

## DIAGNOSIS OF STUDENTS' PATRIOTISM IN CONTINUING EDUCATION SYSTEM

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### ABSTRACT

The system of military-patriotic education of young people is a continuous process and consists of a series of interrelated political, legal, socio-economic, ideological, cultural and educational activities.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Patriotic education of students in the system of continuous education is carried out in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, also with the resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, general military regulations of the Armed Forces and other legislative acts.

It is advisable to organize systematic and scientific basis for the education of youth in the spirit of military-patriotic nature. The system of patriotic education of students in the system of continuous education consists of:

pre-school, general secondary education, vocational education and higher educational institutions, aimed at formation and development of socially and spiritual values, spirit of love and devotion to the country in the process of education and upbringing;

state and non-state organizations engaged in mass and military-patriotic work, as well as other organizations

[5, 88-6.].

The main principles of patriotic education of students in the system of continuous education are:

Scientific; historicity; accuracy and speed; continuity; activity; the combination of educational and upbringing activities; consistency of the educational process; - using the positive results as basis in achieving the main goal in military-patriotic education

Methods of upbringing young people in the spirit of military-patriotic spirit are aimed at forming necessary life skills, opportunities, abilities and strong will, high moral qualities of the Youth, and consists the factors that influence their mind, mentality, and activities. The following are the methods of patriotic education of students in the system of continuous education:

persuade; training and independent work; observation; promotion; exemplary and personal example.

In the system of continuous education, the patriotic education of students can be organized in various forms, such as to held scientific conferences, organize question-and-

answer parties, debates, reading, games, to take parts in meetings with celebrities, and more. They provide a variety of spiritual and educational activities that ultimately contribute to the formation of a healthy social and spiritual atmosphere in society. The following forms will be given priority: lectures, question and answer nights, individual and collective conversations; meetings with servicemen and veterans with rich life experience, winners of various competitions and contests in science, culture and sports; scientific-theoretical and practical conferences, seminars, parties, discussions, quizzes, round tables; study and disseminate best practices; study of public opinion and the spiritual and psychological climate in military communities; the use of television and radio programs, films and cartoons, artistic and musical works, military songs, media, websites and electronic games and other technical facilities; organization of meetings with veterans of war and labor, participants of combat actions, representatives of state and non-governmental organizations; day of conscription, conducting of courageous lessons and excursions [4, 45-6.].

The state is the main institution responsible for the organization of the system of military-patriotic education of young people, monitoring its results. The state organizes the upbringing of the young generation in the family, preschool, general secondary education, vocational and higher education institutions, during military service, as well as within the framework of civil self-government, various state and non-governmental organizations.

Patriotic education of students in the system of continuous education is carried out in **four stages**:

a) first stage (3 - 7 years old) The world around them is the stage where the first impressions of the motherland are formed, in which children learn various poems, songs and sayings in family and nursery schools, to create a love for the motherland based on cartoon and video games, understanding the world through drawing, familiarizing with state symbols (flag, emblem, anthem).

At this stage the main focus will be on:

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

memorizing poems and songs on topics related to the love of motherland and the sacred duty of protecting the Motherland;

organizing various contests to enhance children's imagination and physical development, thus stimulating their spiritual development;

to show cartoons about military-patriotic games and to play various games;

tours of military museums and amusement parks with the theme of military-patriotism;

b) In the second stage (7-16 years old), students will be strengthened by their love and devotion to the Motherland, with a great responsibility to fulfill their duty to their homeland, to increase their positive outlook on the Armed Forces, to enhance their prestige the formation, encouraging young people to be physically healthy, spiritually mature, with a broad outlook, full-fledged, independent thinking.

At this stage:

reading articles about contemporary heroes, fiction;

organization of military-patriotic cultural-educational events, themed parties and song contests in secondary schools, demonstration of performances;

organization of essay contests with the participation of schoolchildren on the theme: "Guarding my homeland as an apple of the eye", "My country's destiny is my destiny";

organization of sporting events and competitions in the health camps on the following topics: "followers of Temurbek", "Children of Uzbekistan will be brave";

demonstration and discussion of feature and documentary films, cartoons on military-patriotic issues;

to include in the textbooks and teaching materials the life and activity of our great commanders, to illustrate their bravery, dedication and heroism;

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

Meetings with our compatriots, who have been awarded the "Mard o'g'lon" State Prize, to widely publicize their achievements;

to pay special attention to the gradual organization of military-sports games "The successors of Temurbek" with the participation of high school students;

c) The third phase (16-18 years old) aims to provide young people with mental and physical readiness to properly serve the Motherland and its protection. At this stage, in addition to the above tasks, attention will be paid to:

preparation of young people for military service, formation of their independent opinion and positive attitude to military service, strengthening of patriotism;

organization of various meaningful and interesting events in cooperation with departments of defense and military units, self-government bodies, government and public organizations to enhance theoretical and practical knowledge and skills of students;

to provide detailed information about the need for physically strong and spiritually mature young people, the importance of military service, and the ongoing reform of the Armed Forces;

d) The fourth stage (18- to 30-year-olds) involves improving the physical and spiritual abilities, leadership and intellectual abilities of young people, their general and professional skills, motivating them to work harder, to lead a healthy life. At this stage, we should consider the following:

to further enrich our understanding of the importance of upbringing the young generation as spiritually mature, intellectually and spiritually mature people with a strong commitment to their parents and homeland;

To be ready for the defense of the homeland and to be proud of young people serving in the Armed Forces, to develop a sense of commitment to the constitutional duty and military oath;

adaptation to the conditions of military service and thorough training of military specialties, ready for any difficulties, strengthening the qualities of courage, developing skills to preserve weapons, military equipment, government and military property;

regular improvement of combat training and military skills, to develop such qualities as the value of mutual assistance and friendship in the military community;

to assist young people in developing their chosen profession and becoming competent professionals;

wide promotion of reading, instilling in the minds of young people the role and importance of artistic works in building high spirituality in society;

critical attitude towards foreign ideas contrary to our national ideology and strengthening of ideological immunity, self-confidence, vigilance and awareness;

ability of young people to clearly express their own views and active life position, a sense of responsibility, the formation of rigorous discipline, teach the Youth to be persistent

In order to put into practice model of pedagogical analysis and evaluation of indicators of higher educational institutions students' patriotism according to the research in 2018-2019

academic year were organized practical lessons, extracurricular activities on the subject “Tactical training”, which is taught during the 2,3,4,5,6- semesters, for Pre-drafted military education direction and which consists of total 898 academic hours [6, 122-6.].

Experimental lessons were conducted using innovative and interactive teaching methods based on the curriculum. At lessons such topics as “The essence and significance of the Defense Doctrine of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Qualitative stages of construction of JV”, “Structure of the Moto rifle battalion, weapons and combat equipment”, “The structure and armament of a potential enemy infantry battalion. Tactics of the main enemy battalions of the potential enemy infantry battalion”, “The essence of modern warfare, its peculiarities and its requirements” were organized within the framework of the study

The following indicators were used to determine the levels of patriotism of university students:

1. Level of formation and development of loyalty to the country, pride of the powerful roots of its people;
2. The degree of respect for the symbols of the people of Uzbekistan
3. Formation of self-confidence and the future of one's country;
4. The extent to which a deep respect for ancestors is formed;
5. The degree of commitment to one's conscience and duty to one's own conscience;
6. The level of formation and development of self-sacrifice, inter-ethnic harmony, religious tolerance, tolerance;
7. The degree of formation of the ideological immunity, national pride, self-awareness;
8. Physical and spiritual maturity
9. The level of formation and development of a sense of justice, humanism, and a sense of belonging to the fate of the country;
10. The degree of formation and development of such qualities as honesty, generosity and dignity;
11. The level of formation and development of such qualities as business, social and economic outlook, political civil belief, activity, initiative;
12. The level of spirituality, enlightenment, culture, morality;
13. The level of formation and development of Uzbek and world culture, art, understanding and respect for national monuments;
14. The degree of formation and development of the qualities of the ability to protect oneself and others from the influence of religious and extremist ideas, information attacks;
15. Internationalization - the degree of formation and development of such qualities as deep study of the history, customs and traditions of one and the other nationalities and nations;
16. The degree of motivation for the goal;
17. Formation of the feeling of responsibility for the future of the country, state, society, family, mahalla, friends
18. The level of courage, fearlessness;
19. Ability to make quick decisions, to act wisely in various situations;
20. The ability to use maps, compass, and other tools necessary for military activities;
21. The level of endurance, availability, ability to encourage others.

The above indicators have helped to identify the high levels of patriotism among high school students. Each indicator generated a certain score based on specific methodologies.

For instance, the indicator named “The level of formation and development of devotion to the motherland, pride of the powerful roots of its people” laid the groundwork for evaluating student patriotism based on the Habibulina methodology (“Patriotism as the indicator of

creativity”). For this purpose, from the author's point of view, the test questions were compiled and distributed with a certain score.

At the lesson named “Soldiers' actions in battle. Role and obligation of a soldier in battle ” students were able to lead military units in special forces against armed groups in modern day-to-day combat and the notion of organizing military service as a soldier with sufficient qualifications and skills to do so.

The basics of modern general combat in the students, the mobility units, and the types of troops they work with, and the composition of special units after detailing the soldier's actions, weapons, combat capabilities and tactics of battle they examined the level of skills that they can apply in practice [6, 122-6.].

For this purpose the level of formation of concepts for soldiers was studied, regulation, its role in the life of the soldier, duty and responsibilities of the soldier, attention to military equipment, ability to use weapons cases of prompt decision-making in different situations were studied and evaluated. Quantimetric analysis of the individual group's individual combat training status and skills was conducted.

**In the extracurricular activities were chosen these themes:** “The combat capabilities of the artillery units and the methods of their calculation”, “Possible enemy types of AKA and protection against it”, “Personal and collective means of protection and procedure for their use”, "Radio communication network of platoon", Management of units in various types of combat (combat actions), "The organization of the enemy infantry regiment, its combat capabilities and enhanced means", "The nature and features of the battlefield" ", " The nature and features of modern-day battlefield combat in a combat tank. "

Also, giving information for students of the 5111500 - "Pre-draft Military Education" about the history of the war, the strategy and tactics of the military commanders Amir Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi and other military leaders in the training of military science, will help young people, who are future defenders of the homeland, acquire the knowledge, skills and abilities of military service in the Armed Forces.

The aim of the subject is to teach students the concept of military history, the periods of its study, the history of great commanders, the establishment of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The students were generally able to maintain a positive dynamic in their knowledge level by analyzing their results at the beginning and end of the semester. In the framework of the experimental study (2016-2017, 2018-2019 academic year), was known that the quality of patriotic education among students of pedagogical universities of the country was 67%., objective assessors of the notion of independence and homeland -69(%) , universal and national values, spirituality, ability to analyze the spiritual heritage of our people – 72 (%),changes in the economy, reform and development –64 (%),knowledge of national ideas and world ideology – 67,7(%) [6, 122-6.]. Therefore, to develop the patriotic feelings of students studying in higher education, experiential lessons have been designed to build behavioral skills and habits that meet the individual's ethical requirements.. This has been systematically influenced by the young people's consciousness (in the learning process), their emotions (in classroom and out-of-classroom activities), and their will (in the process of organizing and managing behavior).

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