



IMPROVING THE SENSE OF PATRIOTISM IN MILITARY EDUCATION STUDENTS

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Annatation. In this article, ideas are put forward about educating young students in the spirit of military patriotism. It is known to everyone that educating young people, who are the future of the state, with high moral qualities, humane, physically strong, patriotic, with military knowledge, in the spirit of national pride is the most urgent issue of today. The article can be used by representatives of relevant fields.

Key words: *student youth, military-patriotic spirit, patriotic person, education, enlightenment, development.*

Аннотация. В статье высказываются мнения о воспитании студенческой молодежи в духе военного патриотизма. Всем известно, что воспитание молодых людей, которые являются будущим государства, обладающих высокими духовно-нравственными качествами, гуманных, физически сильных, патриотичных, обладающих военными знаниями, в духе национальной гордости, является наиболее актуальной задачей современности.

Ключевые слова: *студенческая молодежь, военно-патриотизм, патриотическая личность, образование, просвещение, развитие.*

Annotatsiya. Maqolada o'quvchi yoshlarni harbiy vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalash haqida fikr-mulohazalar bildirilgan. Davlat kelajagi bo'lgan yoshlarni yuksak ma'naviy-axloqiy fazilatlarga ega, insonparvar, jismonan baquvvat, vatanparvar, harbiy bilimga ega, milliy g'urur ruhida tarbiyalash bugungi kunning

eng dolzarb masalasi ekani barchaga ma'lum. Maqoladan tegishli soha vakillari foydalanishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: *talaba yoshlar, harbiy-vatanparvarlik, vatanparvar shaxs, ta'lim, ma'rifat, taraqqiyot.*

Introduction. Relevance and necessity of the topic. Pedagogical mechanisms aimed at developing the sense of patriotism of future military personnel and public security specialists are being implemented in the educational process. Special attention is paid to the development of effective organizational-pedagogical models of the process of formation of professional and personal qualities related to the manifestation of patriotism in future military personnel, to the training of personnel in the system of protecting the individual, his rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state, peace, and the security of citizens from various threats.

Relevance and necessity of the topic.

Pedagogical mechanisms aimed at developing a sense of patriotism in future military personnel are being applied to the educational process in the current turbulent times.

Special attention is paid to the development of effective organizational-pedagogical models of the process of formation of professional and personal qualities related to the manifestation of patriotism in future military personnel, to the training of personnel in the system of protecting the individual, his rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state, peace, and the security of citizens from various threats.

The development and assessment of the level of personnel training at the global level has gained strategic importance, and scientific and research work is being carried out on the development of the sense of patriotism of future military personnel, continuous development based on conceptual approaches. Modernization of the educational system, integration with the requirements of the social environment, comprehensive and systematic analysis of information about the criminogenic situation, elimination of the causes of crimes and the conditions that enable them, legislation, law enforcement practice, as well as effective use of forms and methods of modern crime prevention mechanisms special importance is attached to scientific research on development.

Improving the mechanisms of developing the sense of patriotism of future military personnel in our republic, improving the system of training specialists who have the ability to identify, learn and eliminate the reasons for loving their country and the conditions that enable them, and the knowledge and skills to analyze

possible dangers considerable work is being done on the development of the normative basis for its use.

Social-pedagogical necessity of developing a sense of patriotism in future military personnel. At a time when the times are rapidly increasing, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of the sense of patriotism of the specialists in the field of training future military personnel. After all, our future is in the hands of the youth, that is, in the future, the young generation, as representatives of the state, must be able to ensure its honor and prestige, fight for the interests of citizens.

Developing a sense of patriotism and moral education in future military personnel is related to long-term pedagogical activities. In the period of social changes, previous values - are usually lost, instructions that require new spiritual and moral changes, crises in the spiritual and moral development of the individual, culture and behavioral models that are alien to us appear.

In the national encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, "Patriotism is a concept that expresses the love and loyalty of people to their motherland, their homeland, and patriotism is a universal human feeling, one of the spiritual values - that is common to all people, nations, and nations, and has been refined over the centuries.

Historically, patriotism is also a set of feelings that have been developed in the process of social development of people related to the fate of their homeland, the struggle of peoples for the integrity and independence of the territory where they live. It is manifested in pride in the past and present of the Motherland, in protecting its interests. It is not for nothing that they say that loving the country is a matter of faith."¹

Homeland (Arabic "watan" - motherland) means the place, territory, social environment, country where people live, their descendants and ancestors were born and raised.

In the encyclopedia of pedagogy²², patriotism (from the Greek "patriotes" is a citizen, "patris" is a homeland) - the country where one was born and grew up, love for the Motherland, loyalty to serve its prosperity with one's actions, dedication to the freedom and prosperity of the Motherland, the inviolability of its borders, the protection of its independence to live with dignity, to give one's energy, knowledge and experience, one's whole life for the honor, glory, happiness and prosperity of one's motherland it is interpreted as a term that means social and spiritual-ethical qualities and virtues that express love, relationships.

¹ Myself. The first volume. - Tashkent, 2000.

² Encyclopedia of pedagogy. Volume 1. - T., 2013

Patriotism is a multi-meaning term, it is constantly improving, enriching with new meaning and developing in the process of historical, spiritual, social, political, cultural and economic development. The more one understands the interests, value, fate, prospects, and love of the motherland, the higher the feeling of patriotism. At different stages of historical, socio-political, spiritual and cultural development, new aspects of patriotism are revealed. True patriotism implies living with love for the Motherland, the motherland, one's people, working tirelessly for its prospects and benefits, and sacrificing one's life when necessary to fight.

Rejoicing over Uzbekistan's achievements in various fields, worrying about its prospects, being proud of its country, preserving its every inch of land, natural resources, ancient monuments and modern structures, historical values, achievements in science and art, material and spiritual wealth like the apple of one's eye. patriotism is formed in them in the process of continuous education by forming the feelings of protection in the young generation.

Even today, it is important to form a sense of patriotism in pupils and students, to educate them in the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland. For this, they need to have a broad idea of the heritage of our ancestors, achievements, past and future, rich culture, spirituality, and scientific potential of Uzbekistan.

Patriotism is to inculcate the concepts of motherland, independent Uzbekistan into one's mind and to be loyal to it. Patriotism means looking at the Uzbek people, their traditions, language, culture with love and respect, contributing to their deep assimilation and development, and being a true lover of our country.

Patriotism includes preserving the cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, art, and architectural monuments, as well as knowing their history and significance today.

Patriotism is a concept that expresses a person's love and loyalty to his motherland, and has a special pedagogical value. Patriotism is one of the universal feelings and spiritual values common to all people, nations, and nations, which has been refined over the centuries. Historically, patriotism is a set of emotions developed by people in the process of social development related to the fate of their homeland, peoples' struggle for independence and independence of the territory where they lived.

Patriotism, as one of the most important values of society, combines social, political, spiritual, moral, cultural, historical and other components in its structure. First of all, it is recognized as a high emotional attitude towards the Motherland and one of the highest human feelings. True patriotism is always realized in

solidarity, human spirituality, citizenship, and social activities that effectively stimulate the power and individual activity.

The first elements of patriotism appeared in the ancient forms of joining the natural environment of a person's living environment, the echo of which is characteristic for many, the emotionally heightened attitude towards the so-called Motherland, the small Motherland - the place where the formation of a person took place. At the same time, the observance of life conditions and specific characteristics is formed, the socio-cultural environment of the Motherland is defined. Usually, the development of patriotism has a great impact on: ethnic (tribal, later - national) collective and religious formations. Their historical experience and traditions, as well as their character and state of inter-ethnic and inter-religious relations affect the content and forms of manifestation of patriotism.

The formation of the state is inextricably linked with the development of patriotism. A responsible attitude towards the state and state power, in general, the political environment becomes an integral and important part of patriotism, thereby acquiring the character of political consciousness.

Depending on the specific historical situation in the society, patriotism can have different directions - from unconditional support of the existing political regime to rejection of it. The most important, stable, integral characteristic of the development of a sense of patriotism embodies three specific features:

First, in the main and important form of patriotism. This is love for the Motherland, loyalty to the Motherland. This is actually a social feeling - a sense of community, unity, solidarity with family and loved ones, a sense of belonging to their fate. As a primary holistic source, the feeling of love for the Motherland is based on experiences, views and ideas.

Patriotism as a social feeling is individual and personal, it acquires a deeply sincere character. Patriotism, as a meaningful, dear and sacred feeling of a person, is filled with subjective meanings at the unconscious and conscious level and occupies a leading position in the hierarchy of values.

Patriotism is deeply rooted in human freedom. Love of country is always a matter of free determination of one's own destiny in the individual personality. Based on this, patriotism in ordinary life and historical situations represents a single emotional-volitional complex. It is love for the Motherland that motivates to be willing and active.

Secondly, patriotism, in addition to the social feeling, finds its expression in other personal characteristics and reflects the ideological orientation (that is, dependence on the interests of the Motherland). A person's worldview, attitudes, behavior and activities, that is, respect for the past of his country, love for the customs and traditions of his people, knowledge of the history of the country.

Striving to strengthen the power of the Motherland, readiness to defend the Motherland, helping to develop the Motherland consistently based on personal and public interests.

Thirdly, patriotism at the personal level is directly, other qualities formed by others:

- holistic outlook;
- spirituality;
- moral ideals;
- types of education with norms of personal behavior;
- describes the integral relations of general education.

The meaning of patriotism at the personal level, as a government policy, is directly related to the ratio of personal interests of a person in the life of the state and society.

On a large scale, patriotism is an important part of public consciousness, feelings, values - of one's people, way of life, history, culture, state, basic value system, manifested in collective feelings.

Patriotism not only characterizes the most important feelings as an element of public consciousness, but is the edge of society's life, as well as a necessary condition for its sustainable development, and at the same time, patriotism serves as an important internal mobilization and is a source for the development of society.

Failure to appreciate patriotism as the most important component of the society leads to weakening of consciousness, socio-economic, spiritual and social and state development. The feelings, ideas, beliefs, customs and traditions that patriotism includes affect the enduring values - of all areas of human life.

Patriotism is one of the deep emotions that have been strengthened in individual countries for centuries and millennia. Patriotism includes love for the Motherland, pursuit of the country's interests, readiness to defend the Motherland, pride in the social and cultural achievements of one's country, respect for the Motherland's historical past and its traditions. All the displayed patriotism is reflected in various ethical requirements, which are reinforced in the form of principles and moral rules. National patriotism is characterized by the inextricable connection between love for the Motherland and concern for the country's interests.

The manifestation of patriotism in a person can be observed in three directions:

- 1) knowledge - mastering the values - specific to the concept of the Motherland;
- 2) faith - turning the acquired knowledge in the field of values - into faith;

3) action - manifesting one's faith through practical activity.

At the same time, the components of patriotism as the main public life: conscious patriotism, patriotic attitude and patriotic activity.

Conscious patriotism is a reflection of the subject's importance to the Motherland and their willingness to take necessary measures to protect its national interests. Also, the patriotic activity of the subject is carried out through the interaction of the moral regulator and patriotic action.

Right patriotism is to support the Motherland and take necessary measures to support enterprises, to protect national interests. Therefore, the production of the national economy of the subject is carried out in the timely management of the national economy with the moral regulator.

Patriotic relations appear in the public process and practice is seen in the real connection between the subject and the object of his actions. Patriotic relations are a necessary condition for the materialization of patriotic consciousness and the activity of realizing patriotism.

Patriotic activity is a set of actions aimed at realizing patriotic goals as a way of embodying patriotic consciousness and exerting all kinds of influence on the object of patriotism. This activity forms the material basis of the truly felt and visible side of patriotism. It is based on the unity of rational, emotional and volitional components of patriotic actions. These actions can be considered patriotism if they are aimed at serving the Motherland, can express the social and moral responsibility of a person for the fate of his country.

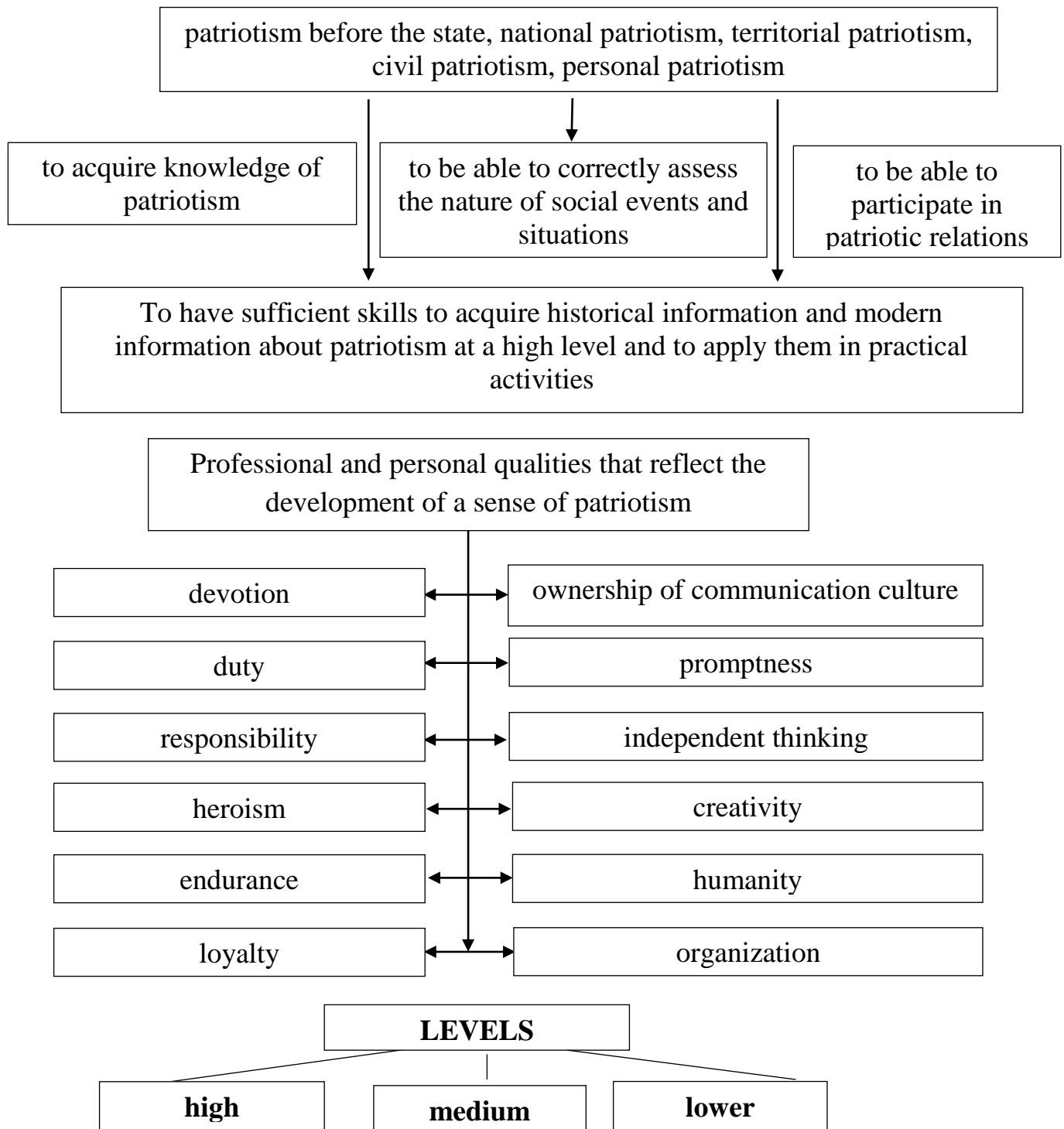
The sense of homeland is not inherited in the human mind. They are formed during human life. Depending on the place of birth and people, the feeling of love for the Motherland grows.

The highest level of appeal to patriotism, which does not lose its value and importance, is carried out in the most unfavorable conditions before the fate of the Motherland, in times of changes and difficulties that are able to mobilize the society to overcome trials. In the political practice of leaders of many well-known countries, there are many characteristic examples where the appeal to the people to achieve the most difficult goals and tasks is considered the most important condition for its solution and the unification of the nation.

In this, the interests of all strata and groups, the best strata of society unite around the Motherland, serving the state for the development of the Motherland fills people's lives and activities with meaning.

If we look at the scientific literature, there are different classifications that distinguish the types and forms of patriotism.

TYPES AND FORMS OF PATRIOTISM



Patriotism before the state is, first of all, the unity of every person, community and society in the country towards a high goal; the place of "Person - community - society - state" at the beginning of the system where state interests and national security are of primary importance. The political orientation of patriotism towards the state is the concept of the state, statehood. Its main principle is to support and develop internal culture, to protect the sovereignty of independence and territorial integrity of the state.

Patriotism towards the state consists of the common interests of the people for the joint development and cohesion, the goals of the common colonization of the state, spiritual righteousness around it and a sense of responsibility for the fate of the Motherland.

To develop this kind of patriotism:

- it is very important to confirm the history of the country, the ideas of the state and one's own Motherland, and to know them;
- singularity of interests and general determination to protect them;
- protection of citizens' rights and, at the same time, establishment of a system of control over citizens' clear performance of tasks before the community.

It is with this in mind that the trust of the society in the government increases.

A patriot is a person who ties his destiny to the destiny of his nation, to its age-old traditions, spiritually, morally and emotionally, and is not indifferent to its future and today.

National patriotism relies on its national culture. It forms a high sense of moral responsibility for traditions, as well as contributing to the development of national feelings and national character, as well as love for the Motherland, national pride, national spirit.

Regional patriotism is evident in the demonstration of love for the surrounding nature, their small Motherland, economy, family and relatives, spiritual culture of their people. These are the qualities of the spirit of the ancestors and their people, whose natural, historical, blood flowing in their veins and domestic ties should turn into patriotic love. The concepts of Motherland and Motherland are recognized by the world that surrounds a person from his youth.

In the current period of development, the main attention is paid to personal patriotism, because love for the Motherland is a feeling of pride in the minds of people for civic education, family, home, if necessary, street, sports clubs, city, territory, Motherland and people. In the development of society, since the earliest times, serious attention has been paid to educating the young generation in the spirit of patriotism.

During the period of the primitive community, people raised children in the spirit of love for the Motherland during their work.

T. Utebaev said that in this process, children learned to live and work by directly participating in the activities that they can do. They worked with men in harsh conditions, such as hunting and making weapons. According to existing customs and traditions, young people learned life experiences under the supervision of elders. After some training in the team, nannies or coaches, the children passed tests and began to participate in practical activities. This tradition, that is, giving children up to a certain age to nannies and coaches, continues until recent times, even today³.

In the book "History" of the Greek historian Herodotus, who lived approximately 484-431/425 BC, there is also information about the patriotic education of the ancient Persians, Sakas, and Massagetae. Bravery is what the Persians are most proud of, and they are proud of their sons. The king sent gifts and greetings to whoever had a son. From the age of five, children were taught to ride a horse, shoot a bow, be honest and speak the truth. The conditions themselves taught the children to ride a horse, to shoot with a bow, they were directed to educate them to be courageous, correct, brave, to be the protector of their people⁴.

Heroic epics that have come down to us express the feelings of striving for homeland and freedom, sacrificing one's life for one's country and tribe, fighting for glory and honor. Brave patriots like Tomaris, Shiroq, great heroes Rustam, Siyovush, Alpomish love their country. A great sense of duty, sacrificing one's life for the Motherland and one's people, and enduring any difficulties are their main characteristics. The main qualities of the heroes of the people were bravery and bravery⁵.

Our ancient ancestors greatly appreciated courage, justice, loyalty and humanity in a person. In the monuments of Orhun-Enasoy written down in the 6th century, noble ideas such as patriotism, unity, struggle to live as a union, bravery and courage were put forward through the fighting activities, lifestyle, and characteristics of the Khokans and the Alps.

Orhun-Enasoy inscriptions, the oldest written in Turkic language, are carved on stones and contain important information about education. In the middle of the 6th century, the Turkic Khanate was formed from the Turkic tribes of Altai,

³ Utebaev T.T. The development of educational ideas in Karakalpakstan in the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century: Ped.fanl.d-ri ... Dis. - T., 2016.

⁴ Khoshimov K., Nishonova S. History of pedagogy: Textbook. 2 q. - T.: Publishing House of the National Library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi, 2005.

⁵ Zunnunov A. History of pedagogy: a textbook for higher educational institutions. - T., 2004

Ettisuv, and Central Asia. This khanate was also called Turkeyut. By 745, the Turkish khanate will be completed.

It was a united central state in the hands of three people of this khanate - Bilga khan (Mogylyon), Kultegin, Tonyuquqlar. Bilga khakan (Mogylyon) was a khakan, Kultegin was a general, and Tonyuguq was a wise minister.

Orhun-Enasoy stone inscriptions describe the marches of the khans and their fighting qualities. It is told that the formation of the khanate fell on the shoulders of brave and brave young men, they fought for the independence of their homeland, the struggle for the people's unity, the struggle for their unity fell on the khans Bushin, Istami, Eltarish, Eltarish's sons Bilga, military commander Kultegin, and their spiritual father Tonyuguq. encourages young people to be educated in the spirit of love for the Motherland, unity, readiness to fight for the benefit of the people and the Motherland. Kultegin's bravery is an example of true patriotism and bravery.

Bilga Hagan unites the scattered people. It ensures the welfare of the people. To his people: "I lived, Turkish begs, my Turkish people." "If you don't lose your father, your husband, your water, Turkish people, if you see goodness, you will have no worries,"⁶ he said. Tonyuquk wrote his book while he was still alive. In this inscription, Tonyuquq appeared as a symbol of a patriotic person. The human qualities of Tonuyuk - goodness, humanitarianism increase his reputation among the neighboring nations. His sending captives to their own lands, and the subjugation of other enemy tribes showed that good could triumph over evil, and that bloodshed could be avoided. At the same time, Tonyuquq works from the point of view of justice and strictly protects the laws of khanate.

So, although the Orhun-Enasoy inscriptions are not works dedicated to education, in these monuments, the activities, lifestyle, patriotism, unity, struggle to live as a union, bravery, courage, sincerity, humanitarianism and goodness of the Hogans and Alps at that time are spiritual. values - are important today.

In all educational and moral works created in the history of pedagogy, the problem of patriotism education occupied an important place.

Najmuddin Kubro, one of the great people of Central Asia, Middle and Middle East, is also one of the leaders of Sharia and tariqat science, the founder of the "Europa" tariqat, as well as a patriotic person. Najmuddin Kubro had the main goal of educating people to be physically, intellectually, spiritually and scientifically mature.

⁶ Boynazarov F.A. Ancient monuments. Alexander the Great. - T.: Literature and Art, 1990. - B. 213-240. 4565

Najmuddin Kubro is a pir who connected tariqat and futuwwat (spirituality) together and propagated the ideas of moral purity, courage, and neediness. Najmuddin Kubro is a great spiritual person, a brilliant philosopher, a wonderful person who sacrificed his life for the Motherland, he is dear and proud and an example for us⁷.

Nizamul Mulk, who left an indelible mark in history and was a great statesman of his time, Prime Minister of the Seljuk state for 30 years, expressed his views on patriotism in his work "Politics". While interpreting patriotism in his work, Nizamul-mulk emphasized that the servants who are closest to the king should become patriots in maintaining the peace of the country, and they have a great role in preserving every inch of land of the Motherland.

During the period of Timurids and Baburis, great attention was paid to the education of patriotism. The great commander Amir Temur himself was a skilled spearman, swordsman, rider, and sniper. He combines education with the idea of - humanity. The main goal of Sahibqiran's activity was to establish a large empire, establish peace and tranquility, and improve the country destroyed by war.

Amir Temur insisted on strict discipline in education. He tried to ensure that the booty taken in the territories under his control would go to the treasury of his kingdom, and to encourage the soldiers who showed exceptional bravery in addition to their salary. He emphasized that cities and villages should not be singled out, on the contrary, he should take into account those who have shown heroism from the armies of Ghanim and take an example from them.

While Amir Temur insisted on following the rules when forming his army, he paid attention to his bravery and heroism in battles as well as his intelligence while choosing each warrior. His training in this regard is noteworthy: "I followed three rules when creating and recruiting Cherik: firstly, I paid attention to the strength of the young man, secondly, to his ability to play with a sword, and thirdly, to his intelligence and maturity.

If these three qualities are combined, I took them to the service of the servant. After all, a strong young man is resistant to all difficulties and sufferings, a person who can play with a sword can defeat his opponent, a smart craftsman can use his intelligence everywhere and overcome the difficulties.⁸

In education, Amir Temur showed a deep sense of unanimity, rewarded the ten chiefs, centurions, amirs and thousand chiefs who were able to organize the

⁷ Encyclopedia of Ped. Volume 2

⁸ Teachings of Amir Temur: Collection / Author: B. Akhmedov, A. Aminov. - T.: Navroz, 1992. - 64 p.

soldiers and acknowledged this in front of all the warriors. Sohibqiran took the idea of - "Strength in justice" as the basis of his policy to ensure the peace and well-being of the citizens of the single state he created. As a result, he had the strongest army of his time. Along with educating his employees and tens, centurions, and thousands in the spirit of incomparable courage and selflessness, he created a foundation for them to be physically strong, healthy, and intelligent.

In addition to the above points, it can be noted that the theme of Motherland occupies a special place in the poetry of our Great Grandfather Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur as feelings of love and patriotism. In Babur's poetry, longing and boundless love for his homeland is impressively expressed. Because the love of the Motherland, the desire to return to the country did not leave him until the last moments of his life. The great statesman died with this dream. His inspiration was also the soil of the motherland. As you read Babur's poems, a sad tone rings in your ears. It is like the tone of a poet who is longing for the country, suffering, holding a sword instead of a pen, wandering on the mountains and rocks in the heat of battle. As can be seen from these points, along with the scientific and literary potential of Babur, his art of military leadership is also of great educational value, which should be studied. The heroism and bravery of these great ancestors and generals play an important role in developing the sense of patriotism of future specialists.

According to the Hadith Sharif, love of country is, first of all, a person's love for his family, home, neighborhood, and the country where he was born and raised. It is often mentioned that love for the country is one of the highest human qualities. In this regard, it is enough to remember the saying "To love the country is from faith". Since love of country is a natural human feeling, Islam regards it as a part of faith.

Among the famous Companions: Hazrat Bilal, may God bless him and grant him peace: He migrated to Madinah and recited poems remembering his dear and holy land, Makkah. This, of course, shows the love of each person for his homeland, the land where he was born and raised.

Islam is a humanitarian religion. It glorifies all human feelings and values and teaches people to do the same. One of these feelings is affection, longing and love. First of all, he is closely related to parents, brothers, sisters, half-siblings. In other words, they all embody the concept of a person's place of birth, neighborhood, village - in a word, the Motherland. In a broad sense, it refers to the area where the representatives of a nation live together, where their ancestors have lived since time immemorial. It refers to the house, neighborhood, village where a person was born and raised. The grave sin of forcibly expelling a person from his homeland is emphasized in the holy books. Homeland is a sacred place. It is a duty

and duty for every Muslim to protect it, to protect it from enemies, and to serve it in the way of prosperity and well-being.

In the development of the sense of patriotism, it is important to effectively organize the educational process aimed at this goal and to analyze pedagogical phenomena in a comprehensive manner. The feeling of love and appreciation for the motherland should be instilled in the heart and mind of every citizen living on this earth. The education of patriotism begins with the memory of ancestors, remembering and valuing their memory, sensitively following the events happening in the far and near surroundings, always being ready for the protection of the Motherland, feeling that one is responsible for the future generations. The sense of country, in general, patriotism is not inherited from father to son by itself. It is formed in the process of education and training. At the same time, the work carried out is intended to create a real patriot of our country, devoted to their profession and fully mature staff.

Resolution No. 140 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2018 "On approving the concept of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism" states that "Educating young people with the skills to make quick and independent decisions in any complex situation, to effectively use modern military equipment; "To be ready to protect the interests of Uzbekistan not only in the military sphere, but also in all aspects of life, to be selfless for the country - to inculcate in the minds of young people through real examples and effective means that this is the demand of the day" are set.

The scientific-theoretical views, ideas and advanced opinions of foreign and republican scientists serve as an important scientific-theoretical basis for developing the sense of patriotism of future military personnel.

Relying on the opinions of mature scientists, he embodies the content and essence of a person with a developed sense of patriotism - who embodies high military-professional knowledge, has a high level of intellectual potential, who has undergone excellent physical training, who is ideologically formed, who can use modern information technology and entrusted weapons on a professional level. It can be explained that he is a professional person with unparalleled loyalty to his people and the President, who always protects the honor and dignity of the Motherland, the interests of citizens, who fully understands whom and why he is serving.

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