

# Psychological Interpretation of Educating Young People in the Spirit of Military Patriotism

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**Abstract:** *The article presents a psychological interpretation of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism. In particular, there is another aspect of the psychological description of consciousness, including defensive consciousness, the individual-psychological distinction between subject-object, the components of the concepts of "I" and "I am not" and their relationship, "Dangerous for me and dangerous for them" and "Not dangerous for me and not dangerous for them". In the process of military-patriotic education of young people through the study of threatening and defensive behavior, it is necessary to pay attention to the following: the role of characteristics, the role of communication in ensuring their maturity, the role of science, the factor of the situation, the role of needs and motivations have been theoretically studied.*

**Keywords:** youth, patriotism, military-patriotic, patriotic education, spiritual heritage, epic, threatening behavior, defensive behavior.

## INTRODUCTION

Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on State Youth Policy states that "youth (young citizens) are people who have reached the age of fourteen and not older than thirty" [13]. The maturity of individuals between the ages of fourteen and under the age of thirty depends on a variety of factors, and they can be divided into internal and external factors in terms of their origin, content, and structure. The issue of the influence of the psychological factor on the development of young people in the spirit of patriotism has been the main theme of the works created by thinkers who have lived and worked in different historical periods, psychologists working in various fields. Taking into account these aspects, an integrated approach to educating young people in the spirit of patriotism will yield effective results. At the same time, it is necessary to carry out patriotic education by dividing young people into the following groups:

- Youth crises in the process of youth development;
- The role of socio-cultural conditions in the development of young people;
- The role of activities (including leadership) in the development of young people;
- The role of age-related emerging mental characteristics in youth development;
- The role of communication in ensuring the development of young people;
- The role of science in ensuring the development of young people;
- Education of emotional and volitional qualities in ensuring the maturity of young people;
- The role of needs and motivations in the development of young people.

There are many processes /situations and events that are the object of knowledge in nature and society, and young people have their own interest in each process in terms of age. Given that they are not similar in purpose, structure, and function, a situation arises in which they are exposed to risk and threatening factors. As a result, the information presented in order to influence the minds of young people has increased in form, and even in the samples of artistic creation are reflected creative and destructive ideas, each of which is aimed at a number of tasks. They can be classified according to their function as follows:

- a) that the chosen way of influencing the individual, the stated purpose is wrong;
- b) that the pattern of inappropriate behavior is "the pride of modern youth";
- c) that the existing set of traditional relationships in the way of domestic and social life is "outdated";
- d) inculcating the destructive "I" as acceptable.

The basis of protection from such negative influences is the formation of a pattern of THREATENING and PROTECTIVE behavior in our youth.

## METHODOLOGY

The number of threats against young people is growing, for example, deviations under the influence of anthropogenic factors, as a result of manipulations of various kinds. The results of the research show that the deviations observed among young people may be a direct product of the existing shortcomings in the educational process. These include suicide on the basis of various manipulative influences, addiction to alcohol, drug use and distribution, membership in various destructive groups.

If we take into account the fact that young people belong to a particular ethnic group, people and nation, the spiritual and moral, individual and collective aspects of deviation, it is necessary to study their sexual, national, professional, age and territorial characteristics on the basis of specific psychometric methods. Because information-psychological threats, expressed in different

forms of cultural and political attacks, manipulations at different levels are aimed at poisoning the minds of young people, disrupting their worldview, value system, which manifests itself in the form of imitating their behavior, putting their own nation and culture above other nations. Therefore, in a particular society:

- The study of the integrative characteristics of young people as structural components of protection, manifested in the form of determining the dynamics of social activity, freedom and self-confidence;
- Lack of research to prevent dependence on information and psychological influences, which represent different areas of public life and include various destructive concepts in the mindset of young people;
- The relationship between reflection and defensive behavior and the level of reflection with defensive behavior has not been studied in the case of young people, taking into account the ethnocultural environment;
- The development of young people's personality requires a comprehensive approach, which is reflected in the structural and functional conditions, including personal-professional, epistemological, socio-psychological, acmeological, organizational. However, the manifestation of protection in this process has not been empirically studied in the example of young people;
- The impact of the expression of protective behavior at the level of social relations, such as "youth-social environment", "youth-higher education institution (HEI)" has not been studied;
- At a time when information attacks, moral and ideological threats are on the rise, it is important to link the issue of protecting young people from their impact with a lack of socio-psychological research.

Therefore, the relevance of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism is determined by:

- poor coordination, integration and effectiveness of measures at the national level;
- weak participation of governmental and non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the general public;
- lack of effective cooperation between the armed forces, public authorities, public associations and educational institutions;
- there is a vital need to organize and systematize this work on the basis of a fundamentally new approach.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The upbringing of young people in the spirit of high patriotism can be described in the following terms:

Education in the spirit of military patriotism is an integral part of educational work, the formation of a high sense of defense, political, moral, psychological qualities, acquisition of military-technical knowledge, physical and spiritual development of the individual, necessary for the protection of the Motherland in the younger generation.

Educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism - the purpose of state and non-governmental organizations, family, community, educational institutions, aimed at forming in young people a sense of love and devotion to their country, educating them to fulfill their civic duties and constitutional obligations, to protect the interests of state and society is a systematic and coordinated activity.

Determining the genesis and evolutionary stages of defense consciousness in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism, the study of fairy tales and legends, epics and proverbs, examples of creativity of our ancestors, which are examples of folklore, can give effective results. Such works are an integral part of the national values and ideology of our people, and are one of the important educational factors in understanding the spirit of self-knowledge and patriotism. The ideas put forward in these works, such as sincerity in human relations, the fact that human dignity is a profession that everyone is responsible for the fate of the Motherland, form the motive of their creativity. Sh.Shomaksudov and Sh.Shorakhmedov in the play "Khikmatnoma": In some cases, on the other hand, the listener and re-pronouncers may not understand the meaning of a particular proverb or may not remember what they have heard, but may use other words instead of some words in the proverb to prove a particular point, as a result of distorting the original meaning and content, has become a misnomer among many proverbs." [12. 9] Indeed, this view is consistent with articles on issues related to the individual and the situation. However, we believe that this feature is not typical of articles praising the Motherland, patriotism, friendship and sincere relations. Because human perfection, happiness in general, his life is directly related to the Motherland, friendly and amicable relations, and the essence and content of these concepts have not changed.

Throughout his whole conscious life, man lives on the basis of a stable core called "I". Human consciousness in the course of life activity can be at the same time a subjective expression of objective activity and the inner world of a person, consisting of personal values, views, experiences and moods. All this represents the individuality, uniqueness, intimacy of the human person. However, it is this individuality, uniqueness, intimacy, features of the nature of the creative person that are reflected to some extent in the content of creative activity.

At a time when the study of cultural and spiritual heritage and its effective use in the formation of youth defense consciousness is of political, ideological significance, special attention should be paid to the foundations of our national culture, enlightenment of our people, psychological and pedagogical views of Eastern thinkers, scientists and writers. The study of his contribution to the development of modern psychology and pedagogy is one of the most important tasks facing the modern sciences.

Although the examples of folk art, which are the basis of moral ideas, have been studied in a number of philological, philosophical and pedagogical studies [16, 10, 8, 14, 4, 2, 15, 5, 9], in these works the issue of military-patriotism has not been studied separately. It should also be noted that since the 60s of the twentieth century, there have been unique approaches to the scientific and psychological study of folk art. In this case, the theme and motive were taken into account separately, since each sample of creation has its own history and is focused on a specific social situation. This is because, identifying ethno and socio-

psychological characteristics is very useful in psychological description, as well as in making recommendations. Examples of folk art take into account the issues, situations, events and objects that are constantly encountered in life, and they have a special place in people's lives.

Each nation, first of all, based on its own experiences, generalized proverbs in a short and concise form, summarizing their way of life, daily activities and observations [7. 12]. Folk proverbs glorify compassion, human dignity, encourage people to friendship, patriotism, serve as a model of exemplary behavior, the formation of beautiful qualities. The content expressed in them has a deep philosophy, and the issues of adherence to moral categories in social relations, protection of the Motherland, and sacrifice of life for it are reflected in detail in the examples of folklore. It should be noted that in the examples of folk art, the public interest took precedence over personal interests, which had a special impact on the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism. This pedagogical and psychological feature is inherent in the education of the East, and it should be noted that in the West the foundations of individual education are leading.

Everyone is distinguished by their character, worldview, emotions, interests, values, social orientation and other individual characteristics. We know that the examples of folk art, whether in the form of proverbs, legends or fairy tales, call for vigilance, respect for loved ones, respect for the elderly, compassion for people, sincerity in attitude. At the same time, it should be noted that the national heritage, which has been passed down from generation to generation for centuries, has a rich humanitarian idea of the protection and love of the Motherland. As an example, if we pay attention to the saying, "Your husband is your motherland, your motherland is your honor, the honor of the motherland is as valuable to a person as it is to his honor". This, in turn, plays an important role in cultivating a sense of responsibility and accountability, and it is advisable to use them perfectly in the educational process. It is worth mentioning that the protection of the honor of the Motherland is measured on the basis of the degree to which the notion of honor imposes a serious responsibility on everyone who knows their dignity. It is a specific norm of social measurement, based on the historical experience of the people, the experience of life, the traditions. At the same time, the fact that the symbol, courage and bravery of the defenders of the Motherland are reflected in our national heritage, and the theme of the defense of the Motherland has a special place in the social life, shows that this issue has always been in the spotlight. The courage and tenacity of the children of the homeland are always epic in language, and their image is eternal. This is reflected in the article "A story to a man who knows the grief of the hand." The well-being of the people is directly related to the peace, tranquility, and sustainable development that prevails in the area where they live. It is known from the theory of socio-psychological approach to sustainability that where there is peace and stability, there will be progress and development, the social living standards of the population will continue to rise. Today, the dangers and risks of security and stability are becoming more intelligent. This situation requires timely identification of risks, forecasting their manifestation. Only then will it be possible to eliminate them in a timely manner.

If the activation of the process of integration in society is analyzed in terms of military potential, it is not difficult to understand that it is based on the ideas of a specific policy. In general, if we look at the evolution of an independent state, we can see that in all epochs, in different forms and means, with the participation of different strata of society, single-minded ideas have been put forward. This set of ideas, as an ideology, has served a number of functions in the state and on a larger scale.

In general, the study of the genesis (origin) and evolutionary (gradual) stages of military activity in the study of the factors that motivate people to defend their homeland, the study of fairy tales and legends, epics and proverbs, examples of our ancestors can give effective results.

As part of the main tasks in the formation of youth defense consciousness, "prepares and promotes publicist, drawing, photo and video materials that serve to form and strengthen national pride in the minds of young people, to form a positive image of our country through the placement of various materials in foreign media"[11].

Images created by the people (Gorogly, Alpomish, Botirkhan, Kakhramon, Rustamkhan, etc.) are so numerous that they have good and evil, love and loyalty, difficult but honorable ways to win, the negative consequences of the use of deception in the relationship is reflected in various aspects of social life. They have a unique national character and inform our youth, the bright memory of Uzbek heroes and veterans of the Second World War, the brave sons of Afghanistan, those who died in the fight against international terrorists in Sariosiya and Uzun districts, as an example of national pride serves as a historical source in lifting spirits of young generation.

Defense is a strategic task of every state, as a political institution to ensure internal and external security, improve the functioning of social institutions, protect the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, develop national policy, maintain stability in a clear political space, improve market relations, social, economic, cultural and political partnerships[6, 1, 3].

In the formation of military-patriotic qualities in our youth, cooperation in the form of "Family - Neighborhood - Preschool Education Institutions - Public Education Institutions - Higher and Secondary Special Education Institutions - Political Institutions" is important in ensuring "individual-state-society" security. It is recommended to work on the principle of cooperation.

In educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism, it is effective to work in the following areas:

in the direction of civil youth before the call;

in the direction of young servicemen serving in the army.

Pre-prescription work in the field of civic youth includes the following activities in the field of educational institutions, neighborhoods and organizations:

In preschool educational institutions:

- Teaching poetry and songs, fairy tales and stories in the spirit of military patriotism;
- theatrical performances;
- competitions in drawing, drawing on relevant topics;
- Demonstration of military-patriotic cartoons;
- Excursions to military-patriotic parks;
- "I'll be a soldier too!" holding relay races under the motto;
- Organizing meetings with officers, sergeants, cadets and students of "Temurbek School".

In secondary schools:

- Organization of the subject of basic preparation before the call;
- Organization of military-sports games "Temurbeklar";
- "Honorable duty to the Motherland!" conducting a competition of essays and drawings on the topic;
- Excursions to military units, "Open Day";
- Carrying out military-patriotic actions;
- Conducting lessons about themes of "Courage", "Peace and "Independence";
- Organization of spiritual and educational events "Soldier (cadet) - a guest of the school", meetings with the participation of conscripts, cadets and veterans of the Armed Forces;
- Meetings on "My father is a defender of the country";
- Organizing clubs with servicemen, veterans of the Armed Forces and students of the "Temurbek School".

In academic lyceums and technical schools and universities:

- Organization of the subject of basic preparation before the call;
- Organization of military-sports games "Eagle", "Young Border Guard", "Young Rescuer", "Young Firefighter";
- Conducting military-practical sports competitions "Alpomish" among students of military departments of the university;
- Organization of excursions to military units, participation in the "Open Day";
- Organization of an essay contest on "I will protect my homeland", "The fate of my country is my fate";
- Demonstration and discussion of feature films and documentaries on military and patriotic themes;
- Carrying out spiritual and educational events with the participation of veterans of the war and the labor front, veterans of the Armed Forces "Honor", "Respect";
- Meetings with young people who won the state award "Brave Boy";
- Arranging meetings with the invitation of the propaganda groups of the military units.

In neighborhoods and organizations:

- Carrying out a spiritual and educational event on the theme "Soldier - a guest of the neighborhood" with the participation of conscripts and young people;
- Meetings and live dialogues with young people on the topic "We are proud of you" with the participation of officers, sergeants, soldiers and cadets (during the holidays);
- Carrying out a spiritual and educational event on the theme "Honor of our neighborhood", dedicated to welcoming young people returning from military service, involving a wide range of young people;
- Before the solemn observation of young conscripts with the participation of young people "White road to you, defender of the country!" organization of spiritual and educational events on the topic;
- Effective organization of the clubs "Jasorat" (courage) established under the regional councils of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan;
- Organization of job fairs;
- Carrying out targeted work with parents of young people who have gone abroad;
- Carrying out sports marathons, festivals and actions on military-patriotic themes.

### **DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION, FUTURE RESEARCH**

In the implementation of military-patriotic education, it is expedient to take into account the following basic principles:

- The ideological basis of military patriotism. This includes the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the United States in defense and security;
- The legal basis of military patriotism. This is stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-6017 "On measures to radically reform the state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and bring it to a new level" and PD-4768 "On the organization of the Agency for Youth Affairs" Resolution No. and other relevant legal documents;
- The ideological basis of military patriotism. This includes the concept of the national idea (from the national revival to the national uplift), provocative ideas put forward by the President (without military science, no military education), views, opinions, national military historical sources (Temur's charters, Zafarnoma, Boburnoma);

- The scientific basis of military patriotism. This includes the theory of scientific research aimed at improving the scientific, scientific-technical, military industry, information technology of defense and the scientific and experimental results achieved and introduced in this field;

- The strategic basis of military patriotism. These include the tasks set by Uzbekistan's policy of training promising personnel in the geopolitical, political, economic, military-construction spheres;

- The comparative basis of military patriotism. It is necessary to ensure the harmony of national and universal achievements in the personnel policy of the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan.

It is of great importance to ensure that young people purposefully perform the following tasks in order to cultivate military patriotism by forming a sense of defense:

- realizing the common goals that unite the members of society (the formation of national ideas, dreams), around which the creation of the image of We - the people of Uzbekistan is a guarantee of development;

- the existence of certain social strata in society and their structure;

- the functioning of social institutions, movements, foundations and communities;

- recognition of certain national values and cultures in society, the creation of opportunities for the expression of "I", and treat them purposefully.

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