

URGENT ISSUES OF FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Begimkulov Ilkhom Bairovich

Senior Teacher of the Department of the Armed Forces
Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Lieutenant Colonel

Abstract

In this article, honoring the homeland, protecting the homeland, republican-style changes, and the tasks of youth are briefly discussed.

Keywords: Patriotism, Hizb-ut-Tahrir, Jalaluddin Manguberdi.

Introduction

"To love the country is from faith."

This wisdom, which is the real truth, is preserved and sealed in the hearts of each of us. Why is it said that it is from faith, because a person who has faith will never sell his country, he will use all his energy for its bright future, and if necessary, he will not spare his life. It is known from history that many of our ancestors fought for this Motherland, worked for its future and made the Uzbek nation a legend to the world. What does the homeland mean? Homeland is the place where a person and his ancestors were born and grew up, the place where the navel blood was shed. Nowadays, some people understand the great blessing called Motherland in a different way. According to their understanding, the Motherland is the land that is suitable for a person to live in, where he is satisfied, and where there is an idol, that place is considered the Motherland. During the Soviet era, if you asked anyone about this, the answer would be the same: "my country is the Soviet Union", even a kindergarten child who was born and raised in the remotest village of our regions would give the same answer. We all know that this answer was strictly taught to everyone during the system of authoritarian Soviets, there was no other answer. An ordinary Uzbek person could never say that I am an Uzbek, and therefore my country is Uzbekistan. For twenty-five years, all of us have been telling the world that there is a country called Uzbekistan, that there are great people who have shaken the world, and there are still such people in the present, and there will be such people in the future. Answers to the questions of who a patriot is, how he should be, and what he should do to be a patriot may be different. A patriotic person is a person who wears a military uniform and carries a gun in his hand to protect the country, a person who works in the field with a hoe on his shoulder, a person who reads books day and night and seeks knowledge, people who dig coal from the ground at a depth of more than a hundred meters, people who contribute to the development of the country's economy, thousands of jobs. It is possible to count the number of entrepreneurs who created places and spread their name on the world market with the sign "Made in Uzbekistan". I think that these people can consider themselves patriots if, in addition to some of the above-mentioned profession holders, they contribute to the future and prosperity of this country even if it is a sign. An example can be given as an answer to one of these questions. After the Second



World War, we know that the country of Japan was in a very difficult economic and political situation. At that time, the people of the country brought everything (money, valuables, etc.) to the state administration bodies, even though they were starving and naked. The state leadership united the people and took the lead in working for the development of the Motherland. The country came out of the crisis mainly because of them and has reached these days by creating today's Japan.

Yes, that's right, all people who were born and raised in this country are considered patriots of this country. If this is the case, if everyone considers himself a patriot, then it is known that the question of what could be the actual issues of improving the education of patriotism in the modern conditions is on everyone's mind. But, as they say, "you can't build rice", unfortunately, among our compatriots there are some traitors, those who harm this Motherland, and those who do things contrary to the laws issued by this Motherland. What are the main reasons for this? If such people were born and raised in this country, speak Uzbek, eat Uzbek food and bread, and taste Uzbek salt at the weddings and events of their neighbors and neighborhood, then where did they come from, what and who is responsible for this. One day, they showed a conversation with several people who were convicted members of the Hizb-ut-Tahrir association. The answer given by one of them made me think. When he was asked: "You were born and raised in Uzbekistan, you are an Uzbek, why are you taking actions against this country?" "We will fight, we will not go back from this path," he answered. He was asked again, "Okay, then why are you going against this country?", and he answered that I am fighting for the freedom of our country. Wait, it will soon be 25 years since we gained independence. He was asked which freedom you are talking about, and he replied that I spoke about the freedom of another country. The interviewer asked him, what were you doing 25 years ago, since you are not young. He replied that he was an accountant in a collective farm.

Which is the "other country" you are talking about, at that time or now? was asked. He bowed his head and answered, "My country is one." Draw conclusions from yourself. Such people do not know what the real Motherland is, let alone what they are fighting for, why and for whom they are living. Even so, we must not forget that everyone, at any time, should try to educate our children, the foundations of our future, and people whose youth has gone somewhere, and people with gray hair, in the spirit of patriotism. What might these consist of? 1. Education in the family. A family is also a small country. Just as the prosperity of the country depends on its leader and people, the family also has this requirement. There is a saying in the people that if a child does a good deed, he is encouraged to thank his parents. So, the environment in the family where this child was brought up meets the requirements, the parents were able to show their children the right way. If every parent gathers their children every day and encourages them to love the Motherland, serve the Motherland earnestly, and continue the glorious works of our grandfathers, the children raised in this family will grow up to be true patriots. If a child hears and understands some of our shortcomings in the way of economic development in school, on the street, and among his friends, if the parents can correctly explain to him at that time that these conditions are temporary and that these problems will disappear completely in a few days, then this family, as well as their children is a future achievement. 2. Education in the neighborhood. The proverb "One child has seven neighboring parents" belongs only to the Uzbek nation. For example, in the past, if a boy in the neighborhood was seen smoking a



cigarette, he would be turned away, no matter who he was. If the child's parents heard this, they would be grateful to that person. Whether it was out of fear or respect, that boy would not do it again. Today, this situation seems to have decreased a little, and further development of this tradition is one of the urgent issues facing us. Because some parents are indifferent to this, and when the time comes, they go to war with the people who guide their children on the right path and explain that what they are doing is wrong.

Many neighborhoods in our country are becoming more beautiful and adding beauty to themselves. The improvements that are taking place there surprise not only our compatriots, but also visitors and tourists from abroad.

The Uzbek people have a good habit, which is called the universal bug.

There is unity in Hashar, there is a goal, even if it is to help someone, it is to cheer him up. Isn't this the basis of educating everyone in the spirit of patriotism? Of course, yes. The reason for the above is being said, because the living process of all the families living in the neighborhood should be under one management and control. In general, this is one of the factors of educating people in the spirit of patriotism, which we are talking about.

3. Kindergarten education. According to our medical and psychological scientists, a child up to the age of 5-6 quickly learns whether or not to understand what he hears and sees, and his ability to remember it is very strong. That is, what the child is taught, what is shown, what he says and shows. For example, if you go to any kindergarten and ask the students, "Let's all sing the anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan together", 80-90% of the children will look at you without understanding.

ask, they will sing the anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Because this is how children are taught in most cases.

If this is the case, we should not forget that it is in our own hands to build the foundation of our future, we should teach and explain everything correctly to our children from the kindergarten age.

4. School education.

School is a place of learning, a center of knowledge, a place that ensures who and what a person will be in the future life.

Conscious upbringing of a person in the spirit of patriotism is carried out mainly in school. The founder of this direction is the teacher.

If the teacher is an earnest patriot, the student will also follow the path shown by him.

5. Education in vocational colleges and lyceums.

The choice of a person's profession at a young age is mainly made in these educational institutions. Here there are various characteristics of upbringing, among them, the adolescent child is not given enough time to solve the problems of interest in life, and he may try to catch up with everything and engage in inappropriate activities, looking superficially at some main directions. At this age, children are very "smart" in their own right, and in many cases receive "street" education. Sometimes, if you talk to them about the Motherland and patriotism, they may not be interested in your words.

is not absent. Today, there is a youth movement under the name "Kamolot", and several tasks have been assigned to them in order to carry out educational work among young people.



In any school, if these things are as desired, there will be discipline and the education of our youth in the spirit of patriotism will be high.

6. Education in military service.

Education in the spirit of patriotism in the military service has its own characteristics. If you put two people, one military and one civilian, next to each other and give them the same example about the heroism of our ancestors before the Motherland, the civilian will understand it in a different way, and the military man will understand it differently.

The reason is that a civilian can have a superficial idea and understanding of war actions, while a military man has full information and feels everything from his heart. The upbringing, worldview, culture, kindness and treatment of people who have seen the military are special.

A military man has not only a military rank on his shoulders, but also the burden of the eyes of our compatriots around him. This requires a great responsibility from him. A military man, if he is not a patriot, his military service will not remain.

7. Education through mass media.

Currently, large-scale work is being carried out in the mass media to educate young people in the sense of the Motherland and the spirit of patriotism.

I do not want to list the hundreds of shows that are being organized in this direction, all of which have their place.

Perhaps, I would like to express my thoughts, albeit briefly, about the historical and modern art and documentary films that are shown in the world and need to be filmed by Uzbek cinematographers. Only one film was made about our grandfather Amir Temur, some have seen it, some have not.

The film about the great military leader Jalaluddin Manguberdi has not yet been made. I think everyone has seen the multi-series film "Genghis Khan" produced by Chinese filmmakers. When I saw it for the first time, one episode in that movie surprised me. Chinese film director Jalaluddin Manguberdi, not knowing who he was, where he was born, and what he did, distributed a film about him that will remain in history to the whole world. Are our Uzbek filmmakers unworthy to make such films, or do our screenwriters lack the potential, what is the reason, or do they not have the funds to make such films? It would be useful if the money spent on ten "I loved, I died, I died" films was spent on one historical film. If you ask young people today what they think about World War II, here are the answers is distinguished by its extreme shallowness. It is known that thousands of our compatriots also showed heroism in that war.

If you watch the films about the events of that time shown on Russian TV channels, you will see that only Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Georgians and Armenians took part in the war. Isn't this a specially thought-out ideology shown by Russian TV channels? For example, older people remember the heroism of Alexander Matrosov (he covered the enemy DOT with his chest), but no one remembers that this heroism was recorded for the first time by the Uzbek guy Sirojiddin Nuraliev Matrosov on another front a week earlier.

The Russian guy was a hero, and the name of the Uzbek guy only remained in archive documents. What I mean by these examples is that the film direction has its own advantages in educating in the spirit of patriotism.

Therefore, it can be considered that there is a lot of work to be done in this direction. Given the above, what can be said? I think that we should not forget our traditions, values and history



belonging to the Uzbek nation and people, which are being forgotten, but by developing them, based on the requirements of the times, we should raise the level of patriotism not only among the youth, but also among all classes of our compatriots.

References:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Qurolli Kuchlarni rivojlantirish borasidagi ishlarni sarhisob qilish, yangi vazifalar belgilash / O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti, Qurolli Kuchlar Oliy Bosh Qo‘mondoni Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Xavfsizlik kengashining 2022-yildagi yig‘ilishidagi ma‘ruzasi. Kirish rejimi: www.gazeta.uz.xavfsizlik-kengashi. Murojaat sanasi – 21.07.2023.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shvakat Mirziyoyevning 9-may – Xotira va qadrlash kuniga bag‘ishlangan bayram tadbiridagi ma‘ruzasi. Kirish rejimi: <https://kun.uz>. Murojaat sanasi – 21.07.2023.
3. O‘zbekiston xalqining fashizm ustidan qozonilgan g‘alabaga qo‘shgan hissasi. – T.: O‘zbekiston, 2020. – 230 b.

