

The Importance of Educating Youth in the Spirit of Patriotism

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Abstract: This article discusses the concepts and views on educating the younger generation in our country in the spirit of patriotism, the formation of a sense of patriotism in young people.

Keywords: patriotism, art, aesthetic needs, cultural and educational activities.

After the independence of our country, spiritual and educational work began to be considered as one of the important priority issues of our state policy. From the time when the winds of independence started in our country, great changes began to appear in people's consciousness, outlook, thinking, goals and aspirations, in a word, in their spiritual and ideological world, their spiritual nature and even their appearance. Because independence opened the gates of freedom, nationalism, patriotism and started people towards goodness. Head of our state Sh. Mirziyoyev - During the years of independence, certain works were carried out in our country to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for our national traditions and values, to bring up a spiritually mature and physically healthy generation, to protect their rights and interests. At the same time, the situation in the field and the actual issues affecting the broad strata of young people related to the implemented activities, especially the creation of suitable conditions for unorganized young people to find their place in life, to provide them with all-round support, to guide them to the profession and it shows that the work on ensuring employment and encouraging initiatives is not organized at the required level", they gave specific tasks and instructions about the work we should do in this regard. At the heart of these words, life itself proves that we still have to do a lot of work in this field. - Achieving our goal of building a new democratic society, the fate of reforms depends on what forces we have, what cultural and professional level our youth have reached, what ideas they believe in, and how much they will be spiritually enriched," said Islam Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, it is one of our most important tasks to increase the opportunity for young people to get information, to educate a new generation capable of realizing the idea of national and universal human recovery. Therefore, today, inculcating the universal spirituality and national values of the Uzbek people, formed over the centuries, is of great importance in raising young people to be patriotic and well-rounded people. In our country, educating the young 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 society's life, it has the ability to strongly influence the human psyche.

When we talk about national patriotism, it is a collection of moral values, ideas, and views that are ingrained in the blood of the Uzbek people. index is understood.

Forming and educating the sense of patriotism in educational institutions is the main content of education. In the formation of patriotic feelings, the state symbols of Uzbekistan, the flag, coat of arms, anthem, the Uzbek language, the Constitution, and other feelings and qualities suitable for this nation and this land are used in cultural and educational activities. is finding the opposite. Since the issue of educating young people in the spirit of patriotism is one of the issues at the

state level, it is appropriate to implement the tasks set out in clearly planned roadmaps for such goals.

On the topic of patriotism, many examples of creativity of our scientists and scholars and their thoughts on this have reached us. Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Muhammad Zahiriddin Babur, Mirzo Ulugbek and other examples of creativity of our ancestors have occupied a special place even in our time and are used as an example in the education 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 the blood of the navel was shed, where he spends his childhood and youth, where he gets education, where he travels and stays. To love the motherland, to serve for its development, to protect it from the evil eye and dark forces, to protect its honor - all these are responsible tasks that you and we face. 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 tends to water, an animal to its nest, an insect's nest.

Those non-thinking creatures and insects recognize their home, build it, live in it with their partner, continue their offspring, and protect it when necessary. Therefore, this feeling should be highly developed in a person who is gifted with intelligence and thinking, who is the best of all beings in existence. In the rapidly developing period, the scope of work in our country is expanding day by day. With the efforts and initiatives of the head of our state, we are witnessing unprecedented levels of progress in the life of our country. All works and reforms carried out in the way of peaceful living of people, protection of their interests, bringing our country to the world arena, raising its reputation, in the words of the President, "pleasing the people" are considered as an important strategic issue in the development of our society. The content of the five priority areas of the Action Strategy for the further development of Uzbekistan includes meeting the material and spiritual needs of our people living in this country, improving their comfortable lifestyle, increasing the prestige and reputation of our country before the world community, and other issues. The dedication of people with a strong sense of patriotism is of great importance in the implementation of such great works. "Watan" is derived from the Arabic word "Motherland". Homeland means the place where a person's umbilical cord blood was spilled, the place where his descendants and ancestors were born, his social environment and the person, his life and spiritual concepts. "Patriotism" means loyalty to the Motherland, service to it, preservation of national peace, spiritual and moral qualities that encourage to be active for the development of the Motherland. Patriotism means loving the land inherited from our ancestors, preserving and developing the country's past and future, folk traditions, songs, and values."

The issue of youth education is one of the most important strategic tasks of our state policy today. Education of young people and development of their personality in all aspects is the responsibility of all general education schools. These tasks are considered to be the main factors for the development of all abilities and creative aspirations of students. Explaining advanced ideas, the changes taking place in our time, as well as historical topics in a modern spirit is considered a rich resource for educating boys and girls in ideological belief, spiritual outlook. Only then will a strong national education system, which will have an emotional impact on the spirit of the young generation, educate them in bravery, courage and initiative. The concept of patriotism is often used in relation to military activities. In one respect, this is true. However, if we apply this feeling only to the military, we will use the narrow sense of patriotism. It is appropriate to see patriotism in all activities.

The concept of homeland can be used in broad and narrow senses. Broad definition: Motherland is the area where representatives of a nation live together, where their ancestors have lived since time immemorial, and in the narrow sense it means the house, neighborhood, village where a person was born and raised. In Uzbeks, when it is said that such and such has become a citizen, it is probably said from this point of view that the person has a home and shelter. In the work of Alisher Navoi, the concept of Motherland is used in a wide sense. In one definition, he used the word "Motherland" in a geographical sense, i.e., the place where he was born and grew up. For example, in his poetic letter to his teacher Sayyid Hasan Ardasher: "Being a part of the country

was a good thing, and it was painful for the heart to be repulsed," he mentioned his native city of Hirotni. According to Ustad Maqsud Shayhzada, there are opinions that Navoi "felt "abroad" even when he went to the distant regions of the Khorasan kingdom." Navoi lived mainly in Herat and Mashhad until 1465-66. As it can be seen from the word "ghurbat" in the poem, there are also assumptions that he wrote this poem not in his native Herat, but in a foreign country - in exile, that is, in Mashhad. The years he spent in Mashhad, far from his native city of Herat and his relatives, must have been very difficult, - says professor Abdugadir Hayitmetov, - in "Majolisun Nafois" he remembers those years and calls himself a "stranger" and was ill. "he says that he fell somewhere" According to the researcher, it is not surprising that the rubai was written during these times (that is, in Mashhad - AD). Therefore, "ghurbat" and "garib" are the "sign" words of the quartet, and they are the "opener" to understand the time when the rubai was created, the main idea, and the sad state of the lyrical hero. In fact, it is the same: A stranger cannot be happy in a foreign land... This verse itself seems to be a poem with a complete meaning. As soon as you read it, the fate of a person who is far from his country comes alive in his imagination. Separation from the homeland is alienation. Living abroad is strange. A stranger is a wretch devoid of joy. The figurative comparison in the last stanza of Rubaiyi deeply proves the connection between the Motherland and the child. We can find a lot of views related to the education and upbringing of the perfect generation in the life and creative work of Alisher Navoi. It is known that Navoi, both as a creator and as an official, was a tireless and tireless initiative in creating practical conditions for maintaining peace, beautifying villages and towns, encouraging young people to learn. He widely promoted these ideas in his works. It is necessary to widely apply the content and essence of the ideas in Navoi's works, the activities promoted and implemented in his time in activities related to the education of the young generation.

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