



## DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS AND PROSPECTS OF MILITARY-PATRIOTIC ACTIVITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the development directions and prospects of military-patriotic activity in Uzbekistan. It examines the legal foundations of military-patriotic education, its role in the education system, mechanisms for preparing youth for military service, and the substance of current reforms. The paper discusses how state policy, continuing education, the military education system, the family, and mass media can cooperate to strengthen loyalty to the homeland, civic responsibility, and defense readiness among young people. The findings indicate that an institutional approach, innovative educational technologies.

**Keywords:** military patriotism, youth education, continuing education, military education, defense readiness, civic responsibility.

**Introduction:** Military patriotism is one of the key social phenomena that strengthens the spiritual, political, and defense potential of society. In Uzbekistan, this focus has been an integral part of state policy since the years of independence and has become more systematic in recent years. In particular, the issue of raising the younger generation in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, respect for the interests of the people, and conscious preparation for military service is of particular relevance today.

Military-patriotic activities are not the sole responsibility of defense agencies. They are shaped by the collaborative efforts of the continuous education system, from preschool to higher education, along with the family environment, military structures, and the mass media. Therefore, academic approaches to this topic require an analysis not only of the educational content but also of the institutional, legal, and organizational mechanisms.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has made important decisions to modernize its military education system, introduce dual education, enhance the training of military personnel, and study advanced foreign experience. Furthermore, the approval of a unified state program for youth patriotism within the continuous education system, set for 2026, also demonstrates the priority of this direction at the state level. Thus, the issue of the directions and prospects for the development of military-patriotic activities is not merely theoretical but of practical and strategic importance.

### Body

The aim of this study is to identify the main directions for the development of military-patriotic activity in Uzbekistan, analyze priority trends in the existing system, and substantiate future opportunities. **The research objectives are as follows:**

- demonstrate the legal and institutional foundations of military-patriotic activity;
- analyze the role of the education system and military education;
- coverage of the content of state policy and reforms;
- identifying the role of the family, the media, and civil society institutions;

- drawing scientific conclusions on future development directions.

The problem of the study is that at a time when information flows affecting the consciousness of young people are increasing, it is necessary to form patriotism not only through festive events, but also through systemic and continuous mechanisms. Therefore, the effectiveness of military-patriotic activity is directly linked to the consistency of its organization, as well as the updating of content and methods.

The study employed methods of analysis, comparison, a systems approach, and content analysis of documents. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education," the official information of the President on the development of the military education system, reports on the patriotic program in the system of continuous education and scientific articles on the topic were taken as sources. This approach made it possible to analyze the topic not only at the theoretical level but also at the level of practical state policy.

Methodologically, military-patriotic activity was viewed as a socio-pedagogical phenomenon. This phenomenon is manifested in the interconnection of education, upbringing, information policy, military training, and social cooperation. Therefore, the study focused not on the function of individual institutions, but on their complementary system.

The development of military-patriotic activities in Uzbekistan has a solid legal framework. In particular, the Law "On Education" defines the tasks of ensuring the continuity of the education system, the comprehensive development of the individual, civic responsibility, and spiritual and moral education. This norm implies that military-patriotic education must also be conducted in harmony with the general goals of education.

The patriotic program approved in 2026 provides for the formation of a unified national education system from preschool to higher education, strengthening loyalty to the Motherland and active citizenship. This program presents military patriotism not as a separate field, but as an integral part of a continuous educational chain. This strengthens the need to develop a unified methodological approach at all stages of education in the future.

The education system plays a key role in the formation of military patriotism. Especially in general education schools, subjects such as "Initial Pre-conscription Training," history and spirituality lessons, and military-additional classes serve to form defense consciousness among young people. Such lessons not only provide knowledge but also develop discipline, teamwork, and a sense of responsibility.

Patriotic education should also be deepened in higher educational institutions. Here, students' legal culture, civic stance, respect for state symbols, and attitude toward national history are strengthened. Workshops, practical exercises, excursions to museums and military units, meetings, and historical evenings can be used as effective methods in the educational process.

The 2026 program is significant in that it provides for phased work with young groups. It provides for the formation of skills such as self-management, national self-awareness, and, at subsequent stages, loyalty to state interests and readiness to defend the Motherland starting from preschool age. This approach serves the organic and consistent development of military patriotism within the education system.

The prospects for military-patriotic activities in Uzbekistan are primarily determined by reforms in the military education system. According to the information provided by the President, advanced foreign experience in the field has been studied, and a new national model



for reforming military education has been developed. Within the framework of this model, it was proposed to reorganize the Academy of the Armed Forces and create the University of Military Security and Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan on its basis.

Such an approach can lead to several important results. First, military educational institutions will be transferred to a single management based on a vertical system. Secondly, by expanding dual education, the harmony between civilian and military professions will be strengthened. Thirdly, the implementation of research results into practice will accelerate. This strengthens not only the ideological but also the professional and scientific foundations of military patriotism.

Another important innovation is the introduction of a hybrid "2+2" education model across 18 narrow specialties. This model creates a bridge between general higher education and military training. As a result, young people not only prepare for military service but also adapt to the labor market in their active post-service lives.

The primary source of military patriotism is the family. In the family, a child first forms an idea of the Motherland, history, honor, duty, and responsibility through parents, grandparents, and representatives of the older generation. The style of upbringing within the family determines the child's subsequent social relationships. If respect for the state, diligence, and national pride prevail in the family, these qualities will become a child's personal value.

Therefore, working with parents is of great importance in the development of military-patriotic activities. Schools, mahallas, and the media should provide educational recommendations to parents and organize patriotic discussions, educational meetings, and seminars. The goal here is to respect military service in the family, instill respect for the defenders of the Motherland, and raise a child as a responsible individual.

The mass media are a powerful means of influence in the formation of military patriotism. Because today's younger generation receives most of the information through television, internet platforms, social networks, and digital media. If the content of the national idea, historical memory, military heroism, and civic duty is regularly promoted in this information flow, it will create positive motivation in the minds of young people.

The future role of the media is to convey military patriotism in modern formats. Short videos, documentaries, podcasts, online interviews, interactive projects for young people, and social videos can be effective tools. In particular, highlighting examples of heroism through historical and modern examples is of educational importance for young people. At the same time, the task of the media is not only to disseminate information but also to provide spiritual guidance.

Military-patriotic activity is not limited to state institutions. Civil society institutions, particularly the mahalla, youth organizations, and public associations, must also take an active part in this process. The mahalla strengthens patriotism by socializing young people, meaningfully organizing their leisure time, and organizing sports and spiritual events. This ensures educational continuity.

Cooperation between the mahalla and educational institutions is particularly effective. For example, meetings with military personnel, conversations with war and labor veterans, and spiritual evenings dedicated to the defense of the Motherland can be organized in the mahalla. Such events strengthen social responsibility in the minds of young people through real life

examples. Therefore, civil society institutions are considered one of the social pillars of military patriotism.

The prospects for military-patriotic activity in Uzbekistan are manifested in several directions.

The first direction is the formation of a unified patriotic concept at all stages of education. This concept should be applied continuously from preschool to higher education, and its content should correspond to age characteristics.

The second direction is the modernization of military education and its integration with science. Through this, military personnel will be trained based on modern challenges, technological changes, and international experience.

The third direction is to increase patriotic content in the media and on digital platforms.

The fourth direction is to strengthen work with families, improve the pedagogical culture of parents and strengthen cooperation with the mahalla system.

The fifth direction is the creation of a system for evaluating and monitoring patriotic education. That is, it is necessary not only to hold an event but also to measure its results and analyze what changes are taking place in the minds of young people. This will strengthen science-based management and increase operational efficiency in the future. It is also important to study foreign experience and adapt it to national conditions.

**Conclusion:** The directions and prospects for the development of military-patriotic activities in Uzbekistan are reflected in state policy, the education system, military education reforms, and the cooperation of the family, mahalla, and the media. The existing legal framework and official reforms of recent years confirm the strategic importance of this direction.

The study indicates that for the effective formation of military patriotism, continuous education, practical military training, digital media literacy, and social cooperation must function as a single system. In the future, this direction will serve to strengthen conscious preparation for military service, increase civic responsibility among young people, and strengthen the defense potential of society.

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