## MAIN STAGES AND CONCEPT OF EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM

Alinazarov Nodirxon Nosirxonzoda Fergana State University, Faculty of Military Education, 1st Grade cadet

## ABSTRACT

The concept of educating youth in the spirit of military patriotism was developed based on the main principles and priorities of the state policy on youth implemented in the country, and in the current era of complex globalization, in a situation where information and communication technologies are rapidly developing, young people are trained in military taking into account national and international legal norms, current tasks related to patriotic education and ways to solve them, the role and importance of state and non-state organizations, family, neighborhood, educational institutions in this regard, mutual cooperation determines. This is reported by the press service of the Ministry of Defense.

**Keywords:** Stages, about, on the basis of, students, love, state, physical, spiritual, priority, sports, preschool.

The first stage (ages 3-7) is considered to be the stage where the first ideas about the surrounding world and the Motherland appear, in which children are taught various poems, tunes and songs, cartoons and various lessons in the family and preschool educational institutions. it includes understanding the world through playing games, drawing pictures, forming love for the motherland based on getting to know state symbols (flag, coat of arms, anthem).

, strengthening students' love and loyalty to the Motherland, increasing their enthusiasm for military service and fulfilling their filial duty to the motherland with high responsibility, strengthening their positive thoughts towards our Armed Forces, He is encouraged to do good deeds, such as forming a person who is physically healthy, strong and strong-willed, mentally mature, broad-minded, independent-thinking.

The third stage (adolescents aged 16-18) is aimed at ensuring the mental and physical readiness of young people to serve the Motherland and its defense.

The fourth stage (ages 18-30) involves improving the physical and spiritual abilities, leadership skills and intellectual potential, general and professional skills of young people, encouraging them to regularly work on themselves, lead a healthy life and achieve this. holds

This Concept serves as a methodical basis for increasing the efficiency of military-patriotic education among young people, increasing their high spiritual and moral qualities, citizenship position, knowledge and skills aimed at loving the Motherland and protecting it as the apple of an eye. does.

The implementation of the concept is to increase the sense of patriotism of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to increase their responsibility to serve the Motherland with dedication and loyalty, to fill the ranks of the national army with young people who have modern knowledge and professional skills, strong will, and active citizenship. allows you to fill up.

In youth legislation and set by the government

## GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ) ISSN (E): 2347-6915 Vol. 11, Issue 03, March. (2023)

In youth legislation and set by the government

includes increasing the social activity of students and responsibility for their actions and work. Therefore, children are involved in various sports and public events. Children competition and they love <u>sports very much.</u> Thus, they develop in all aspects and increase their level of physical fitness.

Sports-public events help to preserve the continuity of generations and traditions of different generations.

Military-patriotic education helps children to feel respect for their compatriots, achievements of their country and historical events of the past.

It is difficult to underestimate the importance of military-patriotic education of schoolchildren. After all, education of patriotism is formation of love for one's country, as well as education of responsibility and social activity of citizens. And know that active citizenship is the key to building a civil society and a democratic rule of law.

## REFERENCES

- 1. Rahmatullayev Sh. Current literary Uzbek language Tashkent: University, 2006. V.397.
- 2 . Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Kurbanova M. and others. Modern Uzbek literary language.
- Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2009. B.310.
- 3 . Zikrillaev G'.N. The system of categories of person, number, respect of the verb. Tashkent: Science, 1990. -111 p.
- 4. Lex.uz site