

Educating the younger generation in the spirit of military patriotism today

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Annotation: At the present stage, the problem of educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism is one of the problems in pedagogy that needs the newly formed statehood and the unity of the people living in it. It is dialectically connected with the problems of international education, the features, values, ideals of the formation of national consciousness. In particular, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Education" states: "The main task of the education system is to create the necessary conditions for the formation and development of the individual on the basis of national and universal values, scientific and practical achievements." We can see a rising example of patriotic values in this legislation

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It should be noted that today the social and economic conditions in the country require the need for high-quality structural reassessment of education at all levels. In this plan, it is important for each nation to develop itself and determine its own destiny. In this regard, taking into account the psychological warehouse, cultural and historical traditions of the Uzbek people, their dialectical unity with universal culture, has become a source of updating the content of education in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Changes in all spheres of society require historical values, a deep knowledge of the heroic and labor history of our country, high discipline, will, civic courage and patriotism. In the search for creative methods, an environment has been created that increases the effectiveness of education, which influences the formation of patriotic consciousness of young people. Life requires a number of radical changes in the content of patriotic education. This must be based on modern reality: the sovereignty and independence of any nation, as a multinational state, our republic must form a new democracy of patriotic thinking.

Patriotic education has a valuable quality. Patriotism is not only to put love for the Motherland, but also to strive to protect it, to use its defense capabilities, to strengthen relations between the people living there, as well as to contribute to its economic and cultural development. Introducing the ideology of unity and solidarity in the minds of citizens is our main task in the coming years. Uzbekistan is the common homeland of all nations and peoples living in its vast open spaces, and the fundamental formula must be deeply rooted in the minds of today's citizens, who represent many nations and future generations. Along with defining the essence of patriotism, the President also expressed concern over the lack of educational work among young people due to ill health. It is necessary to teach them to live in the spirit of high and noble patriotism, love for the Motherland, the people and the land.

However, at present, even this structure is shrinking for the current state of development of society. In the book "Prehistoric Turkic peoples" O. Suleymenov showed the relationship between the Slavic and Turkic peoples and proved the need to create a new order - "Turkish-Slavic" modern requirements. Over the centuries, Slavic and Turkic languages have been studied separately. Today, we understand that it is contrary to the nature of interdependent development that knows the long periods of bilingual thinking over

the past millennia. All this confirms once again that the process of globalization is now leading to the emergence of a new direction of science - "Eastern-Western Linguistics". Huge empires have been known in history at a time when the process of globalization has led to the emergence of increasingly popular associations. Most importantly, Genghis Khan ruled all the peoples of the East and his grandson while uniting all the peoples of the West. But Batu Khan Baba failed to bring the concept of the world to a logical conclusion: he prevented inter-generational conflict and was forced to return to his homeland to strengthen his internal position. Thus began the process of shaping society. Therefore, the problem of patriotism is prone to globalization, and educational institutions at different levels are striving for globalization, the understanding of patriotism as a national feeling must inevitably change the educational process. Hence, the sense of patriotism should be based on other postulates, primarily the principles of unity of roots of Turkic, Kazakh and Russian cultures. To do this, educational institutions have the basics of curricula of all types and levels. There is a need to change the concept of teaching, textbooks, teaching and educational work.

Therefore, it is necessary to resolve the contradictions in the development of society and create opportunities for the younger generation to adapt to the times, to continue education and training consistently during the transition from one stage of education to another. In the same way, it is possible to resolve the conflict between those who can continue their education and those without higher education, but with a modern level of education, i.e. between young people of different social backgrounds.

Thus, all conditions have been created for the upbringing of the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, humanity, strengthening their creative passion, the formation of aesthetic feelings on the basis of artistic materials. Interdisciplinary relations of Kazakh, Russian and Turkish literature serve in realization of this condition. In addition, the concept of uniting roots harmonizes the personality of the younger generation and creates a positive basis for relationships between young people of different nationalities.

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