

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVOTION TO THE HOMELAND

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ABSTRACT

The Article highlights the implementation of certain work with students to educate them in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values. It reflected the conducted research in this direction.

Keywords: Patriotism, personality, Patriotic education, formation, development, methods, methods.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

At present, there is a need to study the consolidating power of patriotism, its increasing influence on the cultural development of personality, the formation of young people, students of higher educational institutions under its influence as active builders of a new, democratic state and reliable defenders. At the same time, the analysis of scientific literature [4,5,6,7,8] shows that nowadays, in the interests of formation and development of military-patriotic education, the possibilities of cultural approach are not fully used.

In our opinion, it is expedient to use the mechanisms of upbringing to develop patriotic qualities among students:

- - Education of young people in the spirit of national idea and devotion to the Motherland, penetrating into their hearts and consciousness of the sense of protection of the Motherland, which is an honorable and sacred duty of a citizen;
- - awakening a sense of pride in the national heroes of our ancient history and culture who selflessly fought for the independence and prosperity of the Motherland, cultivating a desire to be worthy of them, strengthening confidence in the strength and abilities of our army;
- - shaping the notion that our army needs physically and spiritually trained youth, that defending the Motherland is a sacred duty for every citizen of Uzbekistan;
- - in assessing global and regional processes, developing the skills of young people to always proceed from our national interests and ideological immunity to various internal and external threats:
- - Raising young people capable of making prompt and independent decisions in any situation and effectively using military and technical means;
- - Awareness among young people, based on life examples, that devotion to the Motherland is a basic requirement of today's times, and it is always necessary to be ready to defend the interests of Uzbekistan.

In Uzbekistan, the status of patriotism was given to the status of "national idea" [2]. Nowadays, patriotism is regarded as "love of the Motherland, devotion to the Fatherland, desire to serve its interests and readiness, up to sacrifice, to defend it" [4]. Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 140 of 23 February 2018 approved a concept for the education of young people in the spirit of military patriotism and a programme of measures for its implementation. The Concept was

developed on the basis of the priority directions and principles of State youth policy and defines the urgent tasks in the current period of globalization and the intensive development of information and communication technologies.

The Concept is an integral part of a unified education and training system, which pays attention to the close links with the real social and political changes in Uzbekistan's life. The main content of the document is devoted to the formation of basic concepts and patriotic feelings among young people from early childhood on the protection and glorification of the Motherland, devotion and readiness to fulfill their civic duty and constitutional duty to protect public and state interests.

Theoretical analysis of the source base makes it possible to identify the main approaches to the study of patriotism as a systemic integrative quality of personality and patriotic education as an independent direction of education: studies by M. Kuranov, M. Mahmudov, A. Mukhammadzhonov, O. Faizullaev, O. Jalilov, M. Khairullaev, A. Erkaev, M. Razhabov and others, devoted to the essence of patriotism; works by S. M. Kodirov, S. Nishonova, U. The works of S. M. Kodirov, S. Nishonova, U. Makhkamova, O. Khasanboyeva, S. Korayev, K. Karimbekov, etc. reveal the theoretical aspects of patriotic consciousness, consider the issues of patriotic education as applied to different social groups.

The analysis of existing scientific approaches in the study of patriotism problems shows that there are different positions in their understanding, namely: S. M. Kodirov, S. Nishonova, U. Makhmudov et al. consider patriotism to be a "moral principle", O. Musurmonova, S. A. Abdullaeva, M. H. Mahmudov et al. - as a "moral category", N.P. Egorov, L.R. Bolotina, T.A. Ilyina, T.N. Malkovskaya, I.S. Marienko, Yu. - a "complex moral quality", G. I. Shchukina - "a feature of morality", I. F. Kharlamov - "a set of moral feelings and traits of behavior", L. I. Mishchenko - "a set of feelings, principles and qualities", Sh. Sh. Hairulin - "part of the spirituality of the individual.

In the years of independence, certain work has been carried out in our country to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values, to form a spiritually developed and physically healthy generation, to protect the rights and interests of young people. However, under current circumstances, the priority importance of patriotic education is growing due to the following circumstances:

- First of all, the strengthening of global geopolitical competition of the leading world powers in the face of the growing crisis, which requires systematic measures to strengthen the territorial, cultural, political and economic sovereignty of the Republic;
- second: the need of the country to consolidate society, increase its defensive capacity, prestige in the minds of the population, recovery of all spheres of society, formation of civil society;
- third: the insufficient effectiveness of certain educational institutions, due to the insufficient effectiveness of pedagogical technologies.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On state youth policy" (2017), adopted with the purpose of radical improvement of activity in this sphere, has created a solid legal basis for the education of harmoniously developed, independently thinking, enterprising and energetic young people capable of assuming responsibility for the future of our country, using their potential in the name of the interests of the people, as well as the realization of their intellectual and creative potential.

It should be noted that the Strategy of Actions in five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 has identified a number of new important tasks to boost the activity of youth in the process of reforms in building a democratic state and developing civil society.

An analysis of these approaches has shown that the methodological and methodological aspects of patriotic education have mainly been developed as part of the pedagogy of general secondary education and have not been sufficiently developed in higher education institutions.

The theoretical foundations and models of patriotic education that have been developed and are currently in place are systems primarily oriented towards the traditional cycle of education, with little regard for modern normative legal aspects of patriotic education, youth policy and the motivations of the people being educated.

The current state of the research problem is characterized by: insufficient attention to patriotic education in higher education institutions (according to the expert evaluation, the effectiveness of the impact of higher education institutions on the patriotic education of young people is the last position after family and school); lack of clear state and value guidelines for the pedagogical tasks of patriotic direction; unformed educational space of patriotically-oriented education of higher education institutions, which still represent the following factors

The following questions arise in the course of the research: What model and corresponding technology of patriotic education of university students can give the best results? Does patriotism itself, as the most important unifying spiritual and practical regulator of public life, contribute to the efficiency of the whole process of education of university students?

In this connection, there is a contradiction between the objective need to improve the patriotic education of university students on the basis of program and target modeling in accordance with the task "to turn educational institutions into centers of patriotic education of youth" and the insufficient development of this problem in theory and practice.

Formation and development of patriotism among modern youth, including students of higher educational institutions, is one of the most important tasks of modern education. The solution to this problem requires scientists and researchers not only to find new forms and methods of educational activity, but also to apply a variety of scientific methodological basis for the study of patriotism and the process of patriotic education.

In this regard, it is important to define the system, principles, methods and forms, stages and directions, the procedure for evaluating the effectiveness of military-patriotic education of young people.

This fact has led to a targeted study. The developed strategy and logic of the pedagogical experiment required the conducting of an experiment to identify the initial state of patriotism in students of higher education institutions. To conduct such an experiment 568 students from various faculties of higher education institutions of the republic were involved. Diagnostics of the initial level of students' patriotism was carried out with the help of approved methods and tests, as well as the author's questionnaire. To assess the cognitive component of students' patriotism, a modified knowledge assessment test "Military-patriotic theme of Uzbekistan", "History, traditions, culture and achievements of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Temurbeklar" and "Burgutlar" was used. The tests contain 16 questions, the answers to which were evaluated

by respondents on a five-point system. The results of the test on the modified methodology of knowledge assessment shows that the overwhelming majority of 1st-2nd year students of non-pedagogical universities have the level of knowledge on the history, traditions, culture and achievements of Uzbekistan corresponds to the average indicator and is 73,7%. At the same time, 17.5 per cent of respondents have a weak level of knowledge and correspond to a low indicator. Only the students of pedagogical universities have a high level of knowledge -88.7 per cent. According to the results of individual conversations it was established that all of them are excellent students and are members of the faculty asset. A study of the respondents' answers showed that they all consider themselves patriots of the Fatherland (100%); most students are proud that they are citizens of Uzbekistan and claim that, in general, they have formed an active civic position, a sense of civic duty and willingness to stand up for the defense of the sacred boundaries of the Fatherland (4 points). Students rate their knowledge of Uzbekistan's history quite highly, with a score of 4.5; they also rate their knowledge of the most important achievements of the Republic with a score of 4.15. The question "I respect the languages and culture of other nationalities" was assessed at only 2.99 points, which shows the need for greater attention to this element of patriotic activity in the process of education. Students respect and take pride in Uzbekistan's culture, its diversity, greatness and significance (3.11 points). At the same time, the question "I always feel unity with the people and am proud of it" received the lowest score - only 2.78 points. Sufficiently detailed information was obtained with the help of the modified method of diagnostics of students' socialization.

According to the results of interviews and surveys, it was possible to establish what students of pedagogical universities regard as patriotic qualities: love for the Fatherland, devotion to the Motherland, love for one's family and home; love for the nature around us, the land on which we were born and live; a sense of belonging to the history and traditions of our Fatherland and its armed forces; the need and responsibility for the security of the Fatherland; loyalty to the Fatherland and the people of Uzbekistan; pride in the heroic history of Uzbekistan; discipline and diligence; determination; courage; fortitude; honesty; tolerance for representatives of other peoples and religions.

Thus, the experiment made it possible to establish that the system of patriotic education operating in the university is generally effective. However, some shortcomings in the activities of the faculty were also revealed, which are manifested in the enthusiasm for mass patriotic activities, underestimation of the possibilities of individual work with students, the lack of specific measures to develop patriotic qualities of students, improvement of personal patriotic position, application of self-education opportunities for this purpose. Among the participants of the experiment, 38.2% of answers correspond to a high indicator, which indicates active and active participation of students of this group in patriotic and socio-political work. All this points to the need to organize a purposeful formative pedagogical process to expand students' patriotic knowledge, activate their patriotic activities, develop and improve their patriotic qualities, which will significantly increase the level of patriotism of each student.

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