

## PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF PATRIOTISM AND ITS ROLE IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the issues of patriotic education among young people and contemporary approaches and psychological mechanisms for its implementation. The role of individual characteristics of the person, motivational and volitional qualities, national heritage, and ancestral experience in the patriotic education of young people in the era of globalization is analyzed.

**Keywords:** Precision Medicine Patriotism, Upbringing and Education, Psychological Mechanisms, Motivation, Will, Social Psychological Mechanisms, Identification, Persuasion

### Relevance

Today, the rapid development trends are associated with the comprehensive development of our country, increasing its spiritual and intellectual potential, and selfless service to the prosperity of the Motherland. The measures being taken in our country to ensure the active participation of the younger generation in life, to systematically implement patriotic education through new approaches, to educate a comprehensively healthy and well-developed young generation with spirituality, free thinking, and a modern worldview are strategically important factors. Based on the statement of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev that “We all know well that patriotism is the spiritual foundation of the life of every state and is the most important mobilizing force for the comprehensive development of society ” [1], it is advisable to comprehensively develop activities to form a sense of patriotism in young people within the framework of a large-scale improvement of patriotic education and its transformation into an integrated system.

### State of study

Several scientists have conducted scientific research within the framework of this study. In particular, L. Ravshanov emphasized that the formation of patriotism in military personnel as an internal motivational factor is of great educational importance and that it is necessary to form patriotic values and structure emotional motivational relationships, to link patriotism with social life conditions in the formation of patriotism, to organize practical activities aimed at social orientation of young people, increasing their social activity, to explain that social awareness and the ability to find the right way out of social life situations are a sign of spirituality and perfection, to form responsibility, independent thinking skills in young people, and not to ignore their age and individual characteristics [2]; T. Turgunbayev's scientific research works have extensively studied the issues of educating students in the spirit of patriotism in the field of pedagogy . For example, in teaching history, the formation of patriotic feelings, the upbringing of civic responsibility and national pride are indicated as the main tasks of the pedagogical process; S.Astanova and G.Khabibova's research in the field of pedagogy and psychology shed light on the pedagogical possibilities of educating pupils and students in the spirit of patriotism, and on the issues of education based on national values. These scientific works have shown the psychological and pedagogical foundations of instilling patriotism in the minds of young people; H.Safoyev In his scientific work, he places an important emphasis on the protection of national interests, the illumination of the ideas of state independence and patriotism in a political and social context, and in his research he links patriotism not only with education, but also with political consciousness and the protection of national interests [3].

The research of these scientists is aimed at the essence of patriotism and the development of

patriotic literacy in young people. However, the dynamics of developing patriotic competence in young people through psychological mechanisms in developing a sense of patriotism in young people have not yet been fully studied. The psychological characteristics of a person are considered important for instilling in young people a sense of responsibility for their homeland, people and the fate of the country, as well as respect for national and universal values, for educating patriotic young people who are independent thinkers, have a worldview, have deep knowledge, skills and experience, as well as personal and professional abilities that contribute to peace, prosperity and the development of society.

First, let's think about psychological mechanisms. Psychological mechanisms are systems that coordinate motivational, cognitive, volitional, emotional and social processes occurring in a person's mental activity. They help a person behave in certain situations, make decisions, and control their emotions. The main types of psychological mechanisms are:

1. Motivational mechanisms
2. Emotional mechanisms
3. Cognitive (cognitive) mechanisms
4. Volitional mechanisms
5. Socio-psychological mechanisms
6. Defense mechanisms (psychological defense)

Socio-psychological mechanisms are means of controlling human interaction, the psychological environment in society, and influencing the individual. These mechanisms play an important role in changing, adapting, and supporting the mental state of the individual.

They include the following elements:

- Social roles and statuses: ensure that an individual acts in accordance with his or her place in society;
- Information and communication tools: interpersonal communication, emotional impact;
- Social norms and values: guide the individual in normative behavior;
- Empathy and reflection mechanisms: providing help based on understanding the situation of other people and self-awareness.

The following mechanisms are effectively used in the practice of psychological services:

- a. Communicative mechanisms – trust is built through effective communication with the client;
- b. Motivational mechanisms – form an internal need in a person to work on himself;
- c. Social support mechanisms – protection of the individual through social groups;
- d. Identification – the transformation of the client based on a positive example of his/her identity;
- e. Cognitive-emotional processing – changing a person's attitude towards life situations [3].

The role of external, social environment and upbringing is of decisive importance in the psychological development of a person and the formation of his personal qualities. However, the formation of a human personality, as we have mentioned above, depends not only on this factor, but also on a third factor. This factor is the influence of certain anatomical and biological characteristics through heredity. A person is given certain anatomical and biological characteristics through heredity. For example: the structure of his body, the color of his hair and eyes, his voice, his manner of speaking, and some movements can be given innately. However, we must never forget that a person is never given upbringing and his psychological characteristics, that is, qualities related to his mental aspects, through heredity. This is also why a sense of patriotism is formed. The question arises of what psychological characteristics are important to pay attention to when educating young people in a sense of patriotism. When educating a person in the spirit of patriotism, it is important that we take into account the following characteristics:

1. Volitional qualities.
2. Motivational qualities.
3. IQ level.
4. Emotional level.

As a result of patriotic education, a natural sense of patriotism and the integral quality of the personality are formed and actively manifested in early childhood. The highest level of patriotic education is inextricably linked with active social activities and actions carried out for the benefit of the homeland and on the basis of democratic principles of developing civil society. Patriotism is an element

of society and individual consciousness. In the public consciousness, patriotism is realized as a national and state idea of the unity and uniqueness of the people, which is formed on the basis of the traditions, stereotypes, customs, stories and cultures of each specific nation. At the level of personal consciousness, patriotism is felt as love for the homeland, pride in the country, the desire to discover, understand and improve it. Currently, patriotic education is considered important in attracting young people to active creative work for the benefit of the homeland.

## **Conclusions**

in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, one should not only rely on the achievements of the past, but also develop the methods and technologies necessary for the formation of the future growing generation, and this process places new demands on socialization, educational, cultural institutions, and psychologists. The formation of a sense of military patriotism in young people is one of the important factors of social stability, national security, and spiritual development. The importance of psychological mechanisms in this process is incomparable. Because patriotism is not just a slogan or external behavior, but a complex psychological structure associated with the internal beliefs, value system, identification, and motivational orientation of a person. The first important issue in the formation of patriotism is the development of a person's "I-concept", national identity, and a sense of civic responsibility. If the harmony of motivational, cognitive, and emotional components is not ensured in these processes, the educational effect will remain superficial. Therefore, the formation of a sense of military patriotism in young people requires a psychologically based, systematic and gradual approach. The educational process, organized taking into account psychological mechanisms, ensures the formation of young people as individuals who are loyal to the Motherland, socially responsible, independent thinkers and respectful of national values. This is an important factor guaranteeing the sustainable development of society and the spiritual maturity of the future generation.

In this regard, it is important to pay attention to the following recommendations: We should widely promote among young people our great history, the rich spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, the contributions of such commanders as Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Amir Temur, and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur to world civilization and the development of military art, as well as instill in young people the patriotism and heroism shown by our compatriots who sacrificed their lives for the freedom and independence of the Motherland, their qualities such as loyalty, selflessness, fortitude, and courage, and the fact that the protection of the country, family, parents, and children is a sacred duty before the memory of the people and ancestors.

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