

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION: PRINCIPLES, FORMS AND METHODS**Normatov Ravshan Toshmatovich,**

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the principles, forms and methods of implementing educational and psychological work in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism, in which the content, goals and objectives, main directions and forms of educational work, analysis of the state and practice of discipline, the spiritual and moral state of military personnel and the moral and spiritual climate of the team are scientifically described. This knowledge is of great importance in training mature patriotic military personnel.

Keywords: homeland, military patriotism, moral and spiritual state, approach, principle, form, methods.

Today, in a world where the world is changing rapidly, and political, economic and ideological struggles between regions and countries are becoming increasingly tense, the work of educating the youth of our country, including the younger generation in the army, in the spirit of patriotism is becoming more and more urgent for us. Indeed, patriotism is a powerful tool that forms in young people a sense of civic duty, personal responsibility, a sense of involvement in the fate of the Motherland, an active life position and firm faith, and professional skills. Using this effectively, we require that we take specific measures to form ideological immunity in our young people against foreign ideas, strengthen a sense of responsibility for the fate of the Motherland, and educate them as dedicated and comprehensively mature personnel.

Military patriotism is a person's sense of pride in his country, a sense of involvement in its fate, an understanding of civic duty and responsibility for the protection and security of his independent Motherland.

The work of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism is carried out on the basis of the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws, decrees, resolutions and orders of the President, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, orders and directives of the Minister of Defense.

The scientific foundations of military-patriotic education are reflected in the principles that constitute its primary content. These principles reflect the basic rules, requirements of military-patriotic education, the content, forms and methods of practical activities for the moral-spiritual, political, military-technical and physical preparation of young people for the defense of the Motherland. The main principles of the moral-spiritual state of military personnel include:

1. Scientific basis of moral and spiritual state.
2. Historical approach to moral and spiritual state.
3. Inextricable connection of the theory of moral and spiritual state with practice.
4. The principle of unity of moral and spiritual state, patriotism and international education.
5. The principle of education in a team and with the help of a team.
6. The principle of a consistent approach to various groups.
7. The principle of correspondence of moral and spiritual state to personal characteristics.
8. The principle of correspondence of moral and spiritual state to real service conditions.

The principle of scientific basis of **military-patriotic education** implies that its methodological and ideological foundations are scientifically based, that any changes, foundations, and circumstances in the process of military-patriotic education are analyzed and comprehensively disclosed. Military-patriotic education of young people should be based on national ideology,

have combative, offensive characteristics, resolutely reveal all the shortcomings in preparing young people for the defense of the Motherland and develop measures to correct them.

The principle of a historical approach to military-patriotic education expresses, first of all, the content of this education, its forms and methods should adapt to the current historical situation. This implies that military-patriotic education will be carried out based on the past fighting and labor traditions of the Uzbek people and the heroic labors of our people, who are currently creating the great future of an independent, sovereign, economically developed, and internationally recognized Uzbekistan. Amur Temur, Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur kabi dono hukmdorlar hokimiyatni boshqargan zamonlarda o'zbek davlatchiligining, sivilizatsiyasining eng gullab yashnagan va eng yuqori darajaga ko'tarilgan davrlari bo'lgan. Bunday buyuk kishilar hukmronlik qilgan yerlarda hunarmandchilik, ilm-fan va san'at gullab yashnagan. Xuddi shu davrlarda xalqimizning harbiy san'ati ham o'zining eng yuksak darajalariga yetgan. Biz Amur Temur, Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur kabi buyuk sarkardalarimizning mustaqil, qudratli davlat tuzilishi uchun olib borgan qahramonona kurashlarini bilamiz va ular bilan haqli ravishda faxrlanamiz.

The conclusion is that in the process of military-patriotic education, young people should know and understand how great the past of their Motherland and people was, since we have decided to build a great New Uzbekistan in the future, this great past of our country gives us great confidence, aspiration, ability and strength.

The principle of the connection of the theory of military-patriotic education with practice has an important place in the educational process. This principle implies the approach of military-patriotic education to the tasks that the people of Uzbekistan are solving and implementing in each historical situation. Providing young people with full information about the reforms being carried out to improve the development of our people and society, the results of great changes and the shortcomings encountered in the construction process is very important in involving them in the historical, global labor process that our people are implementing.

The principle of unity of patriotism and international education is another important principle of military-patriotic education. Patriotic education means educating young people, relying on the heroic past of our people, the heroism and life of our great ancestors and great commanders of our people, brave sons, in them a spirit of boundless love for the Motherland, hatred of enemies who threaten the peace of the country, and always remaining loyal to their President and people.

International education means teaching and directing them to such qualities as respect for other peoples and their languages and cultures, maintaining friendly relations with the peoples of friendly countries, their youth, and living in harmony, peace, and harmony, and fighting together for common goals.

The principle of education in a team and with the help of a team implies that military work, military service, and relations between military personnel are collective in nature. Because in the present era, complex weapons, combat equipment, military teams-crews, are controlled by departments. This situation itself requires relationships within this team such as cooperation, mutual understanding, and mutual assistance. The existence of such relationships allows the military team to act accurately and quickly in any situation.

The principle of a tailored approach to various youth groups in military-patriotic education requires, first of all, to conduct educational work with these youth groups, taking into account their interests and aspirations, the positions they occupy in life, and their noble intentions and goals. As we know, at each stage of youth development, there are factors that arouse interest in them and direct their actions and aspirations in certain directions. The process of military-

patriotic education can achieve the desired results only by taking into account these factors and carrying out its work.

The principle of compliance of education with personal characteristics is another important principle. This principle implies a systematic approach to each cadet by the battalion or platoon commander and other subject teachers, taking into account the personal qualities and characteristics of each cadet. Here it is important to study the abilities, interests and aspirations of the cadets, their positive and negative habits and conduct educational work based on them.

Another important principle of military patriotic education is **the principle of compliance of military-patriotic education** with the real conditions of military service. This principle requires the battalion commander or platoon commander to be aware of the latest developments in military work and the basics of military service in a timely manner, to know new modern combat equipment and weapons, to work on the basis of changes in the system of the Armed Forces and advanced forms and methods of educational and training in the troops. It is of great importance to train the defenders of the homeland in the knowledge, skills and qualifications necessary during military service.

The above-mentioned basic principles of military-patriotic education are inextricably linked and always complement each other. Therefore, it is advisable to plan and organize the process of military-patriotic education taking into account these factors.

Forms and methods of military-patriotic education. A wide range of forms and methods of mass propaganda work are used in the education of young people in the spirit of military-patriotic education.

Forms of educational work are understood as methods of organizing collective and individual activities of military personnel, aimed at achieving one or another educational goal.

Such forms include:

lectures;
conversations;
stories;
themed evenings;
meetings and assemblies;
organizing trips and excursions;
master classes;
military-sports holidays;
military-sports games.

The method of education is understood as a set of methods and techniques of pedagogical influence aimed at the formation of specific educational qualities in military personnel.

General methods of education are widely used in military-patriotic education. In the military-patriotic education of cadets, such methods as example, persuasion, training, encouragement, reward and coercion are used. The methods of education, by their nature, perform the functions of teaching, development, as well as upbringing.

Deputy platoon commanders select the methods necessary for training according to the program, these methods should ensure the achievement of the intended educational and training goals. Below we will consider the main methods of military-patriotic education:

The method of example - this method is based, first of all, on the conscious aspiration to imitate and follow positive examples of people. Cadets are deeply influenced by stories about the heroic past of our ancestors, their courage and the courage of selfless officers

and soldiers in the ranks of our Armed Forces today. They are proud of the lives of these heroes, strive to follow their example, study their life paths and try to be like them.

The persuasion method is the main method that forms and develops a broad worldview, patriotic feelings, and basic qualities in cadets. With the help of this method, it directly affects the minds, feelings, and will of cadets, directing them towards specific goals.

To activate the actions and behavior of cadets, motivation methods are used. These include:

motivation method;

coercion method.

Motivation method. It is used to develop positive interests and aspirations in cadets, develop their sense of self-confidence, and form qualities such as a sense of responsibility for the results achieved, and aspirations for new successes. Forms of motivation can be praise, gratitude, awards, placing a cadet's photo on a plaque of honor, etc.

Coercive method. For educational purposes, if the actions and behavior of a cadet contradict the generally accepted moral norms in society, as well as if he does not fulfill the requirements imposed on him, their fulfillment is used to form desires in him. Each punishment or coercive method intended for a cadet should be combined with and based on persuasion.

The coercive method is a method that can be used only in situations where all methods and measures have been used and they have not yielded the expected results. Deep knowledge of the forms and methods of military-patriotic education, the rules for their use, allows platoon commanders to carefully plan and organize moral and spiritual education and mass defense work.

Leadership in the military-patriotic education of young people. Like any complex system, military-patriotic education requires management. The tasks of management are multifaceted, but its main one is to study the state of the managed system. Here we are talking about the organization of military-patriotic education and its results, that is, about the attitude of students to military service, their readiness to defend the Motherland, and about making decisions to improve these works. In addition to these main tasks, it also includes maintaining a report on the results of military-patriotic education and its analysis, selecting and placing pedagogical personnel, defining and regulating their tasks, as well as controlling and motivating them in this responsible work.

The important principles of pedagogical management of military-patriotic education are: scientificity, that is, based on taking into account the laws of development of military-patriotic feelings in young people;

unity of collective and individual management;

transparency, efficiency, participation of the entire military team in the management of the educational institution;

personal responsibility of each person for the assigned task;

the organization of military-patriotic education based on a plan;

the ability to select the most important areas in educational work and develop them;

involvement of a wide range of people in the process of military-patriotic education, etc.

Management activities are, first of all, the task of the leadership of the educational institution, which, along with administrative methods of giving instructions, should also widely use methodological methods. This should contribute to the growth of the pedagogical skills of commanders in military-patriotic work, serve the formation of positive conditions such as activity in the educational institution and the pursuit of the final result of these works. The

success of management activities is associated with a clear distribution of tasks among the pedagogical team.

Our independent Uzbekistan is one of the most peace-loving countries on our planet. Our main goal is to build an economically strong, politically independent, legal democratic state. Striving for the supremacy of law in the internal life of the country and the further improvement of the people's way of life, the Republic of Uzbekistan is boldly moving towards its future, striving for good neighborliness and mutual cooperation with other countries in the external sphere. However, there are also evil forces with dark intentions around us who cannot see the independence of our state, the peaceful and quiet life of our people, and their selfless creative labor. Therefore, one of the important tasks is to increase the military power of our country, to prepare young people to defend the Motherland and to educate them in the spirit of military patriotism. These urgent tasks should be implemented in schools and secondary specialized educational institutions and be widely reflected.

The experience and traditions of our ancestors and older generations of our contemporaries are an invaluable heritage for us. Our President and government call for preserving these heritages as the apple of our eye and further enriching them creatively.

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