

## TEACHING YOUNG PEOPLE TO LOVE THE MOTHERLAND

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### ABSTRACT

*History has shown that as a society's intellectual potential grows, so is the likelihood that society can be managed consciously and directed toward a certain objective. And this is what aids in the logical management of society toward a particular objective. It paved the way for a national concept to arise that represented progressivity, the core tenant of great humanism. The problems with the growth and development of a single thought among the people, the nation, and society as a whole have never lost their importance. This page maintains ideas and reflections about how to instill a love of country in young people.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Homeland, Youth, Patriotism, Love Of The Motherland, Development, Teaching, Society, Intellectual Potential, Nation.*

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### INTRODUCTION

And the fact that a country that accomplished this task honorably has advanced to the forefront of human development, while countries that failed to do so, or who made errors and omissions in the expansion of a preexisting national idea, have fallen into decline and have successively disappeared from the stage of history. In this way, the challenges of the evolution of the idea of a people, a nation, which combines national and global aims, have remained important even today. The reason for the high level of complexity of the formation and development of the National idea of the present day is that the globalization process, which now covers the countries of the whole world, is the growing number of negative influences that it exerts on all spheres of life, including the social, political, economic spheres, and these negative influences cause such And these vices lead to a weakening of the ability of members of society to unite around a single goal-provisions.

These characteristics make it even more important to continually research the socio-moral roots of the formation of a national notion and to create socio-moral standards appropriate for every level of social life. In order to develop a national idea while taking the socio-moral problems of the USSR into consideration, let's first define the term "national idea." A national idea is a type of social notion that expresses a nation's native interests and ambitions and advances that nation's history, present, and perspective. The national idea is a shared activity standard shared by people of all nationalities, an element that unites them and fulfills a particular function. It is one of the ideas that, in the process of natural - histiry development of a particular nation, as a result of the influence of material and spiritual conditions of life, are characterized by goals and ideals

associated with the national spirit and way of life, the political system and the social system, as well as a common system of values and.

The fate of humanity is ultimately more or less influenced by the literal national idea. Any national notion will have a universal essence in this way. But there are other concepts that matter to a particular country or to mankind as a whole. Even if the concept of "national creation" is crucial to the current stage of the American Civil War, the concept of "useful collaboration" still holds true for all nations in the globe. Each country resolves the problem of ideology the establishment of a societal concept that serves as a sort of Axis, an uniting principle at the pivotal moments in its history. Continuing the topic on the example of our mamalakat, today's practical understanding of the issue of the National idea for Uzbekistan is that negative situations arising as a result of changes in the geopolitical arena of the world and the intensification of globalization processes, including violence, human destiny, immensity to life of society, indifference, indiscretion, promiscuity, disregard for their historical, religious, national - spiritual roots, it is the development of an idea and ideology.

Values are social in nature and are divided into several types within themselves. For example, natural, social, political, legal, material, spiritual, moral, religious values are among them. Within the listed, the role of moral values that are perfectly formed in the development of a national idea is immeasurable. The reason is, moral values cover a number of high umminsonian virtues such as honesty, purity, mutual assistance, fairness, truthfulness, goodness, peace, individual freedom, kindness, hard work, patriotism. It is the representatives of the people who embody these qualities that embody such specific dimensions of morality as goodness, duty, conscience, honor, patience, savvy, humility, andisha, and together with this, the concept of belonging to the fate of the nation, people and the country contributes its worthy contribution to the development of the National idea.

Within values, spiritual values play a significant role in shaping a person's social nature. Our rich spiritual heritage, traditions, traditions that uphold moral principles, faith, faith, dishonest behavior, and good behavior are examples of spiritual values. In this way, the idea of spiritual worth is directly linked to the idea of the construction of spiritual relationships, which embodies Mili tradition and traditions, which are a part of socio-moral concerns of the growth of a national idea. The idea behind the development of spiritual ties, which mixes regional and national customs. The essence of this principle is that each nation has a deep understanding of its spirituality, making it a component of its consciousness, enriches the sense of value between members of society, strengthens their relations, and serves to unite as a single force for the future of the motherland.

The concept of spirituality comes from the Arabic language and Means "set of meanings". Spirituality serves to expand and strengthen a person's intelligence, perception and intelligence to add strength to his power throughout his life. Spirituality and spiritual wealth, values, state, nation, are an invaluable treasure of the individual and a source of progress. The tasks, methods, means of improving youth education during the years of independence and the content, methods and means of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism of the National idea are analyzed. The formation of a sense of patriotism and internationalism in young people is the basis of civil education. In the process of organizing civil education, special attention is paid to the formation of a sense of patriotism in a person (Latin "patriots" -countryman, "Patrice" -

motherland, country). Every citizen, as a member of a particular state, needs to ensure his honor, reputation, be able to fight for his interests.

The phrase "homeland" is essentially an Arabic word for mother nation; the term is used both broadly and specifically. All persons who link their own fate to the fate of the motherland or nation possess the trait of "patriotism". The amount of patriotism among members of this nationality is also correlated with the potential, fame, and prestige of the nation's development. The characteristics of a patriotic individual are demonstrated by their appearance:

1. Love for the motherland, loyalty to it.
2. Loyalty to the past, customs, traditions and values of the nation to which he belongs.
3. Pride in the history of the motherland and nation.
4. To take care of the material, as well as the preservation of the spiritual wealth created by the nation, their reproduction.
5. To work for the prosperity of the motherland and the development of the nation.
6. Freedom of the motherland and the fight against any threat posed to the male of the nation.
7. Protection of the reputation, honor, honor of the motherland and nation.
8. To have confidence in the prosperity of the motherland and the development of the nation.

It is necessary for a patriotic person to be able to appreciate his homeland not for the fact that his wealth or homeland is located in a favorable geographical area, but for the fact that he is a part of the homeland, for the fact that the nation to which he belongs lives in this homeland, in this space, to show him Educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism has its historical roots. Legends of the Shirak Tommaris, Spitamen, Dalvarzintepa in the epics of the Gorgud Alpomish, feelings of readiness to sacrifice lives for the motherland, courage, fortitude, loyalty to the motherland were glorified. In the creations of Eastern thinkers, patriotic beauty was also singled out separately. In particular, Abu Nasr Farabi attributes Human maturity to patriotism and acknowledges that "a mature human career cannot be achieved without the use of the blessing of the gifted mind at the level of available opportunity because it is the most perfect and mature end of human development." Therefore, true patriotism can be inherent only in a mature person. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's deep sense of the feeling of the motherland in another country was expressed in his works.

A person is born with the urge to be free and the longing for a man. Only in his or her home country is a person able to live freely. Therefore, the issue of defending the motherland's freedom has long been the focus of academic works and teachings that represent noble ideals. Hadisi Sharif claims in Chunonchi that faith is the source of one's love for one's motherland. The city and nation in where each individual was born and raised are referred to as a shul man's homeland in Abdulla Avlani's texts, which also indicate that working for its prosperity is a characteristic attribute of a patriotic person. Everyone is born, more than the soul rests on the land of the O'torgan. There is even a feeling-feeling of this homeland in animals. If an animal loses its homeland, it will not live as comfortably as it is on its land".

The importance of military patriotic education in the formation of a sense of patriotism in young people is also immeasurable. Military patriotic education is a pedagogical process aimed at preparing young people for the defense of the motherland and military defense, the formation of

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skills and abilities in them to organize military defense in case of emergency. The purpose of military-patriotic education is to prepare young people for the defense of the motherland and military defense, to form in them the skills and abilities of the organization of emergency military defense, and the following tasks are carried out in this process:

1. To provide initial theoretical knowledge on the basics of Civil Defense and military knowledge and to form practical skills;
2. Preparing young people for national independence, state construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Prevention of organized threats against the constitutional system; on the basis of the education of ideological awareness, to foster in them a sense of hatred against terrorism and religious extremist ideas;
3. Creation of the necessary conditions for them to have military and technical training in ensuring the protection of the motherland;
4. Formation of skills and abilities to be able to take appropriate measures in emergency situations, as well as to protect against armed attacks; increase alertness in them, etc.

The primary military training sessions, whose training is established in educational institutions, are crucial in the organization of military-patriotic education. Instilling a sense of military patriotism in young people is another goal of the State Museum of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The only Military Museum in our republic, it was established in 1965, and it currently has around 36,000 unique and priceless exhibits, weaponry from various eras, information about our leaders, and historical records for almost 56 years of operation. The museum's videogid and videotur program was introduced for the convenience of all visitors. They can learn more about the exhibits that interest them through this software.

A person's construction of a legal culture is guaranteed by their legal education and upbringing, which have a dialectical nature of interaction, continuity, and connection. After all, legal education is a process that imparts to students a systematic understanding of the nature of legal norms, laws, and socio-legal relationships, the necessity for them to acquire legal knowledge, and the formation of legal consciousness, which should be organized in a consistent, continuous, systematic way. Books and life lessons are the most powerful forces that guide the next generation to excellence. We may perceive the future, the country, and our nationality with unending freedom if we educate children in the spirit of national principles.

The formation of a sense of loyalty to the motherland, trust in friendship, love for the family, respect for adults in honor of the little ones is the original manifestation of our national values. It is not enough to give a person knowledge only about the reality that is happening in the world, about the rules of etiquette, about the concepts of kindness and loyalty, for his spiritual and moral education. Perhaps we should achieve in it the formation of the power of Will, a sense of responsibility, the ability to instill in the heart a sense of kindness and consequence in the environment, work, profession, science, people other than the soul and spirit, the birth of great goals in our language and the ability to express their attitude to the phenomena that occur around us. And in order for the younger generation to grow up with these qualities in different ways: by listening to adults and admonitions, developing their ability to draw the right conclusions from it; by different means, and most importantly, the upbringing of the younger generation can be achieved through a sincere (sincere) approach and tireless research.

National values exist in every country and have endured throughout the ages. Undoubtedly, we also base the spiritually harmonious education of the younger generation on national and worldwide principles. According to the adage that "a person learns until the end of his life," upbringing is a lifelong process that involves ongoing growth, improvement, and pursuit of excellence. Each step of moral education, which is ongoing, will be covered in detail below. It will be wise to begin a child's upbringing in the mother's womb. Several Eastern intellectuals also had an impact on this concept. Prior to raising a child, parents must first complete their own education. Only from a healthy father, both physically and spiritually, will a healthy child be born.

From the date of birth, the child is initially brought up in the family environment. During this period, it is very important to properly feed, properly care for the child. In the age of one year, the child will be happy when he sees people close to him, fond of colorful toys. During this period, the child should be brought up by alla, mahnoli caresses, beautiful toys. And children from 1 to 3 years old begin to play various toys, gradually their speech begins to develop. During this period, children connect with each other through play, imagination, the process of thinking are formed. The fact that parents or caregivers love children, treat their behavior with discernment and kindness leads to the fact that the child grows healthy, becomes polite.

Moral education in preschool educational institutions. The period in the preschool educational institution is the most important period in the education of the child. Because the trace of impressions that appeared during this period remains in human memory for life. This period is a period when the child grows up mentally and physically rapidly, seeks to know the world, the desire to express his attitude to the environment is growing. In primary education, a new, interesting and important period begins in the life of the child. Because, when the child comes to school, he will face a new environment, a new routine, new requirements. Taking into account the fact that during this period the children have not yet completely abandoned their play activities, it is necessary to make the lesson sessions that will be held interesting. By this period, the educational paths of admiration for the child remain somewhat clear and systematic. Because now, in particular, etiquette classes begin to be held, in addition, moral education is regularly taught in other disciplines.

During this time, organizing diverse circles has positive effects as well. Secondary general education includes moral instruction. By the time a student reaches high school, the courses they study will also gradually get more challenging, which will cause their thinking and perspective to broaden as well. It is feasible to set up a competition during this time by teaching readers more about mutual decency than just giving them instances from proverbs and hadiths, and by encouraging them to act accordingly. Readers will now comprehend the end result of moral ideas like duty, conscience, honor, fairness, and kindness.

Moral education in higher educational institutions. In higher education, young people now, having chosen a specialty, acquire their own independent opinion, worldview, intellectual interest. That is why it is important during this period to morally educate future specialists. Because during this period, the young man seeks to increase his cultural and spiritual level, diligently works on himself, makes good use of radio, television, the Internet and all informative tools, gets acquainted with various works. And this helps to educate young people morally.

Moral education in post-educational activities. Young was formed as a specialist as a result of long-term and systemic education. Now he provides education and education to the younger

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generation, supporting in practice the knowledge acquired theoretically, he himself begins to educate primary school students in a moral spirit. The effect of long-term education and training in a continuous manner is now visible. It is a requirement of the period to educate a generation whose conscience serves for the development of society, the prosperity of the Motherland, the peace of the country, the well-being of the people is pure, the faith is whole, pure, patriotic, people-loving, courageous, healthy in all respects, intellectual potential, in a word, healthy. And the implementation of this work is the sacred duty of all of us to the motherland. Therefore, let's always be attentive to the upbringing of our youth.

The most crucial responsibility in the nations of the East is bringing up a youngster to be a competent adult. It is especially advised to use religious teachings, hadiths, artwork, and folk oral creativity when rearing children. Muslims must abide with 934 rules, for instance, according to one Sharia. The youngster learns from this the value of humanity and the cleanliness of body and soul. The child develops in himself such wonderful qualities as humanity, loyalty, mercy, and kindness as they grow up with the aid of books. Events held during several patriotic months have an immeasurable impact on young people's continued love of their country and commitment to serving it.

**In conclusion**, the original homeland of each person begins with his own home, and then spreads to the neighborhood. And from the complex of neighborhoods, villages and cities are formed. Then a whole country and Homeland will be formed from the combination of several villages and cities. It is not for nothing that we bring it. Because everyone who says that I am a patriot must first of all be able to ensure the inviolability of his home from all angles. That is, it is obliged to provide family members with benefits, clothing and accommodation. In addition, it is necessary to ensure that this provision is not only to himself, but also to ensure that those who are dependents can live an emin-free life and be safe enough to be able to easily fulfill the work that must be done due to their personal needs. All these tasks will be the responsibility of a man who is the stronghold, fortress, defender of the household. This means that while the man of each household brings to the surface all the conditions that he must have in his apartment at the level of opportunity, in itself the neighborhood is also prosperous from all sides, achieving peace and tranquility. Expanding this circle a little, the whole village, the city and the land made up of them also achieve absolute peace, tranquility and tranquility in themselves.

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