METHODS OF TEACHING WESTERN PATRIOTISM

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ANNOTATION

If we prevent the spread of the moral threats coming into our country, forming here, destructive ideas among the public, we will make our contribution to the sustainable development of our country, to occupy a place among the strongly developed countries, to educate our people, first of all, our youth as high spiritual people.

Key words: holistic education and training system on the upbringing of a healthy generation, development of information and communication technologies, state policy on the youth carried

INTRODUCTION

1. The concept of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit (in subsequent places it is called a concession) is developed on the basis of the priority directions and basic principles of the state policy on the youth carried out in our country, and in the current period of a complex globalization, in the conditions of rapid development of information and communication technologies, the, it determines the role and importance of educational institutions in this regard, their interaction taking into account national and international legal norms.

2. In this conception, special attention was paid to the issue of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit as an integral and integral part of the holistic education and training system on the upbringing of a healthy generation, improving the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the requirements of the strategy of actions for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan
3. Education of true patriotic citizens of Uzbekistan is the main content of the concept of preserving our motherland as a pupil, absorbing the most important concepts related to glorifying its fame to the world, vital and professional skills to the hearts and minds of young people on the basis of knowledge and education from the first childhood.

4. Educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit is a multi-stage, systematic, purposeful and coordinated activity of state bodies, public associations and other organizations aimed at forming a sense of loyalty to the motherland in young people, regardless of nationality, language and profession, educating them as individuals capable of fulfilling their civil duties and constitutional obligations, protecting the interests of society.

It is known that today in our country, young people under the age of 18 are more than 10 million 500 thousand, or about 40 percent of the total population, while those under the age of 30 — 18 million people or 64 percent. The desire to create conditions for young people who make up the majority of our population to find their place in life is one of the basic principles of the policy of our state. A lot of work is being done in our country on the issue of attracting attention to the problems of young people that have not yet been solved, turning them into a truly decisive force in our lives. The original meaning of these works is so clear. In the post-independence policy of Uzbekistan, the role of young people in political and social processes, their active participation in reforms, as a participant in the processes of democratic renewal, has increased further. This is determined by the following: - by the new century, it became clear that there is a common law for the development of the world on the issue of attitude to young people, that is, young people are now becoming a leader force that determines the development of society from a person of relatively high priority, realizing it; - social qualities of young people, such as Such trends indicate that young people are becoming an active subject of politics as a separate social demographic layer, and today it is an extremely important issue to further assess the role and position of young people in the life of society." In this regard, the need to study, analyze and on this basis find
solutions to the problems of the current growing generation is becoming more and more. In general, the direction of youth policy was formed in many developed countries in the 60-70-ies of the XX century as an independent sphere. However 1985

This issue became more relevant after the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution "on the Basic Rules of the formation of effective youth policy" in each country began to find a decision of different dimensions and systems of conducting youth policy in accordance with its specific, state construction and management system. Independence creates a solid foundation for the establishment and implementation of a specific national youth policy, which has a direct impact on the character, goals and objectives of the state policy. From this point of view, the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an important stage in the state's youth policy, and the increasing role and position of youth in society by opening up a wide range of opportunities to pay special attention to the problem of youth in politics is a characteristic of our country. Today, thanks to independence, a new generation of young people with a new worldview, democratic thinking is formed. There is no doubt that they will become a solid base for the future of our republic. After all, the rights and guarantees of activity of young people are fixed in our headscarf. In particular, in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in addition to the norms that apply to all citizens, there are rules that apply to exactly young people. In particular, 41-article: "everyone has the right to receive knowledge. Free general education is guaranteed by the state. School work is under state control"; 45-in article:" the rights of minors, unskilled and lonely old people are under state protection"; 64-moddada:" parents are obliged to feed and educate their children until they reach adulthood"; Article 66:" adult, Labor-worthy children are obliged to take care of their parents"; norms such as 117-in article :" citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to elect " are defined. It is also worth noting the adoption of the law "on the basis of state policy on youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan «on November 20, 1991, which was one of the first in Uzbekistan, above all, within the republics of
the former USSR, which gained independence, and which is the first of its kind. This legal document has given the opportunity to consistently and systematically step-by-step implementation of the strategic directions of the state, which is the chief reformer, on the issue of youth. In this law, the following are defined as the priority task: • to ensure the implementation of the state policy on youth in an organizational-material way;

* Step-by-step implementation of measures in accordance with the legislation on youth and in accordance with the reform process established by the government; * expansion and improvement of the network of non-governmental structures conducting Youth Policy, carrying out their activities in the education of young people; • Ensuring the active participation of young people in the socio-political processes carried out in the country: • creation of favorable conditions for the full manifestation of the creative opportunities of young people through the construction of the great future of Uzbekistan; • more involvement of them in solving the problems of young people, formation of organizational and entrepreneurial skills in them; * improvement of protection of young According to this law, the state carries out the policy of youth, first of all, regardless of nationality, race, language, religion, social status, sex, information and political background, taking care of young people, protecting them from legal and social point of view, the transition of national and cultural traditions from generation to generation, ensuring the spiritual relations of generations, supporting the initiatives of young people,, it has been determined that the development and implementation of policies and programs related to the life of society and youth is the responsibility of ensuring the direct participation of young people. Education of the spirit of patriotism in youth in the conditions of radical reform of society is one of the priority directions of the activities of state institutions. God is a holy shrine in which the blood of Condic spilled from Man and his offspring-ancestors. God is a place of ancestors, a country, a people's adult, a place where its language, history, culture, traditions, and values are truly formed, grown and perfected. “Now the whole world recognizes that Uzbekistan is a so-called territory, that is, our

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homeland is not only the East, but also one of the cradles of universal civilization. From this ancient and Tabarrok soil, scientists, philanthropists, politicians, commanders have been trained. The basis of religious and secular sciences was created on this ground " [1,82]. In fact, when we say God, we always come to the eyes of the land where we were born, saw in our eyes, brought up in education, where our ancestors lived, how many generations, their minds, their hard work were spent. God is as dear and revered as mother. God is the land that gives happiness to a person. God is the past, present and future of the people. God is a sacred value. Development begins from the motherland. He is the place where the human God blood is shed, the human being from social orphan.

Education of the spirit of patriotism in youth in the conditions of radical reform of society is one of the priority directions of the activities of state institutions. God is a holy shrine in which the blood of Cindic spilled from Man and his offspring-ancestors. God is a place of ancestors, a country, a people's adult, a place where its language, history, culture, traditions, values are truly formed, grown and perfected. “Now the whole world recognizes that Uzbekistan is a so-called territory, that is, our homeland is not only the East, but also one of the cradle of universal civilization. From this ancient and soil, scientists, philanthropists, politicians, commanders have been trained. The basis of religious and secular sciences was created on this ground " [1,82]. In fact, when we say vatan, we always come to the eyes of the land where we were born, saw in our eyes, brought up in education, where our ancestors lived, how many generations, their minds, their hard work were spent. God is as dear and revered as mother. God is the land that gives happiness to a person. God is the past, present and future of the people. God is a sacred value. Development begins from the motherland. He is the place where the human Cindic blood is shed, the human being from social orphan the landmark is the spiritual perfection and civil space, the school of life, the furnace of prosperity and happiness. On the basis of each idea and ideology lies God. God is the most sacred place of every person who understands himself, appreciates his generation and ancestors. Form a sense of patriotism on the basis of the fact that a
person feels a high responsibility for raising his spiritual perfection, harmonizing his interests with the interests of the motherland and the interests of the people. Patriotism is a spiritual moral virtue that expresses the love, attitude of a person to a place, Ground, country in which he was born, perfected[2,153]. Patriotism appeared in the process of historical development in a person, formed under the influence of external environment and periods: “blind copy about spirituality, ideology, cannot achieve any result. Because, our country is distinguished by its uniqueness, the way of thinking and lifestyle of our people. The roots of the future of our state, which is recovering, must be a harmonic to our profound history, unique culture and high goals”[3,471]. The sense of patriotism is reflected in hundreds of qualities such as deep knowledge and pride of the people in its history, preservation of the material and spiritual heritage created by the great ancestors as an eye shadow, delivery to the Next Generations, Study of traditions, customs and traditions, customs and traditions, heritage and continue the part that has become its value, especially in it will find the opposite. After all, the fate of any nation in all times is determined by the upbringing of young people, which is its future. The rapid thinkers also paid attention to the importance of the role of education in the life of Man, society. In particular, when Abdulla said that” education is a matter of life and salvation and destruction and happiness and disaster for us”, he noted that education plays a big role not only in the development of a particular person but also in society [4,44]. Education in the spirit of patriotism is a purposeful, systematic and coordinated activity of state bodies, community organizations and associations in the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism. The main goal is to form a civil position in the minds of young people, a sense of loyalty to social values and constitutional duties. "Patriotism of a citizen of Uzbekistan is a passenger star, a reliable compass that shows the path of change again and does not deviate from the intended goal. Love for Uzbekistan, its land, its nature, the peoples living here, the desire to know the history, culture, traditions of the country deeply, to be honored by the power and achievements of the Republic, to be sad for the difficult fate of our people is important for the multinational Uzbek society the
foundation of the is”[5,76]. From this point of view, having a deep understanding of the changes taking place in our homeland, its history, the rich heritage of the people, the fundamental essence of national and universal values, the opportunities of our Republic, one who does not show high prospects will not be a true patriot. Historical cultural heritage evokes in a person a sense of patriotism, national. It makes sense to strive to become a worthy generation to the ancestors. The cultural heritage perceived by historical thought manifests itself a great spiritual power, wealth, talent. Our people live in a time when they set noble and Great Goals, live a peaceful life, rely primarily on their own strength and opportunities and achieve great results in the construction of a Democratic state and civil society. Today, the Uzbek people realize that our destiny is determined by ourselves, relying on our modern values, taking into account the experience of developed countries, living with promising, noble aspirations, restoring the free, free and prosperous life that our people have been looking forward to for centuries, recognizing all our opportunities and achievements in this way by the international community - it is precisely thanks to What are the moral aspects of military patriotism now manifested in? What constitutes its moral essence and how does it manifest itself in practice? First of all, the present Uzbek patriotism is a direct continuation of the creative work of our ancestors. Blissful, happy, to add a share to the future great Uzbekistan every minute now, love for the motherland, the original appearance of patriotism. Being a worthy child of the motherland, a deep understanding that we are closely connected with its land, water, eli, the pursuit of it is also a manifestation and facet of patriotism. Military patriotism is a characteristic feature of young people who have a deep respect for the history and fate of the native land, the people, are able to show examples of self-sacrifice in the interests of Vatan. The feeling of respect, love, trust in the motherland, people is formed on the basis of certain common interests, goals, takes a deep place in the hearts of people, affects their activity and mobilizes them to perform responsible tasks. So, it can be said that patriotism is a virtue inherent in all those who associate their destiny with the fate of a vatan, a nation. Military patriotism is at the same time a responsible
attitude of all to their work, the preservation of the wealth of the motherland in the
dark, the addition of our share to the addition of wealth to their wealth, the pursuit
of the heights of Science, etc. When patriotism is said in one word, it is possible to
achieve its strength, prosperity with our own positive works, creative actions.

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