

# EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM THROUGH MEMORIAL OF THE VICTIMS OF REPRESSION IN SCHOOLS OF UZBEKISTAN

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## Abstract

This scientific article has political and practical significance and is intended for all intellectuals who carry out spiritual propaganda work in schools. It helps to develop national values and implement new knowledge in the family, neighborhood, and secondary schools, in the meaningful organization of history, education, literature, and music lessons, and in conducting spiritual and educational events.

**Keywords:** Scientific, political, spiritual, educational, humanistic, national values, propaganda, new power, patriotic education.

## Introduction

Educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism through commemoration of victims of repression involves perpetuating the memory of ancestors who died for independence and justice, studying their heritage, and informing young people about the lessons of the past. This process forms a sense of homeland, dedication, and national pride in growing youth. The main directions of educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism through commemoration of victims of repression are: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 691 dated November 4, 2025. The resolution on approving the program of measures to further intensify the promotion of the life and activities of victims of repression in our country in 2025-2026 is being implemented.

After our country gained independence, spiritual and educational work began to be considered one of the important priority issues of our state policy. From the very beginning of the winds of independence in our country, great changes began to occur in people's consciousness, worldview, thinking, goals and aspirations, in a word, in their spiritual and ideological world, spiritual nature and even appearance. Because independence opened the gates of freedom, nationality, patriotism, and led people to goodness. Head of our state Sh. Mirziyoyev - During the years of independence, certain work was carried out in our country to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for our national traditions and values, to raise a spiritually mature and physically healthy generation, and to protect their rights and interests. At the same



time, the situation in the field and the measures taken indicate that urgent issues affecting a wide range of young people, especially those related to creating appropriate conditions for unorganized youth to find their place in life, providing them with comprehensive support, career guidance and employment, and encouraging their initiatives, are not organized at the required level," he said, giving specific tasks and instructions on the work that we need to do in this regard. Life itself proves that we still have a lot of work to do in this area. "Achieving our goal depends on what forces we have to build a new democratic society, the fate of reforms, what cultural and professional level our youth have achieved, what ideas they believe in, and how spiritually enriched they are," said the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov. Therefore, increasing the opportunities for young people to receive education and educating a new generation capable of implementing the idea of national universal revival is one of our most important tasks. Therefore, today, the instillation of the universal spirituality and national values of the Uzbek people, formed over the centuries, is of great importance in raising young people as patriotic, well-rounded people. In our country, the upbringing of the younger generation in the spirit of love for the Motherland is considered one of the main issues in the field of culture and art. Because culture and art are an important and integral part of the life of society, they have the ability to have a strong influence on the human psyche. When we talk about National Patriotism, it is understood that this is a set of moral and spiritual values, ideas, and views that are ingrained in the blood of the Uzbek people: faith, justice, love, compassion, honor, loyalty to the Motherland, to one's own people.

Spiritual and cultural revival programs of the new Uzbekistan. Global processes and the place of Uzbekistan, political and economic relations of Uzbekistan in the international arena. Consistent continuation of the policy based on the principle of a "safe and peace-loving state". Measures to improve the digital and military-medical infrastructure of our country. Basic concepts: national spirituality, national values, spiritual and cultural revival programs of the new Uzbekistan, global processes, political and economic relations of Uzbekistan, the principle of a "safe and peace-loving state", digital and military-medical infrastructure. Methods, technologies, priorities for organizing spiritual and educational work In the 21st century, humanity has entered a qualitatively new stage of its development. Today, when great changes are taking place in the world, new methods of mastering social space, including new technologies, have become widespread. In the 21st century, which is called the century of technology, new technologies introduced into production have increased labor efficiency to an unprecedented level. However, new technologies are not only used in industry and agriculture, but also show their effectiveness in spiritual and ideological processes. Approaching the ideological processes in our country from this point of view also shows the need to use modern technologies in organizing spiritual and educational work. When the instillation of the ideas of spirituality and enlightenment into the hearts and minds of the people is carried out on the basis of certain technologies, such aspects as the sequence, scale and norm, duration and principles of events are covered. Their importance is seen in the fact that, for example, violation of the norm in propaganda, false and inaccurate talk about the national ideology, and ignorance of the norm can have the opposite effect.




**MAIN PART**

Spirituality is a common system of human morality and ethics, knowledge, abilities, practical skills, conscience, faith, beliefs, worldview, ideological views, which are inextricably linked to each other and have a positive impact on the development of society. After all, the place of a person in society is determined not by his material wealth, but by his high spiritual image. From the first years of our independence, the issues of spirituality, education of youth, the formation of a harmonious generation, and the perfect person have been identified as priority areas of state policy.

The sense of spiritual courage that has been ingrained in our blood plays an important role in our people's ability to preserve their national identity and ancient values, despite all the storms and storms of history, and to safely reach today's modern times. The Uzbek people are the heirs of a rich history, high culture, and great spirituality. In this sense, the self-sacrifice of our great-grandfathers, who stood on the scene at the beginning of the last century, during a difficult and complex period in our history, embodies a similar example of courage. The memory of our compatriots who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our people, in protecting the dignity, honor, and national values of our people, and in the arduous struggle against colonialism will remain in the minds of generations forever. History, the present, and future generations will never forget how millions of innocent people lost their lives during the era of the oppressive regime, how many families were destroyed, and how many children became orphans. In order to commemorate the memory of such selfless and courageous sons and daughters of our people, to restore truth and justice, and to raise the feelings of respect for the memory of those who passed away in the hearts and minds of our contemporaries, especially the growing younger generation, August 31 has been celebrated in our country every year since 2001 as the Day of Remembrance of Victims of Repression. August 31. Early morning. Our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev will participate in the ceremony of commemorating the deceased who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our people and the independence of our country, held at the "Martyrs' Memory" memorial complex. According to tradition, a meal was served. The Quran was read, and the souls of the victims of repression were paid tribute. In order to restore the names of the victims and perpetuate their memory, the "Martyrs' Memory" memorial complex and the "Remembrance of Victims of Repression" museum were built in our capital.

The museum was renovated and expanded in 2008, and the exhibition halls were expanded to 3. In 2008, the museum's exposition was updated. The museum's exposition consists of 10 sections and includes 14,665 exhibits. Currently, about a thousand historical objects are on display in the exposition. About 50 of them are unique exhibits. The museum is equipped with modern technical equipment. Every year, an average of 50 thousand visitors, mainly young people, visit the museum. Scientific cooperation has been established with relevant institutions in Germany, Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Algeria and other countries. At the initiative of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, taking into account that the struggle of our ancestors for the peace and freedom of the Motherland is a model for today's youth, museums of memory of the victims of repression were established within the structure of higher educational institutions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the regions. These museums play an important role in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and respect for our national values,






instilling in them a sense of pride in their enlightened ancestors, and in helping young people grow up to be worthy children for the nation. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, during his visit to the Martyrs' Memorial Complex on August 29, 2025, on the occasion of the Day of Remembrance of Victims of Repression, determined to celebrate the first week of October every year as the Week of Remembrance of Victims of Political Repression. This initiative is of great spiritual and educational importance in the process of remembering the difficult historical trials of the Uzbek people, learning from the lessons of the past, and understanding their national identity. In order to ensure the implementation of these instructions, an event dedicated to the memory of the victims of political repression buried at the "Aqil Ota" cemetery in Tashkent will be traditionally held every year on October 4. On October 4, 2025, at the Tashkent House of Photography, at the initiative of the State Museum of Memory of Victims of Repression under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in cooperation with the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan, the solemn opening ceremony of the photo exhibition "Victims of October 4, 1938: Sacrifices of the Nation Sealed for Eternity" was held under the slogan "Historical Memory, Spiritual and Moral Education - The Foundation of a New Uzbekistan". This event was organized in accordance with the ideas put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev during his visit to the "Memory of Martyrs" Square on August 29, 2025, as well as Resolution No. PP-270 of July 19, 2024, in connection with the fact that the first week of October is annually marked as the "Week of Remembrance of Victims of Repression". As history knows, the period of the "Great Massacre" of 1937-1938 is one of the most tragic pages in the history of Uzbekistan. In particular, from October 4 to 16, 1938, at the mobile sessions of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR in Tashkent, sentences were pronounced against 507 Uzbek political prisoners. Most of them — including prominent intellectuals such as Fitrat, Chulpon, Abdulla Qodiriy, Khudoibergan Devonov, and Gazi Olim Yunusov — were executed on October 4, 1938. The exhibits presented at the exhibition are rare historical photographs kept in the funds of the State Museum of the Memory of Victims of Repression, collected through many years of scientific research and archival expeditions. Some of them were found in private archives, foreign and domestic libraries, museums, and archives, each of which is a priceless example of national memory. The main goal of organizing this exhibition is to shed light on the historical truths of the period of political repressions in 1937-1938, to introduce the lives and activities of the nation's martyrs to the younger generation, and to strengthen the feelings of national pride and respect for historical memory in the hearts of young people by recognizing their courage, patriotism, and selfless service to science.

The formation and upbringing of patriotic feelings in educational institutions also constitute the main content of education. In the formation of patriotic feelings, the state symbols of Uzbekistan - the flag, coat of arms, anthem, Uzbek language, Constitution and other feelings and virtues characteristic of this nation and this land - are reflected in cultural and educational activities. Since the issue of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism is a state-level issue, it is expedient to implement such goals by implementing the tasks set out in clearly planned roadmaps. The creative works of many of our scholars and scholars on the subject of patriotism and their thoughts on this subject have reached us. The creative works of Amir





Temur, Alisher Navoi, Muhammad Zakhiriddin Babur, Mirzo Ulugbek and other ancestors have occupied a special place to this day, that is, in our time, and are used as an example and role model in the upbringing of young people. Everyone interprets the concept of homeland in different ways, at their own level of understanding. This is the place where a person was born, where his umbilical cord blood was shed, where childhood and adolescence pass, where he receives education and upbringing, and where he always misses when traveling. Loving the homeland, serving for its prosperity, protecting it from the evil eye and dark forces, defending its honor - all these are among the responsible tasks facing you and us. The concept of homeland, the feeling of loving, honoring, and protecting it can be observed not only in humans, but also in the animal world. A fish strives for water, an animal for its den, an insect for its nest. Both those non-thinking creatures and insects recognize their home, build it, live in it with their mate, continue their offspring, and protect it when necessary. Therefore, in a person endowed with intelligence, thinking, and the crown of all beings in the universe, this feeling must be highly developed. In an era of rapid development, the scale of work being carried out in our country is expanding day by day. With the efforts and initiatives of our head of state, we are witnessing unprecedented levels of development in the life of our country. All the work and reforms being carried out to ensure the peaceful life of people, protect their interests, bring our country to the world stage, raise its prestige, and, in the words of our President, "please the people" are considered an important strategic issue in the development of our society.

The five priority areas of Uzbekistan's further development, set out in the Action Strategy, include meeting the material and spiritual needs of our people living in this country, improving their well-being, increasing our country's prestige and reputation in the world community, and other issues. In implementing such great works, the dedication of people with a strong sense of patriotism plays an important role. "Vatan" is an Arabic word that means "Motherland". The homeland is the place where a person's umbilical cord blood was shed, where his descendants and ancestors were born, the social environment and the person, his life and spiritual concepts. "Patriotism" means loyalty to the homeland, serving it, preserving the peace of the country, and spiritual and moral virtues that encourage active participation in the development of the homeland. Patriotism means loving the land inherited from our ancestors, preserving and developing the past and future of the country, folk traditions, songs, and values. A patriot is a person who loves his homeland, is loyal to his homeland and people, and strives to benefit them with his labor. The feeling of patriotism expresses the purely personal attitude of each person to his native land, to the homeland, in other words, a purely personal attitude. Love for the homeland is the object of the value relationship, that is, patriotism is a "subjective" value along with the "objective" one. As an objective value, patriotism is fundamentally viewed as a phenomenon of goodness, truth, and justice. As a subjective value, it expresses normative ideas entrenched in public consciousness and culture. The transformation of national, national and social values into personal values is carried out on the basis of the active activity of the individual.

These forms of activity are manifested in various spheres of human life. The educational and labor activity of each citizen of the country is of particular importance, during which social experience is exchanged and this social system is mastered. Patriotic education is a process of



interaction between educators and pupils, teachers and students, aimed at the formation and improvement of patriotic feelings, patriotic beliefs and stable norms of patriotic behavior. All manifestations of patriotism are a desire for a specific need, for usefulness. Patriotism, like collectivism, includes the unity and diversity of personal and social goals, cooperation and interaction of people. Therefore, the individual's attention not only to his "I", but also to other people is manifested in the desire to interact, to benefit. Therefore, this is manifested in the understanding and fulfillment of a person's patriotic duty to his homeland, people.

## CONCLUSION

In general, the goal of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism is to educate a patriotic person who loves his homeland, is ready to serve his people with his own labor in the cause of creativity and prosperity, and defends their interests. The tasks of educating the youth of the new Uzbekistan in the spirit of patriotism are: - to form and develop patriotic feelings; - to improve patriotic knowledge, beliefs, personal opinion and character based on national values; - to form the skills necessary for independent activities of a patriotic nature.

Taking into account the above, it is legitimate to include the following components in the content of the concept of "patriotism": - Love for the Motherland, the native land, the native language; - Respect for the past of one's Motherland, the traditions and customs of one's people, knowledge of the history of the Motherland, understanding of the tasks facing the country and the patriotic duty; - Respect for other peoples, their customs and culture, intolerance of racial and national hatred; - Striving to strengthen the honor and dignity of the Motherland, respect for the army and readiness to defend the Motherland; - Readiness to serve the interests of the Motherland, active and conscious participation in labor activities, combining personal and public interests. The development of children and youth according to the norms should include civic, patriotic, spiritual, moral, aesthetic, physical, labor and environmental education. The task is to form systematic knowledge among the younger generations about the place of Uzbekistan in the world geopolitical, economic and cultural arena, the importance of the strategy for the development of New Uzbekistan, its historical role and territorial integrity. In this regard, events on patriotic, spiritual and moral themes are becoming especially relevant. The main directions of educating children in the spirit of patriotism are: - forming ideas about the family - family, clan and lineage; - familiarization with the events of social life; forming knowledge about the history of the state, state symbols; - familiarization with the traditions and culture of their people; - forming knowledge about the Motherland. The middle preschool age, when the child's interest in the social world and social events is especially active, is the most suitable for starting systematic patriotic education. However, it is not enough to consider patriotism only as a socio-historical phenomenon, based on certain socio-political and economic characteristics of a particular society. It cannot be denied that there are "natural" foundations of patriotism among young people, which are formed to a certain extent independently of the above factors and characterize certain layers of a person's spiritual life: love for one's homeland, love for one's language, one's people, respect for traditions and customs, etc. Naturally, this cannot be determined by the innate characteristics of the psyche, but this factor cannot be ignored when describing patriotism. "A sense of patriotism," N.



Moiseyuk emphasizes, “is easier to awaken if you direct the student’s attention to the real changes taking place in his family, in his native village, in his city. Therefore, teachers lead the student to action only by appealing to his feelings and relying on them.” As a result of the activity, behavioral skills and habits are formed that become the norm in the process of repetition. The system of actions, behavior gradually becomes a character trait, becomes a property of a person. This is how patriotic beliefs are formed.

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