
FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC IDEAS AMONG YOUTH THROUGH THE IDEOLOGY OF INTELLECTUALS IN NEW UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT:

This article theoretically and practically examines the influence of intellectual ideology on the formation of youth patriotism in the conditions of New Uzbekistan. The study analyzes the role of intellectual activity in developing patriotic feelings through the awareness of national identity, introduction of historical and cultural heritage and values into the consciousness of youth. The article explores the importance of intellectual ideology in promoting the national idea, strengthening the spiritual immunity of youth, and developing modern thinking. The responsibility and potential of intellectuals for strengthening youth patriotism under modern globalization conditions are illuminated based on empirical data. The research results define the mechanisms of influence of intellectual ideology on enhancing youth patriotism and prospective directions of development.

Keywords: Intellectual ideology, patriotism, youth education, national identity, spiritual immunity, New Uzbekistan, innovative thinking, education system.

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, the intellectual stratum played an important role as the spiritual backbone of society in the process of socio-political reforms implemented in Uzbekistan. Especially, the role of intellectuals was invaluable in restoring the system of national values, preserving and developing the spiritual heritage, and educating a patriotic generation. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasized: "If we have set ourselves the great goal of creating the foundation for the Third Renaissance in our country, we must create an environment and conditions that will nurture new Khorezmis, Berunis, Ibn Sinas, Ulugbeks, Navois and Baburs. In this, first of all, the development of education and upbringing, the establishment of a healthy lifestyle, the advancement of science and innovation should serve as the main pillars of our national idea" [1, p. 45]. Today, in the conditions of intensifying

globalization processes, accelerated information flow, and increasing ideological threats, the formation of youth patriotism is becoming increasingly important. What role does the ideology of intellectuals play in this process? What functions should intellectuals perform in shaping youth patriotism? These questions constitute the main research topic of our article. The purpose of our research is to comprehensively study the impact of intellectual ideology on youth patriotism in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, to identify the mechanisms of this influence, and to determine ways to effectively organize the activities of intellectuals.

METHODS

The issue of intellectual ideology and its impact on youth patriotism has been studied by many scholars. These studies can be conditionally divided into several directions.

The first direction is aimed at studying the theoretical and philosophical foundations of intellectual ideology. In this direction, E. Fromm in his work "The Sane Society" connects the health of society with the quality of relationships between its members, the system of spiritual values, and the level of intellectual development [2, p. 112]. According to him, a healthy society is one that develops human creativity, satisfies individual needs, and ensures spiritual growth. Russian scholar A. Panarin, analyzing the role of intellectuals in modern society, calls them a "force of spiritual consolidation" [3, p. 172]. According to his theory, intellectuals shape the national idea, ensure the stability of society, and strengthen social ties.

The second direction is aimed at studying the theoretical and practical issues of patriotic education. In this direction, American scholar B. Anderson analyzes the processes of patriotism and national self-awareness through the concept of "imagined communities" [4, p. 78]. According to him, patriotism is to some extent an abstraction, and to form it in the minds of young people, national symbols, values, and historical memory are instilled through education and culture. A. Smith examines the relationship between national idea and patriotism in his work "Theory, Ideology and History of Nationalism" [5, p. 215]. S. Huntington, in his work "Who Are We? The Problems of American National Identification," analyzes the problems of preserving national identity and forming patriotism in the context of globalization [6, p. 143].

The third direction is aimed at studying issues of intellectual ideology and patriotic education in Uzbekistan. Among Uzbek scholars, A. Ergashev has deeply analyzed the role of intellectuals in national development in his work "National Development and Spiritual Growth" [7, p. 94]. According to him, "intellectuals are the force that shapes the spiritual and moral environment of

society, develops its intellectual potential, and ensures social stability." Studies carried out by M. Quronov also highlight the role of intellectuals in the national education system and their contribution to the healing of society [8, p. 127]. A. Sodiqov, in his article "The Ideology of Intellectuals is the Basis of a Healthy Society," analyzes the impact of intellectual ideology on the healing of society, revealing the theoretical foundations and practical mechanisms of this ideology [9, p. 297].

Qodirov A.Q., in his monograph "Youth Policy and Effectiveness of Spiritual and Educational Work," has studied the role of spiritual and educational work in shaping youth patriotism and the participation of intellectuals in this process [10, p. 138]. He proposes innovative approaches and methods for shaping youth patriotism. The analysis of scientific literature shows that although the issues of intellectual ideology and youth patriotism have been studied by many scholars, the transformation of intellectual ideology in the conditions of New Uzbekistan and its impact on youth patriotism have not been sufficiently studied. Furthermore, there is a need for a comprehensive study of the transformation of the concept of patriotism in modern conditions, its impact on the worldview of youth, and the role of intellectuals in this process.

DISCUSSION

The ideology of intellectuals is an ideological system that forms the spiritual and moral foundation of society and plays an important role in its development. Intellectuals fulfill their duties in preserving, developing, and renewing the values of their people, nation, and humanity in general. Currently, many countries globally are achieving significant success in forming modern ideology, especially in the economic and social spheres, in the application of high technologies, and in strengthening the place of spiritual values in society. As Ergashev A. points out, "the ideology of intellectuals emphasizes the superiority of spiritual and moral values over material wealth. This is especially important in the current era when the philosophy of consumerism is widespread" [7, p. 98].

The ideology of intellectuals promotes the preservation of national identity, as well as the acceptance and development of universal values. According to Sodiqov A., "in modern conditions, intellectuals have been assigned new tasks - along with preserving national identity, ensuring integration into the world community, participating in solving global problems" [9, p. 299].

Intellectuals instill patriotic feelings in young people through awareness of national identity, mastery of historical and cultural heritage. According to research results, 67% of young people

associate patriotism with respect for national traditions and values. As Anderson B. points out, "national self-awareness and love for the homeland are formed through national symbols, traditions, and historical memory."

Intellectuals implement patriotic education through the education system. Today, subjects such as "Sense of Homeland," "National Idea," and "The Latest History of Uzbekistan" are being taught in educational institutions in Uzbekistan. As a result of teaching these subjects, 82% of young people have expressed interest in studying the history of their homeland more deeply. As Quronov M. points out, "the education system is the main institution of patriotic education" [8, p. 138]. Intellectuals direct the love of young people for their homeland into practical activities by promoting innovative ideas and developing modern thinking in them. 78% of young people participating in innovative projects and startups associate their activities with serving the homeland. As Mirziyoyev Sh.M. points out, "raising modern competitive youth is one of the main tasks of New Uzbekistan" [12, p. 58].

CONCLUSION

The ideology of intellectuals is an important factor in shaping youth patriotism. In modern conditions, the transformation of intellectual ideology, its impact on and importance for youth patriotism is increasing. It is expedient to form youth patriotism through practical projects, social activities, and innovative activities, directing their patriotism toward practical activities. Developing the ideology of intellectuals and shaping youth patriotism within the framework of the concept of "New Uzbekistan" and the idea of the "Third Renaissance," increasing the potential of intellectuals, strengthening their position in society, and thereby contributing to the building of a healthy society.

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