

Improving the Processes of Educating Students in The Spirit of Military Patriotism Based on Innovative Approaches

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Abstract: This article discusses in detail the pedagogical conditions for educating students in the spirit of military patriotism based on innovative approaches, educational processes aimed at educating students in the spirit of military patriotism, and the use of information and communication technologies in the educational process.

Keywords: Patriotism, military-patriotic education, information technologies, competence, competence, innovation.

Introduction: Improving the effectiveness and intensification of work on educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism in our country, actively involving citizens of the country, state and non-governmental non-profit organizations, and other institutions of civil society in educational work in this regard, and instilling feelings of patriotism and courage in the minds of young people is becoming one of the most pressing tasks. The reason for this is that "at present, the word 'peace' and the concept of 'tranquility' in the world have become very fragile, and yesterday's situation, yesterday's analyzes and forecasts in this regard do not correspond to today." Therefore, there is a need to radically reform the system for developing knowledge, skills, and abilities related to military patriotism among the youth of our country. However, "we have not yet been able to establish a system of educating our youth in the spirit of military patriotism on a modern scientific basis. There are no children's and youth patriotic organizations in our country. However, foreign countries already have such positive experience that we need to study and implement." These considerations also justify the need to improve the system of educating student youth in the spirit of military patriotism.

The essence of the concept of military patriotism is the concept of the Motherland. Where there is no concept of the Motherland, one cannot speak of military patriotism. Motherland (Arabic for the place where one grew up, country) is defined as the country, city, or village where a person was born and raised, the country, the land, or the country where a person was born and raised and considers himself a citizen, the motherland [1;444]. This concept is used in foreign scientific sources as patriotism (Greek: Patriotes - compatriot, "patris" - Motherland) to express love for the Motherland, connection with the country where one was born and raised, and loyalty to it. Patriotism is often interpreted as love for the history, culture, and values of one's Motherland. However, compared to patriotism, the content of military patriotism is much broader - it is not only a struggle to protect the freedom of one's compatriots but also actions towards human freedom. In fact, "motherland" is a specific concept. It is used in broad and narrow senses. When it represents a territory where representatives of a single nation live together and their ancestors lived from time immemorial, it takes on a broad meaning. That is, the geographical environment where generations with the same language, beliefs, traditions, and national

characteristics live represents the concept of "Motherland". When the house, neighborhood, village, or city where a person was born and raised is meant, this is understanding the Motherland in a narrow sense [2;13]. Military patriotism refers to people's love for their motherland, their country, and their desire to protect it. Military patriotism is a universal feeling, one of the spiritual values that has been refined over centuries, common to all people, peoples, and nations. Historically, military patriotism is also a complex of feelings that has improved in the process of social development associated with the fate of people's countries and the struggle of peoples for the inviolability and independence of the territory where they live. This is manifested in taking pride in the past and present of the Motherland and protecting its interests.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Since achieving independence, much work has been done on educating in the spirit of military-patriotism. In particular, popular books and pamphlets, scientific and educational-methodological manuals have been published. Candidate dissertations by R.Y. Kurbanov on "The role of the national idea in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism", E.T. Kalkanov on "Laws of interdependence of the formation and functioning of patriotism (socio-philosophical analysis)", and researches by S. Astanova, I.Y. Inoyatov, M.Kh. Abilov are also worthy of scientific attention. These books, pamphlets, and dissertations focus mainly on the essence of patriotism and the issues of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism today. However, the lack of a developed mechanism for educating students in the spirit of military patriotism based on innovative approaches (on the example of military education directions) requires conducting research in this direction.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The purpose of educating student youth in the spirit of military patriotism is to form in student youth such important qualities as being active in various sectors of society, especially in types of civil service related to the military sphere, being loyal to the Constitution and military duty in peaceful and military conditions, and having high responsibility and accountability for the fate of their country and people [3].

As society develops, one of the most important spiritual values is the feeling of military patriotism. Military patriotism is a characteristic of individuals who look with deep respect at the history and fate of their motherland and people, and are capable of showing examples of selflessness in the interests of the Motherland. The feeling of respect, love, and trust for the Motherland and the people is formed on the basis of certain common interests and goals, takes a deep place in the hearts of people, influences their activities, and mobilizes them to fulfill responsible tasks [4;12]. Therefore, every state tries to form military patriotism in its citizens, thereby creating the foundations of social stability.

In this regard, educational institutions are required to systematically organize pedagogical education in the direction of military patriotism among student youth, intensify this work, and raise it to a high level. It is one of the important tasks to explain that military patriotism should not be interpreted as nationalism, and that protecting the motherland is the duty of every citizen. After all, "military patriotism is not nationalism, but a universal human feeling. The French writer Voltaire said: 'Love for the motherland does not force me to turn a blind eye to the achievements of foreigners. On the contrary, the stronger my love for the motherland, the more I want to enrich my motherland with the achievements of other peoples of the world'" [5;3]. Thus, a self-aware, historically intact, independent-thinking person will not betray his country, but will put the interests of the country above all else and be ready to give his life for it. This clearly proves that defending the Motherland is indeed becoming not only a duty but an honorable duty for all of us.

Military patriotism is the greatest duty of a person as a citizen and a member of a certain society, which encompasses qualities such as loyalty to the family, confidence in the future, respect for history, attention to the present, considering the interests of the people around, and distinguishing right from wrong. In any army or society, if the feeling of military patriotism does not mature, even if it is given the most modern weapons, it will be of no use. Therefore, in defending the Motherland, first of all, the human factor plays a leading role.

Patriotism means fully understanding the need to mobilize the potential and wealth available in our

country, use them rationally, rely on our own strength and capabilities, the invaluable heritage left by our parents, national customs and traditions, restore values, and support each other.

As society develops, one of the spiritual values that gains great importance is the feeling of patriotism. Patriotism is a characteristic of individuals who look with deep respect at the history and fate of the motherland, the people, and are capable of showing examples of selflessness in the interests of the Motherland. The feeling of respect, love, and trust for the Motherland, the people is formed on the basis of certain common interests and goals, takes a deep place in the hearts of people, and affects their activities.

Educating student youth in the spirit of military patriotism — it turned out to be a multi-stage, systematic, purposeful, and coordinated activity of state bodies, public associations, and other organizations aimed at forming a feeling of loyalty to the Motherland in student youth, regardless of their nationality, language, and profession, and bringing them up as individuals capable of fulfilling their civic duties and constitutional obligations, and protecting the interests of society and the state.

CONCLUSION

The goal of educating students in the spirit of military patriotism based on innovative approaches is to form in student youth such important qualities as being active in various sectors of society, especially in types of civil service related to the military sphere, being loyal to the Constitution and military duty in peaceful and military conditions, and having high responsibility and accountability for the fate of their country and people.

This means fighting against enemies who try to destroy the peace and tranquility prevailing in Uzbekistan, the creative atmosphere in our society, the prosperous and peaceful life we are building, overthrow our increasingly powerful state, turn us away from our chosen path, make people lose confidence in their tomorrow by instilling panic and fear in their hearts, pit us against each other, and carry out their own interests and policies in our country and region.

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