

## THE SPECIFICS OF NATIONAL MORAL VALUES IN INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INITIAL PRECONSCRIPTION TRAINING

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**Annotation:** This article provides information on the specifics of national moral values in increasing the effectiveness of initial preconscription training

**Keywords:** education, reform, problems.

The relevance of research. The education of young people in modern Russian society is carried out in the context of economic and political reform, during which the socio-cultural life of the younger generation, the principles of functioning of educational institutions, mass media, youth associations and organizations have significantly changed. Socio-economic innovations of the period of the formation of the Russian statehood caused a certain social stratification of society, a decrease in the standard of living, a value reorientation in the youth environment.

A characteristic feature of the current stage of development of Russian society is a significant increase in interest in the problems of education not only among teachers, but also the general public. It became obvious that the solution of many of the most difficult problems in the life of the country largely depends on the level of formation of the civil position of the younger generation, the need for spiritual and moral improvement, respect for the historical and cultural heritage of their people and all the peoples of Russia. In this regard, the role of the school as a public institution has significantly increased, within the framework of which the upbringing, training and development of the younger generation takes place.

For the first time, the comprehension of patriotism as a fundamental socio-political phenomenon of Russian history occurred in the XVII century, although the first attempts relate to the period of the formation of statehood in Ancient Russia. The importance of patriotism was emphasized by the fact that it became higher than all values and virtues, and love for the native land was the most important component of the personality. In the Peter the Great era, state patriotism becomes higher than all values and virtues, and the main motto of the Russians was "God, Tsar and Motherland".

By patriotism we mean a socio-political and moral-ethical principle, which in a generalized form expresses a feeling of love for the Motherland, concern for its interests and readiness to defend against enemies. Patriotism manifests itself in pride

in the achievements of one's country, in respect for the historical past and in respect for people's memory, national and cultural traditions, and the identity of one's people. The moral and ethical significance of patriotism is determined by the fact that it is the most important form of combining personal and public interests, the unity of each person and the Fatherland. At the same time, a person's patriotic feelings themselves should be associated with a respectful attitude to the cultural achievements of other peoples and not degenerate into a psychology of national exclusivity and distrust of other nations. It is the patriotic qualities of the individual that are a necessary condition for the formation of a culture of interethnic relations, which is based on universal values that develop as a result of mutual perception, cognition, friendship of peoples. In this regard, it is advisable to designate international patriotic education as a process of formation of the most important spiritual, moral, cultural and historical values that reflect both the specifics of the development of our society and state, national identity, lifestyle and worldview, and respect for the cultural and historical features of other social communities.

The modern stage of the formation of Russian statehood, characterized by an increased level of social tension in the country, required the development of mechanisms adequate to modern conditions for the patriotic education of young people, including pre-conscripts. Modern pedagogical science is focused on identifying positive and negative experiences in the theory and practice of state-patriotic and patriotic education, identifying promising areas for organizing the educational process in pedagogical systems of various orientations.

As the analysis of the current state of patriotic education shows, there is currently no comprehensive state policy in the field of formation of patriotic qualities among pre-conscription youth. In this regard, the development of the concept of patriotic education of pre-conscripts, based on the scientific and pedagogical basis, theory and practice of educational work, is of particular relevance and importance. The scientific apparatus of the study includes: The object of the study: the educational process among pre-conscription youth in order to prepare them for military service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

Subject of research: pedagogical conditions, principles, forms and methods of formation of patriotic qualities of the personality of a pre-conscript in modern conditions.

The hypothesis of the study consists in the assumption that the most effective patriotic education among pre-conscription youth is carried out on the basis of the implementation of an integrated approach providing for the formation of a culture of interethnic relations as an integral part of a holistic patriotic education.

The purpose of the study: to reveal the theoretical foundations of the organization of patriotic education of pre-conscription youth in the modern conditions

of building Russian statehood, to substantiate and develop forms and methods of patriotic education of pre-conscripts in pedagogical systems of various orientation.

The following provisions are submitted for protection:

1. Patriotism as a socio-political and moral-ethical principle, in a generalized form expressing a sense of love for the Motherland, concern for its interests and readiness to defend against enemies.

2. Pedagogical principles of education of patriotism and internationalism in the structure of the formation of moral imperatives of the individual, as well as in the system of humanization of modern education.

3. Pedagogical principles, approaches and forms of patriotic education of pre-conscripts in the system of forming the culture of interethnic relations at the present stage of building Russian statehood.

4. The technology of patriotic education of pre-conscripts and the analysis of its effectiveness based on the study of indicators of the formation of patriotic qualities of the individual.

The validity of the propositions put forward and the reliability of the results obtained are provided by a clear definition of the problem, the methodological basis of scientific research; the wide application of a variety of empirical methods corresponding to the goals and objectives of the study, the applicability of the results obtained in modern educational practice and the established effectiveness of their implementation.

Approbation and implementation of research results.

1. A pedagogical experiment was organized and conducted to implement a comprehensive model of state-patriotic education of pre-conscription youth in educational institutions of various orientation.

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