire for peace, inner freedom and respect for state power, state symbols, symbols of other countries, self-esteem and discipline, harmonious manifestation of national feelings and culture of interethnic communication". N.Belousov defines patriotic education as "the upbringing of a patriot, the formation of spiritual values in a person, reflecting the specifics of the development of our society and state, national identity, lifestyle, world outlook and responsibility for the fate of the Motherland."

METHOD

It is the youth that is the link through which the continuity of generations is practically realized, the accumulation of production experience and the intellectual potential of society takes place.

The organization of pre-conscription training of young people for service in the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan is one of the priority issues of the youth policy of our country. The main tasks of pre-conscription training are:

- Military-patriotic education of youth of pre-conscription age;
- Improving the physical and psychological health of youth of pre-conscription age;
- Improving the quality of knowledge and skills required for service in the Armed Forces.

Patriotic education, being an integral part of the general educational process, is a systematic and purposeful activity of state authorities and public organizations to form citizens of high patriotic consciousness, a sense of loyalty to their Fatherland, readiness to fulfill their civic duty and constitutional obligations to protect the interests of the Motherland.

RESULT

The modern system of patriotic education, represented by government and non-government organizations, is the result of the evolution of the historical forms of patriotic education that existed in our country.

Creating a new military educational system, officers and sergeants practically made a brilliant discovery, offering the society, the army and the state an internally integral and clear methodology of pre-conscription training and military-patriotic education. First of all, sports disciplines (general and hand-to-hand combat) have taken their rightful place, in contrast to just sports sections, where they have a narrow practical significance. Sports training has become one of the most important military disciplines. Great importance was attached to patriotic education, which was of great importance under the conditions of the weakening Soviet state and its ideology. Thus, the military-patriotic club was able to combine

the sports section, the best forms of army training and ideological and patriotic education. All this was united by the lofty idea of military service to his people and country, which, ultimately, gave rise to a feeling of sacrificial love for the Motherland in the young man.

Now, the conductors of the goal of patriotic education are the subjects of educational activity, which are the state represented by federal, regional and local authorities; educational institutions of all levels; various kinds of public organizations and religious associations; cultural institutions; a family; labor and military collectives; mass media and others.

The main structures, the purpose of which is patriotic education, today can be divided into three groups: state, public-state, and public.

Patriotism is considered the most important source of morale resilience. Patriotism is one of the deepest feelings that have been set apart by the fatherland for centuries and millennia. This definition points to the historical development of the social content of patriotism, refutes the idealistic explanation of its essence as a racial or biological phenomenon.

At the same time, the need for new approaches to military-patriotic education is objectively determined, taking into account the situation, the increased interests of Belarusians, as well as the situation in the international arena, and the peculiarities of current relations between states.

A deep understanding of the need to strengthen the country's defense capability, a correct assessment of the social significance of

this is the most important quality of a future conscript.

If we approach the clarification of the essence of military-patriotic education functionally, then it, being an integral part of educational work and is a purposeful activity to form in the young generation a high defense consciousness, ideological, political, moral, psychological and moral qualities necessary for the armed defense of the Fatherland. ... At the same time, this is the process of mastering military-technical knowledge, physical improvement of the individual.

Based on the above definition of the essence of military-patriotic education, it should be noted that it has its own more or less delineated boundaries, qualitative definiteness. This allows you to highlight its specific features, goals, objectives, directions and means.

Military-patriotic education, in its orientation towards society, fulfills its main social function - the function of an active, purposeful influence of the human factor on strengthening the country's defense capability. In relation to an individual, class or social group, the educational system under study plays the role of a planned influence on the formation of a harmoniously developed personality and, mainly, its defensive consciousness, a sense of historical responsibility for the fate of the Motherland, constant readiness for its armed defense.

CONCLUSION

From a sociological point of view, as can be seen, we can talk about the actual educational functions of the system under consideration. These should include, firstly, the function of

military-political orientation and the formation of defense consciousness, in the process of which the younger generation develops feelings of patriotism, political vigilance, a deep understanding by each person of his social role in strengthening the defense capability of the country and the Armed Forces, awareness of this roles of both civic and military duty. Secondly, this is the function of forming the readiness of workers, especially young people, for the military work of defending their Fatherland, deep awareness of the growing social significance of military service, love for the Armed Forces, the profession of an officer, instilling moral and psychological immunity to difficulties, stability of personality behavior in extreme conditions military activity. Thirdly, it should be noted the communicative function, which consists in ensuring the continuity of the social experience of the older generation in the field of armed defense of the Fatherland. And, finally, fourthly, the function of forming the moral qualities necessary to defend the Motherland, through which heroic and moral spiritual ideals are created.

It seems that all of the above functions reflect the main components of the upbringing process (political, labor, moral), their refraction in such an important area of human activity as the armed defense of the Fatherland. Of course, all functions are dialectically interconnected, interpenetrate and complement each other. At the same time, each of them has its own qualitative definiteness.

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