

**HOMELAND PROTECTION OF YOUTH AND MILITARY PREPARATION FOR
DEFENSE, MILITARY DEFENSE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY IN THEM
ORGANIZATION IS AIMED AT THE FORMATION OF SKILLS AND ABILITIES
PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS**

**To'xtanazarov Ilhom Ibragimjanovich
Boltaboyev Abdug'ani Mamirovich
Najmiddinov Muzaffar Kamoliddinovich**
Teachers of FSU in Military Faculty

Annotation: *in the organization of military patriotic education, primary military training is important, the training of which is established in educational institutions. The organization of a competition among students, which allows them to demonstrate mastered theoretical and practical knowledge in BHT (elementary military education academic discipline), can give a positive result in this regard.*

Keywords: *military patriotism, homeland defense, military defense, knowledge, theory, pedagogical process.*

The purpose of military patriotic education is to prepare young people for homeland defense and military defense, to form the skills and qualifications for organizing military defense in case of emergency, and the following tasks are carried out in this process:

- 1) to provide students with initial theoretical knowledge of the basics of civil defense as well as military knowledge, and to generate practical skills;
- 2) preparation of students for national independence, state construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Prevention of organized threats against the constitutional system;
- 3) to educate students on the basis of fostering ideological awareness in them a sense of hatred against terrorism and religious extremist ideas;
- 4) to create the necessary conditions for students to have military-technical training in ensuring the protection of the motherland;
- 5) to be able to take appropriate measures in emergency situations in students, as well as to form the skills and qualifications of protection against armed attacks;
- 6) increase vigilance in them, etc.

Guided tours to the museums of "Glory" under the guidance of a teacher also play an important role in forming a sense of military patriotism in students.

Legal education.

Legal education occupies a special place in the organization of civil education among students. 1993- as noted in the "concept of extracurricular and extracurricular educational work", published in March of the year: "the main goals and objectives of

legal education are to explain the Constitution, the doctrine of the state, the meaning of civil, family, labor, economic, administrative, pension, judicial and managerial rights, to educate children in the spirit of intolerance to violators of high, it consists in shaping the general perception of students about issues of importance of international law, the activities of international organizations (UN, Security Council, etc.)

1. Legal education and upbringing have an interdependence, continuity, connection and dialectical nature, and are a pledge of the formation of a legal culture of the individual. After all, legal education is the process of providing students with systematized knowledge about the essence of legal norms, laws and socio-legal relations, creating the need to acquire legal knowledge in them, forming legal consciousness, which should be organized in a consistent, continuous, systematic way.

Legal education is a pedagogical process aimed at the formation of skills and competencies in the organization of legal activities on the basis of theoretical and legal knowledge acquired by a person, the decision-making of legal qualities of a positive content in it and the formation of legal culture. The formation of the legal culture of the individual is an important stage in the process of legal education and upbringing.

In the process of organizing legal education, the following tasks are solved:

- to provide readers with information on legal norms, laws and the nature of socio-legal relations and their importance in social life;
- to raise the need for the acquisition of legal knowledge in students, to achieve the decision-making of legal consciousness;

1 concept of educational work from the school and beyond. - Enlightenment g., 1993, March 3.

- skills in the organization of legal activities in students and formation of qualifications;
- they have legal qualities of positive content (legal imagination, legal perception, legal thinking, legal literacy, legal malaise, legal activism, legal beliefs and legal capacity) to ensure decision-making;
- formation of students' legal culture (correct assessment of the importance of legal norms, laws in social life, achieving the legality of action and inaction, respecting the Constitution and symbols of the state, as well as civil rights and duties, deciding the need for legal services, organizing an uncompromising fight against violations of any appearance).

Legal culture

- a qualitative indicator of the level of assimilation of legal knowledge by a person and the organization of legal activities. The formation of a person's legal culture is carried out on the following conditions:

- the presence of a large-scale socio-legal informational environment;
- formation of the legal consciousness of the individual;
- establishing the legal activities of the person.

In the pedagogical process, it is advisable to take into account the effectiveness of legal education. The legal upbringing of students is measured by the following circumstances:

- the degree of assimilation of educational subjects such as "fundamentals of State and law of Uzbekistan", "constitutional law" by students, that is, a certain level of legal knowledge;

- their adherence to universal moral and legal norms, as well as the internal rules of schools and other educational institutions, as well as compliance with the rules of students, reduced cases of violation of discipline, self-control, the ability to consciously analyze the nature of their behavior-a certain level of legal consciousness;

- socio-legal activities (participation of students in organizing the activities of self-governing bodies, youth associations, nature protection, as well as public organizations and law enforcement organizations)-the scope of practical and legal activities.

Taking into account the interest in readers, it is important to note that in the legal content, in particular, "do you know your right?", "Protection of Consumer Rights", "Legal and moral foundations of a buying and selling relationship", "Crime and punishment", "the concept of a legal norm", "your rights and duties", "the happiness of our Constitution", "the culture of marriage contracts", "the duty of a citizen to protect nature", organizing lectures and seminars, independently teaching them to work with legal, it is extremely important to hold a round table discussion on criminal behavior and their consequences, meetings and conferences with law enforcement officers, as well as to show feature films on a legal topic. The determination of legal qualities in a person depends on the degree and quality of his participation in the process of socio – legal relations. Constantly, getting into legal relations in a purposeful way leads to the formation of elements of legal culture in a person. Therefore, the ideology of society, the content of legal relations decided in the social system, its ideas occupy a leading place in the formation of the legal culture of readers.

During the period of organizing legal education, it is required to analyze the content of the activities of students, to decide on a critical approach to their activities, as well as to teach them to realistically assess their activities. In the process of studying the basics of educational subjects" fundamentals of State and law of Uzbekistan", "constitutional law", studying the activities of such bodies as the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the foundations of civil society, the national state structure, the system of state bodies, representative bodies, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic, ministries and, Since they are familiarized with the procedure for mastering the essence of the internal and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, establishing international legal relations, at the same time, not only legal consciousness is formed in them, but also political consciousness. After all, the system of society, the ideas and views that are the basis for its functioning, in turn ensure the emergence of legal ideas and views.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. 2017-five years of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021 Priority Action Strategy February 7, 2017, PF-4947.
2. Mirziyoyev SH.M. "Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility- every leader's activity should have a daily rule" - T. Uzbekistan, 2017.
3. Avloni Abdullah. Turkey Gulistan or the stable. - T.: Teacher, 1993.
4. Abu NasrFarabi. City of Fozil people. - T.: Folk Heritage, 1993.
5. Hasanbayev J. et al. Pedagogy. Tutorial. - T.: Science, 2006.
6. Ibragimov H.I., Abdullayeva SH.A. Pedagogy. Tutorial. - T.: Science, 2004.
7. Caicovus. Kabusnoma. - T.: Legacy, 1992.
8. Nishanova S. Perfect human education. - T.: Istiqlal, 2004.
9. Anthology of Uzbek pedagogy. Parts 1-2 / compilers: K.Hoshimov, S.Open. - T.: Teacher, 1995.
10. Ochilov M. Teacher heart architect / Don't be told. - T.: Teacher, 2000.
11. Ziyomhammadov B., Abdullayeva SH. Pedagogy. - T.: Teacher, 2000.