



The Peculiarities of Upbringing Cadets in the Spirit of National Pride in the Process of Teaching Military Sciences

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Abstract

The paper highlights the significance of reforms as a crucial social and pedagogical requirement for enhancing the education of trainees (cadets) in the context of fostering national pride within the framework of teaching military sciences in educational institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the present day.

Keywords: *Upbringing; Reform; Trainee; Cadet; National Pride; Military Science; Loyalty; Internal Affairs; Spirit*

Introduction

Due to globalization, mass protests, the escalating risk of extremism, the escalation of internal conflicts, and armed conflicts in the regions, the time has come to increase vigilance and preparedness to confront the threats and dangers that emerge in society in order to ensure the stable development of our nation.

“Under the guise of religious beliefs, extremist and international terrorist organizations continue to spread violence and radical views in society by encouraging young people to commit acts of violence and to abandon their national identity, cultural–educational, and family values”, stated Shavkat Mirziyoyev, president of the Republic of Uzbekistan. “These circumstances establish an environment conducive to the recruitment of individuals into extremist and terrorist groups”, he stated [1].

Confucius, an ancient Chinese sage who lived 2700 years ago, advised, “Before you conquer and rule a country for an extended period of time, deprive its inhabitants of their history and culture”. “It will be surrounded, unable to resist your advances; managing the people and the nation in their current state will be simple”, he continued.

In a nation that has lost its spiritual essence, there is an increase in crowding of the populace, political cynicism, and indifference, according to A.J. Kamalov’s research; as a consequence, the people’s national identity, pride, and values progressively deteriorate. Thus, enslaving such a nation and its inhabitants to the shackles of colonialism becomes considerably simpler and more seamless. The

intensification of ideological and ideological conflict within the ideological spheres of globalization fosters an environment conducive to the intellectual and emotional development of youth.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated unequivocally that “in order to prioritize healthy power and common sense in our society, we must actively work toward enhancing our spiritual life, safeguarding the populace, particularly the younger generation, against various detrimental influences, and educating them to become fully mature individuals” [3].

Presently, the internal affairs authorities in our nation are entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the rights, freedoms, and legal interests of citizens against any manifestation of aggression, as well as ensuring the peace and tranquility of the populace. K.B. Kadirov posits in his research that internal affairs agencies constitute a system that executes all-encompassing and diverse endeavors to preserve societal security and public order, as well as to safeguard against and prevent criminal activities.

The Main Part

Scientific scholars including A. Ibrokhimov, Kh. Sultanov, N.J. Orayev, and others provided a definition of “national pride” as “a potent influence that fosters a sense of self-awareness, appreciation for others, and pride in one’s national heritage” [4].

Therefore, it is imperative to address the issue of equipping internal affairs bodies’ personnel with advanced professional knowledge and abilities, mental fortitude, and mental readiness, as well as honing their patriotic qualities and enhancing their education in the name of national pride.

In the years that follow, our nation will implement reforms that are designed to elevate each sector to a higher standard. Reforms implemented within internal affairs bodies are specifically motivated by the objective of enhancing listeners’ education with a sense of nationalistic pride. This entails fostering a heightened awareness and critical thinking among listeners during the period of renewal, perceiving it as a social and pedagogical imperative, and deriving conclusions from the fact that the changes occurring in the country are intrinsically linked to their endeavors.

Sh. Mirziyoyev, president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, emphasized that the utmost responsibility is to serve the people and their interests. Uktiri asserted that a substantial enhancement in the standard and quality of life of the populace could be achieved by universally applying the pragmatic manifestation of the principle that “reform ought to be of service to the people rather than for the sake of reform” [5].

Political and state figure I. Karimov declared: “There are times in the life of society when the need to change the laws of the old system, which has lived out its life, on a new basis, to implement large-scale reforms in all areas is the most important need, and if necessary, it is on the agenda as a matter of life and death”.

Since the nation’s inception, incremental reforms have been implemented within the framework of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The regulation governing the Ministry of Internal Affairs was approved and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan was renamed the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, per Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 270 dated October 25, 1991.

Thus, internal affairs entities have been responsible for safeguarding the rights and legal interests of the public, maintaining public order and safety, combating crime, and ensuring public safety ever since that day. Nevertheless, it was imperative to safeguard the nation’s security, protect the rights, freedoms,

and legal interests of its citizens, establish conducive environments for crime prevention efforts, educate proficient personnel, and enhance the professional development of staff across all internal affairs entities.

The processes of renewal of the spiritual and spiritual perspectives of the students (cadets) enrolled in educational institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Internal Affairs constitute the most significant outcome of the reforms. This entails an elevation of their consciousness and thought processes, as well as a profound sense that the transformations occurring in the nation have an impact on their lives and destinies, from which they derive conclusions.

It is widely acknowledged that our nation has transitioned from the era of national restoration of independence to the era of national growth, which began in 2016 and continued through the subsequent years, during which substantial and well-considered reforms were executed within the internal affairs system [6]. Significant endeavors were devoted to establishing a society governed by the rule of law and to transforming the internal affairs bodies into a genuinely citizen-centric system that advances the nation's interests. The Law "On Internal Affairs Bodies" was enacted in the same year, and internal affairs bodies were established to carry out the duties that were designated to them in accordance with the prevailing circumstances.

Subsequent to that period, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has prioritized the development of cultured, loyal, and people-oriented personnel for internal affairs bodies in academic institutions. Systematic efforts have been made to identify and eradicate the circumstances that facilitate disciplinary violations among personnel, and collaboration with other entities and organizations in the execution of state policy has been established.

The notion, endorsed by Resolution No. PR-5050 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 2, 2021, seeks to enhance the intellectual and spiritual capacities, political awareness, and worldview of all military personnel and employees serving in the internal affairs bodies of the system. Its objectives are to cultivate in them a sense of loyalty and pride towards their profession, as well as to assign them tasks that contribute to the development of qualities associated with high responsibility [7].

In the course of pedagogical activities for teaching in the educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the following objectives were established in accordance with the implementation of this concept: to educate students to be physically mature, knowledgeable, honest, patriotic, brave, and courageous; to strengthen the position of listeners in their activities; to increase their intellectual potential; and to strengthen their service responsibility and accountability.

Hence, it is imperative to overhaul the cadet training programs in the academic establishments affiliated with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in order to instill a sense of patriotism in education and instill a greater zeal for combat through the instruction of military sciences.

The right to exist in peace is widely recognized as one of the most sacred and fundamental human rights. In order to accomplish this, it is imperative in our republic that personnel responsible for internal affairs be trained and improved. This entails instilling in them a sense of patriotism and identity through the inculcation of nationalistic ideals, educating them in the ethos of military heritage, and safeguarding the rights of the people through lawful channels.

Hence, it is imperative to conduct an initial examination of the present social-political, legal, spiritual, and material necessities of cadets enrolled in higher education establishments affiliated with the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Additionally, it is critical to fortify ideological instruction to counteract ideological aggression and to provide comprehensive military science curricula that align with

contemporary demands. The significance of moral and spiritual resolve, physical fitness, and discipline is increasing.

With respect to this matter, the training institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs implemented an entirely new system for instructing specialists for internal affairs bodies, namely a continuous education–career system, in accordance with the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD–5076 dated April 15, 2021.

Introduced by P. Langrand, this phrase generated significant theoretical and practical interest; consequently, it emerged as a distinct area of scientific investigation towards the conclusion of the 1960s. Continuing professional education, additional education, adult education, education for the vulnerable population, and economic models that assure the continuity of the education system are international priorities for continuing education [8]. R.I. Nurimbetov, G.K. Abdurakhmanova [9] emphasized the concept and fundamental nature of continuous education, the structures and tenets that govern its operation, and the significance and function of continuous education in fostering the personal and professional growth of individuals and equipping them with the skills necessary to compete in the globalized workforce.

In order to adequately prepare employees for internal affairs organizations, it was deemed suitable to structure the professional knowledge, qualifications, and skills of personnel in relation to their service activities around a system of continuous education, career advancement, and professional development.

In this context, the Institute of Qualifications devised a system of continuous education–career integration, which was subsequently applied in the prescribed sequence. A comprehensive program of specialized professional training will be implemented for employees who have completed their education at civilian higher education institutions and were admitted through a competitive selection process. This training will span a duration of five months. Additionally, employees who have been admitted to the internal affairs bodies will undergo a condensed training program lasting three months. The implementation of a monthly initial training program was initiated, alongside the introduction of a one–month retraining course. This retraining course was specifically designed for employees who had completed their education in the faculty of special professional training and had been appointed to positions such as sergeant or officer. Additionally, this retraining course was also mandatory for employees who transferred from one service to another within the internal affairs bodies. A specialized training program has been initiated for employees who are scheduled to be promoted to the ranks of senior sergeant, captain, major, and lieutenant colonel. The duration of this training program ranges from three weeks to one month. Additionally, a reserve training program for leadership positions has been established, with a duration of two weeks. It is mandatory for all employees of the internal affairs bodies to undergo qualification enhancement every three years.

In his address to the Supreme Assembly on January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized the significance of the youth in the country’s development. He stated that the goal of transforming Uzbekistan into a developed nation will be pursued through a multifaceted approach, encompassing not only quick reforms, but also a focus on education and innovation. In order to achieve this objective, it is imperative to prioritize the training of a fresh cohort of individuals who possess the qualities of being enterprising reformers, strategic thinkers, and well–educated professionals. This appeal emphasizes the significance of enhancing the educational standards of the students enrolled in the Institute of Professional Development under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with a particular emphasis on fostering a sense of national pride.

Conclusion.

In the context of socio-pedagogical requirements, the teaching of military sciences necessitates the implementation of reforms to enhance students' education in foster a sense of national pride. This entails utilizing mass media, mass communication tools, and various resources, alongside pedagogical technologies and methods, to facilitate training. Additionally, assigning independent study tasks to students on the subject of reforms is crucial in this process.

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