

# EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

ISSN: 2750-8587

DOI: https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-02-10-56 https://eipublication.com/index.php/eijmrms Volume: 02 Issue: 10 October 2022 Published Date: - 30-10-2022



Page No.-299-304

#### THE CONCEPT OF SPIRITUALITY AND PATRIOTISM IN THE MIND OF STUDENTS

## **Turgunbayev Tahirjon**

## **Teacher Of The Faculty Of Military Education Of Fergana**

### State University, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** - This article exposes the youth to patriotism and morals.

**KEYWORDS:** Process, completel, President, spirituality.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In the process of building an essentially completely new society in Uzbekistan, spirituality, along with economy, is considered one of the leading directions. Islam Karimov said: "Strengthening and developing the moral spirit of the people is the most important task of the state and society in Uzbekistan." Continuing his opinion, the President said: "Spirituality is the strength of a person, people, society, and the state." a separate analysis and definition is not without benefits. The scope of application of "spirituality" and its root "spiritual" adjective has expanded dramatically, and their lexical and term content has been greatly enriched. which involves studying spirituality as a scientific concept, determining its place in the system of culture, consciousness, thinking, worldview, psyche and artistic, political, moral values and other similar concepts, and analyzing its interaction with them Spirituality consciousness in action, worldview, will, traditions, cultural value system, and it is directly related to all spheres and forms of social life as a mental and emotional environment. In many cases, it serves as an intellectual, ideological and ideological basis for them, but it also enriches itself due to the innovations of social life: it acquires diversity in form and depth in content. The spirituality of the Uzbek people has historically It is formed and matures in accordance with the path of economic, social, political, cultural development, faith, worldview, will, and the

environment in the society. There were times when our spirituality flourished or declined. As President Islam Karimov noted, "The spiritual foundations of our people - the foundations of our future state are very ancient and strong. No one can deny this. Our history is thousands of years old. In order to properly understand some of the features and unique aspects of our spirituality today, it is necessary to talk about the main factors that influenced its formation and development. The core concepts of spirituality are formed primarily under the influence of production characteristics that are inextricably linked with the natural climatic conditions that have arisen historically.

Any society, system not only strives for sustainable development, but also pays great attention to the development of a person in accordance with its nature and essence; the activities of its moral, legal, aesthetic norms and social institutions are

subordinated to this goal. Independent Uzbekistan has also found its place among the most enlightened countries in the world and has a worldview of independence for sustainable development, a national pride kneaded with feeling, but nationalism and free from national limitations, free and freethinking, at the same time, he must educate a person who correctly understands civic responsibility, who has mastered national and universal values to the extent required by his profession and social environment. For this, work with society is carried out in two directions. First, objective conditions are created for personal development. About this, Islam Karimov said: "The main of the implemented reforms the goal is to create every opportunity for every citizen to develop as a person, use his abilities, his talent to improve his life and enrich his meaning". So, first of all, economic and cultural opportunities , material and spiritual production will be expanded and social relations will improved: appropriate laws will be adopted, old social institutions will be revised, and new ones will be established as necessary. Second, certain educational activities will be carried out. , through propaganda, educational system and other ideological institutions, introduction to cultural heritage and modern values and various information affects them through evaluation (negative or positive). The concept of spirituality is still a different field of science. We believe that it will be thoroughly studied and researched by the representatives of our country the need to strengthen the spiritual foundations also requires this. Spirituality in a broad sense is a person's (society's) attitude to the world, life, development based on a system of certain values and high ideals, and conducts its activities based on this. This system of values exists both as a subjective (consciousness and will), and as an objective (literature, art, traditions), and as a mental and emotional, spiritual and ideological environment. Spirituality

enhances and enriches the qualities and characteristics that make up "human nature." National spirituality strengthens the main characteristics and signs of the nation: it ensures the unity and commonality of the nation, protects and develops its language, faith, national psychology, customs and culture, and closely connects its socioeconomic life with national values. lays The spirituality of each nation shows its national image, its unique culture and character that distinguishes it from other nations. Due to spirituality, knowledge and intelligence are combined with morality, labor and behavior are combined with beauty and manners.

Spirituality, as a person's active attitude to himself and the world, determines his life position.

The nation's maturity and development are directly based on national spirituality. So, spirituality is the driving force of national development, mental-intellectual, emotional-emotional volitional potential. Enhancing and enriching spirituality is an important condition for strengthening national independence. This issue cannot be approached based on the interests , worldview and ideology of a particular group, class . To this end On the basis of the educational and cultural policy of our country, the formation and cultivation of high spiritual needs in every citizen is of high priority . helps to get, to harmonize our national values with universal values.

Education of young people in the spirit of military patriotism in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, decisions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, general military regulations of the Armed Forces and other legal documents is carried out.

Education of young people in the militarypatriotic spirit is regularly organized on a systematic and scientific basis.

The system of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit consists of the following:

-preschool education, general secondary education, vocational education and higher education institutions aimed at forming and developing social and spiritual values, love and loyalty to the Motherland in the educational process;

-state and non-state non-profit organizations, as well as other organizations, that carry out public and military-patriotic work.

principles of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit :

- scientificity;
- historicity;
- accuracy and speed;
- regularity;
- activity;
- harmony of education and training;
- consistency of the educational process;
- relying on positive results and achievements in military- patriotic education.

The methods of educating young people in the spirit of military and patriotism are aimed at forming the necessary life knowledge, skills, skills and strong will, high spiritual and moral qualities in young people, and consist of factors that affect their mind, spirit and activity.

methods of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit :

- persuasion;
- training and independent work;
- monitoring;
- encouragement;
- setting an example and being a personal example.

young people in the military-patriotic spirit is organized in various forms , including scientific-practical conferences, question-and-answer evenings, readings, games, meetings with famous people and other forms. They provide a variety of spiritual and educational work, and ultimately serve to create a healthy social and spiritual environment in society.

are of primary importance:

- , question-and-answer evenings, individual and group discussions;
- -meetings with military servicemen and veterans with rich life experience, winners of various competitions and contests in the fields of science, culture and sports;

- scientific- theoretical and practical conferences, seminars-trainings, evenings dedicated to a certain topic, debates, quizzes, roundtable discussions;

and popularization of collected best practices ;

- study of public opinion and moral environment in military communities;

television and radio broadcasts, films and cartoons, works of art and music, military songs, mass media, websites and electronic games and other technical means;

war and labor veterans, participants of hostilities, representatives of state and non-governmental non-profit organizations;

- Day of conscripts, conduct lessons of bravery and organize excursions.

The state is the main institution that ensures the organization of the system of educating young people in the military-patriotic spirit and monitoring its results. The state supports the education process of the young generation in the family, preschool education, general secondary education, vocational education and higher education institutions, during military service, as well as self-government bodies of citizens, various organizes within the framework of state and non-state non-profit organizations.

Education of young people in the militarypatriotic spirit is carried out in the following four stages:

a) the first stage (ages 3-7) is considered to be the stage in which the first ideas about the surrounding world and the Motherland appear, in which children are taught various poems, tunes and songs in the family and preschool educational institutions, cartoons and various it includes understanding the world through playing games, drawing pictures, forming love for the motherland

based on getting to know state symbols (flag, coat of arms, anthem). This phase focuses on:

- to tell tales and stories in order to form initial ideas in the military- patriotic direction;
- memorization of poems and songs on topics related to love for the motherland, protection of the Motherland is a sacred duty;

draw children's imagination and strengthen their physical abilities, thereby encouraging them spiritually;

 showing military- patriotic cartoons and holding various games;

museums and cultural and recreational parks related to the military-patriotic theme;

- b) in the second stage (ages 7-16) to strengthen students' love and loyalty to the Motherland, to fulfill their filial duty to the motherland with high responsibility, to further expand their positive thoughts towards our Armed Forces, to raise the prestige of military service, encouraging young people to do good things, such as forming them as physically healthy, spiritually mature, well-rounded, independent thinking people. At this stage:
- reading articles about heroes of our time, fiction;
- -organization of military-patriotic culturaleducational events, themed evenings and song contests, showing films from performances in general secondary educational institutions;

organization of essay competition on the topics "I protect my country like the apple of my eye", "The fate of the country is my fate" with the participation of young students;

- organization of sports competitions and events on topics such as "Followers of Temurbek", "Children of Uzbekistan will be heroes" in health camps;

- showing and discussing art and documentary films, cartoons on the military- patriotic theme;

textbooks and educational manuals, to tell stories about their courage, selflessness and heroism based on vivid examples;

- "Schools of Temurbeks", special groups of higher military educational institutions, vocational colleges and academic lyceums, and organization of excursions to military units;

who received the "Brave Boy" state award, widely promoting their achievements and results among young people;

Successors " military sports games with the participation of high school students;

- c) the third stage (ages 16-18) is aimed at ensuring mentalitetiga and physical readiness of young people to serve the Motherland and its protection. At this stage, in addition to the above tasks, attention is paid to the following issues:
- preparing young people for military service, forming their independent opinion and positive views about military service, strengthening their patriotic feelings;

departments of defense works in order to enrich the theoretical and practical knowledge and skills of students and organization of various meaningful and interesting events in cooperation with military units, self-governing bodies, state and public organizations;

and intellectually mature youth for our national army , the importance of military service, and the reforms being carried out in the Armed Forces;

g) the fourth stage (ages 18-30) is to improve the physical and spiritual abilities, leadership skills and intellectual potential, general and professional skills of young people, encourage them to work on themselves regularly, lead a healthy life, and so on. means to achieve. At this stage, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects:

to further enrich the imagination and knowledge of the importance of educating the young generation to be mature in all respects, people with high intellectual and spiritual potential, loyal to their parents and Motherland;

To be always ready for the defense of the homeland and to be proud of the young people serving in the Armed Forces, to form feelings of loyalty to the constitutional duty and military oath;

- -Adaptation to the conditions of military service and careful acquisition of military specialties, to be ready for any difficulties, to strengthen the qualities of fortitude and courage, to develop the skills of preserving weapons, military equipment, state and military property;
- Regular improvement of combat training and military skills, formation of qualities such as appreciation of mutual support and friendly relations established in the military team;

young people to master their chosen profession and become mature specialists;

- -Widely promoting book reading, inculcating the role and importance of artistic works in the minds of young people in establishing high spirituality in society;
- -Strengthening of a critical view and ideological immunity , self-confidence, vigilance and awareness against foreign ideas that are contrary to our national ideology;
- To form in young people the qualities of an active life position and the ability to clearly express their independent opinions, a sense of responsibility, strict order and discipline, and to teach them to be persistent.

indicators of the level of patriotism in students , it is expressed in a careful attitude to the glory, dignity, culture and traditions of the beloved nation. Patriotic unanimity of citizens is the basis on which the young and independent state of Uzbekistan is being built. This is what helps to overcome the difficulties in the way of re-transformation of the society, to achieve harmony and cooperation.

#### **REFERENCES**

- 1. Abdugafurovich, T. T. (2021). The Importance of Forbidden Islam in Spiritual Growth, Problems and Solutions. International Journal of Human Computing Studies, 3(1), 141-143.
- 2. Abdugafurovich, Т. Т. (2022). ЁШЛАРДА СОҒЛОМ МАФКУРА ВА ВАТАНПАРВАРЛИК ТУЙҒУСИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ. O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 1(8), 846-849.
- 3. ABDURAHİMOĞLU, Y. (2019). Özbekistan'da Sovyetler Dönemi Kur'an-ı Kerim Tercüme Faaliyetleri (Şark Yulduzı Dergisi Örneği). İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Araştırmaları Dergisi, 8(3), 1596-1612.