

INTERPRETATION OF STUDENTS' PATRIOTIC ISSUES IN ORIENTAL PEDAGOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the essence of patriotism and the views of patriotism in historical sources. It also emphasizes questions of patriotism and students' patriotic issues in oriental pedagogy.

Keywords: Patriotism, education, humanism, spiritual and moral qualities, younger generation, modern knowledge, patriotic skills.

INTRODUCTION

In order to comprehensively educate the younger generation, special attention is paid to the development of patriotic feelings in the education sector based on the wide introduction of modern knowledge, advanced foreign experience, information and communication technologies.

In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 № UP-4947 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3898 "On radical improvement of the system of enhancing the spiritual and educational level of the military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan" serve as a guide for the education of patriotism, humanism, spiritual and moral qualities in the younger generation.

Among these qualities - patriotic education plays an important role in the professional training of young people. Because, the concept of patriotism is an expression of love and devotion of people to their motherland and homeland. Patriotism is defined as one of the common human feelings and spiritual values that have been enriched for centuries, common to all peoples and nations.[2, 138]

Materials and methods

Patriotism is one of the basic principles of commitment to universal values. "Vatan" is an Arabic word meaning "motherland" in Uzbek. Love for the country is the sacred and great value that is common to every nation. Patriotism is reflected in everyone's attitude towards their home, their place of birth, their parents, their brothers and sisters. Patriotism is a universal value and symbolizes the commitment of each person to the country.

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said in his speech at the ninth session of the Oliy Majlis: "The main and the most important priority for us is to continue to preserve, protect and strengthen our incomparable independence. After all, patriotism is an important sign of spiritual maturity".

As the first president, Islam Karimov, said: "Internal and external negative factors that can interfere with the independence of our young republic are issues of vigilance of citizens, breathing of a patriotic spirit, signs of action and direction"

All of this calls for serious reforms not only in the economic, political, but spiritual and educational spheres, including the education system that is part of it, and at the same time creating an environment where the person, his or her inner potential can be maximized”[1,10].

Indeed, only a person who has a sense of homeland fights for the benefit of society and the people, and for their happiness. Therefore, everyone living in Uzbekistan should strive for the common goal of introducing our great future state to the world and strengthening of friendship and mutual respect between our peoples. It is especially important to develop a growing sense of patriotism for the younger generation, including students. It is important to create a sense of patriotism for students in higher education institutions to find their rightful place, to work hard for the benefit of society and the homeland, to be selfless, to show their patriotic skills.

Historical records indicate that since ancient times, Sword Battle, Camel Racing, Camel Battle, Equestrian Race, Shepherd, Herd Ball, Wool Ball, Chim Ball, Chavgan games have been used effectively to educate young people in the spirit of war and patriotism. In short, great attention is paid to the development of moral, mental, physical and sexual qualities in children, such as diligence, business, patriotism, honesty, generosity.

The holy book Avesto teaches the younger generation that "man has a duty to keep the Earth, the Fire, the Water and the Air, and all the good things in the whole world clean and pure." The idea of Zoroastrian doctrine that if a person loves and cherishes his native land, he must understand that keeping the environment as his patriot is his duty. The importance of the ideas of Avesto: "Everyone thinks that the land he grew up in is the best and the most beautiful country" is important in the spiritual and patriotic education of our young people.

These long-standing and eternal spiritual and moral values are also important today, as they continue to educate the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, humanism, nationalism and honesty.

If we consider patriotism as the love of a person and, above all, his mother, then his motherland is his mother. That is why this means a person's love for his country and his desire to preserve it. Our great ancestors and scientists have left in history a wonderful example of the expression of their devotion and love for their country. For example, most of our great thinkers, such as Abu Bakr al-Khorazmi, Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur, Ahmad Donish, Abulkasim Firdavsi, Amir Temur, Ahmad Fargoni, Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Abu Lays Samarkandi, Burkhoniddin Marginoni, connected their names with places they were born and by this they glorified their homeland all over the world. As you read their rich heritage, you will be overwhelmed by the feelings of patriotism.

The ideas put forward in Abu Bakr al-Khorezmi's works on honoring humanity, justice, patriotism, diligence, courage, generosity, humility, honesty, friendship, nobility, goodness, morality, knowledge are not only relevant for that time, but it has not lost its educational value even today.

Love for the country, patriotic ideas and legality prevail in the works of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. His poems and lyric poems tell us that the Motherland is dear and holy to man, and that there is no divine, highest blessing except the Motherland. After all, the Motherland is an eternal miracle. No one voluntarily renounced the homeland. The teaching of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur is associated with faith in the homeland.

Ahmad Donish urges young people to develop a sense of patriotism and says that he will live only if he is with his people and when he fights for the protection of his homeland. It also requires the younger generation to be kind, generous and courageous, and advise them to act wisely. For example, when it comes to generosity, it encourages people not to offend any living creature, to be kind to the creatures that God created, and not to hurt the grain-bearing ant, because every creature has the beauty of life.

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Abulkasim Firdavsi is a great thinker who made an invaluable contribution to the development of world culture and socio-pedagogical thought. His "Shahnameh" is also a symbol of national heroism, patriotism, the creation of a centralized state, a just king, virtue and goodness, sincere love and devotion and preaching. In it, Firdavsi speaks of patriotism, labor and hard work, knowledge and enlightenment, wisdom, generosity and kindness and urges people to be wise and fair, and also condemns cruelty, bloodshed, laziness and insecurity.

The work of Amir Temur "Institutes of Temur" is a historical monument that accurately reflects the historical events; it is our duty to convey the ideas of morality, patriotism and justice which are in book in the hearts of young people.[3,184]

It is worth mentioning the well-known commander of the last ruler of the Khorezmshah dynasty, Jaloliddin ibn Alawuddin Muhammad, who is famous all over the world and admired the historians of the world for his bravery and fighting.

According to historical sources, historical facts, myths and legends that have come down to us, testifying to the fact that Jaloliddin ibn Alawuddin Muhammad took courage and showed heroism and fearlessness saving the weakened Anushtan state when he was only 32 years old.

We must study the history of our great ancestors and reflect their blessed images in the visual arts, who laid the foundations of human civilization. This right has given us great independence. Muarrich Shahobiddin Muhammad an Nasawi describes Jalaluddin in his book "Siyrat al-Sultan Jaloliddin Manguberdi": "Jaloliddin was dark-skinned, middle-aged, Turkish speaker, but he also spoke Persian. Lion among the brave lions. He loved justice. Jaloluddin was an extremely brave warrior who never lost his temper in the face of difficult circumstances and difficult trials"

Today the number of books written about Jalaluddin ibn Alawuddin Muhammad is more than a thousand volumes, which also proves that his magnificent name deserves the greatest respect. This is why history is the greatest weapon in forming a sense of patriotism. It is also our greatest achievement that in the past it was written that our ancestors were ready to sacrifice their lives for the protection of the Motherland and for the peace of the country. Patriotism is a socio-psychological feeling that has emerged in the course of historical development, formed and altered by the external environment and times. It encourages each of our compatriots to feel a high responsibility for their spiritual development and to live up to their own interests. The call is expressed in a sense of patriotism.

Result and discussion

Patriotism is the social and spiritual qualities and qualities of a person, where he was born and grew up, his place of birth, his love for his land, his place of residence. Self-sacrifice is the main character of patriotism, and its supreme appearance is its courage.

And patriotism is manifested in feelings of love for the country, pride in it, joy from its successes and concern for its failures. Patriotism is expressed in faithful service to the motherland, protection from evil forces and enemies, preserving the peace of the country, fighting for its freedom, independence, prosperity and welfare.

Patriotism cannot be expressed only in military service or on the battlefield. Perhaps, everyone who lives on this land is a patriot who keeps his home and neighborhood. The slogans like "Take care of your house" are not accidental. Every citizen, whether a resident of a city or a village, must understand this motto and follow it diligently. It is important not only to protect, but also to protect the minds of their families and citizens from alien ideas.

This requires that we must be vigilant every minute. Wherever indifference and neglect occur, there will be delinquency and crime. That is why we must always live and say, "This is my motherland." Then destructive ideas will not enter to our land. This is because those who propagate destructive ideas influence the human mind and take over the whole body. Our caution and sense of vigilance is also a sign of patriotism.

Love of the country, patriotism, self-sacrifice, humanism, nationalism, national consciousness, national values, national pride, customs and traditions, spirituality, national ideas and a number of other basic concepts need to be absorbed to the young generation. In this regard, each teacher-educator should envisage the formation and development of the following national features of our nation in the patriotic upbringing of students:

- to instill in the life of our people the spirit of teamwork, which has been instilled since ancient times;
- to explain the holiness of the concepts of family, neighborhood, country, which are symbols of the community;
- to educate the respect of parents, makhallas and society as a whole;
- to instill love for the native language, which is the immortal spirit of the nation;
- to form a spirit of respect for both adults and youngsters;
- teaching to be respectful for women, which is a symbol of love, beauty, elegance and eternal life;
- teaching to be patient and hard working;
- to develop feelings of honesty and compassion;
- teaching to understand the rules of law, human rights and freedom of thought;
- to develop the skills to respect and coexist with different nationalities;
- to educate religious tolerance;
- to inculcate of enlightenment and aspiration of worldly knowledge,;
- studying and respecting the best practices and cultures of other peoples.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, homeland and patriotism are the most cherished feelings in the human heart. After all, the first love that is born in the heart of a person is also the love of the homeland. Patriotism is the first and lasting feeling for the rest of life. Raising a spiritual love for the country and

helping people to educate as a harmonious person is one of the main tasks facing the educational process.

In the process of educating the spiritually and physically healthy generation, which is a common problem of the family, state and society of our people, will be formed the person of the 21st century. We are confident that the happiest generation of our country will be prosperous through knowledge, education and hard work. The future of the country will be realized through education and training.

For this, first of all, we will train students of such national leaders as Amir Temur, such as Imam Bukhari, Imam Termezi, Khoja Ahmad Yassawi, Najmiddin Kubro, Bahouddin Naqshband, Khorezmi, Fergani, Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Navoi, Babur. We must recall that the heroes of independence, such as Gurugli, Oisulu, Alpomish and Oybarchin, and the patriots of independence, such as Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdullah Kadiri, Chulpon and Fitrat, are also powerful, dear and honorable. This requires radical changes in the consciousness and outlook of the young generation, in their morality, faith, spirit of education and training.

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