

HOMELAND – A SACRED VALUE

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ABSTRACT

The article describes in detail respect for the Motherland, selfless service to it, the formation of patriotic spirit among young people, Farabi's views on the need of the military in the state structure, rational reforms in the Armed Forces, the sense of Motherland and the patriotic views of ancestors.

Keywords: Motherland, patriotism, ancestors, generation, thinker, loyalty, devotion, betrayal, military, sense of Motherland.

O'Tar Kunler, O'Tar Jamon,
Ey Vatanim, bo'lma hijron!
Men ketsam-da, sen bo'l omon!
Omon – Vatan, Vatan – omon.
Abdullah Avloniy

Extensive and comprehensive study of the historical roots of our national spirituality, scientific heritage, past values and cultural heritage and passing it on to the next generation expresses the duty and high responsibility to every patriotic person. This, in turn, is the basis for the growth of young people's sense of respect for the Motherland, devotion to the Motherland, selfless service to the Motherland, and is a solid foundation for the formation of a free civil society.

The territory of Central Asia has a long history, it was conquered by the Iranian state, Alexander the Great, the Arab Caliphate, the Mongols and the Tsarist Empire. "... In the works of Clement of Alexandria, Xenophon, Strabo, Ptolemy, Herodotus, various cultural and spiritual values of our ancient peoples, information and legends about folk heroes: Tomaris, Sparetri, Zarina, Shirok" [1:5].

It is also the duty of each of us to remember and honor the courage of Jalal ad-Din Manguberdi, Amir Temur and our ancestors who sacrificed their lives for the freedom, Hurriyat and prosperity of our Motherland: Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Abdulla Avloni, Ahmad Donish, Fitrat, Furkat, Abdulla Kadiri, Shepherd and others. Their services for the development of the country are an example for cadets and officers.

"The homeland is my soul and my body. She is my full moon, my peace, my honor, my honor. My Ka'bam, my qiblam and my gulistan." The homeland is a great inheritance from ancestors to generations. The homeland is the sacred ground where the hoks of our ancestors exist. Love and reverence for the Motherland is faithful, the dignity of the person who has a homeland will be lofty and purposeful, but the grave of the one who betrays the Motherland will be a trust. "There is such a crime that it cannot be justified - it is treason," according to P. Boast, denounces treason and glorifies treason.

It is desirable that every patriotic officer and a person in general serve his Motherland faithfully, selflessly defend its internal and external warriors, perform righteous actions for its peace, tranquility, integrity, prosperity, be always ready to resist the blows of enemies and traitors.

A sense of homeland begins with knowing the people who are the owners of this Motherland, recognizing its value, recognizing what it is capable of, recognizing its greatness. The homeland and the people are twins. To feel one, one needs to know the other. When we say Uzbekistan, we mean the Uzbek people, and when we mean the Uzbek people, we mean Uzbekistan. It is absolutely impossible to feel the other without one. It is impossible to imagine Uzbekistan without Uzbek, and Uzbek without Uzbekistan[2:146].

To love the homeland, to be patriotic, to take care of it, to show selflessness, to miss it are feelings and qualities inherent in human nature. In the spiritual education of military personnel, the opinions of our country and world warriors, heroes, scientists, famous heads of state and thinkers about patriotism are paid attention and we need them. Examples of wisdom bequeathed by intellectuals to generations:

It is important that a person always walks ready to die for his homeland, but it is even more important for him to live for the Fatherland (Theodore Roosevelt).

Whoever does not love his country cannot love anyone (Byron).

Maybe I don't love my country very much, maybe there are situations where I hate it. But I will not tolerate it when foreigners treat me like this towards my homeland (A.S.Pushkin).

The real courage of enlightened peoples is reflected in their readiness to sacrifice for the Fatherland (G. Hegel).

The difference between a patriotic person and others is that he is ready to work hard for the whole person, if it benefits his homeland (N.A. Dobrolyubov).

To do anything for the homeland is to do nothing for it (M. Robespierre).

The greatest feats of generosity are due to love for the Motherland (Jean-Jacques Rousseau). Philosophers have expressed many opinions on the service of the Motherland, honorable professions, the state system, forms of government, society and society, moral issues, the supremacy of laws. For example, Abu Nasr Forabi, a leading thinker of the medieval Arab-Muslim world, also classifies members of society according to the tasks they perform. In this, he distinguishes the military and calls them "Ashab al-Huruf," and by this he refers to the guards, the servants. In the work "The City of Monumental People" we see that in the process of describing everything from ordinary people to the level of the Chairman, there is a great emphasis on morality and order. He says that "people in a fossil society should be engaged in their profession."

In a series of his treatises, Forobi speaks of the social essence of man. He says, "Human nature is different in each individual, and people differ from each other on the basis of their physical ability." In his pamphlet "On Virtue, Happiness and Development", Forobi cites the following about the specializations of the Fozil urban strata:

1. Scientists, those who relate to them, and those who have an opinion on important matters;
2. People of religion: interpreters, orators, poets, musicians, and secretaries;
3. Professions of various professions: accountants, engineers, physicians, astrologers;
4. Military: Warriors, Guardsmen, Military Men;

5. Financiers: Merchants, farmers, cattle breeders, whoever they are, anyone who deals with the mercenaries of the city and makes their living through them and takes care of financial affairs.

Emphasizing the military here, he argues that in contrast to the Greek military cited in the works of Aflotun and Arastu, that is, he saw the military as full-fledged inhabitants of the city. The Greeks and the Roman Empire, on the other hand, had mercenary groups and military soldiers. Therefore, the thinker believes that the military should always exist within the state and, like everything else, should be an integral part of it. He suggests that people should be educated, professionalized, interested in society, that it is necessary to work and that there should be discipline in society. "Everyone should know his profession perfectly, have a good upbringing, and have good manners and qualities," says Abu Nasr Forabi [3:22-23].

Abu Nasr Forabi (peace and blessings be upon him) said: "Humanity is the primary basis that unites people in relation to humans, and therefore people must live in peace among themselves, as they are part of humanity." Of course, in today's dangerous times, in situations of war and conflict between several countries, in particular Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Palestine and Israel, India and Pakistan, the military will shield its own chest, and patriots who sacrificed their lives should serve as an example for others. The peace and tranquility of the homeland is determined by the love of each citizen for his homeland and selfless attitude to it.

Discipline in a society is determined by its moral norms and the laws and regulations established in that society. It is their duty and responsibility that the military behave in society on the basis of the charter, be fair, humane, have a good culture, strive for spirituality, faithfully serve the Motherland and people in times of peace and war, establish friendship between people, provide assistance to the people in case of natural disasters. A person with high spirituality has the power to serve the Motherland, to defend it, which he considers an honorable duty. During the years of independence, such views as national idea, values, deep respect for ancestors are being instilled in raising the minds and thinking of the servicemen of the Armed Forces.

Nothing can replace the homeland, the mother earth soil. It is a great happiness to live in our homeland, to serve its prosperity and tranquility. Fuzuli's teaching: "I have one life, and even if I had a thousand lives, I would spend it all for the Motherland" should serve as a slogan for each of us.

A sense of patriotism in a person with a sense of homeland is determined by:

To know their history, ancestors, to respect them and be proud of them;

Worthy of the ancestors and continuing their work;

be able to speak their native language in it fluently and without shyness;

Respect for customs, traditions, values and pass them on to the next generation;

Grieving for the homeland;

educating representatives of the next generation in the spirit of patriotism and selflessness for the Fatherland;

Pride of the national anthem, flag and symbols of the homeland;

Honoring the homeland both in good and bad days.

The fact that everyone loved and cherished their home, their family, the people they respected, their ancestors and their blessed soil, means that they loved their homeland and protected it. In recent years, the number of young people applying for admission to military educational institutions has been growing sharply. Rational reforms in the activities of the Armed Forces, such as justice, discipline, morality, improvement of the spiritual environment, as well as the award of the title of "patriot" are the basis for the formation of a sense of pride among young people. Therefore, it is noteworthy that among young people the feeling of defending the Motherland, honoring it and being proud of it is becoming more popular among society.

Today, we consider patriots the officers and cadets who faithfully and selflessly serve the Motherland, make a great contribution to the existence of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan with their selfless merits, preserving peace, peace and integrity.

In fact, it is desirable that love, reverence, respect and pride of the Motherland is not limited to the military, not only individuals operating in special systems of the state, it is desirable to instill a sense of homeland in an ordinary citizen. One of the works being carried out in the Republic today in order to further strengthen the spirit of courage, courage, selflessness and patriotism among our compatriots is to bring the people and the army closer together. Bringing up young children in the spirit of love for the Motherland from childhood is the basis for the formation of full-fledged patriots in society. The involvement of the military in the events taking place throughout the republic is instilling in the younger generation a sense of military-patriotism, loyalty to national ideas and independence.

To be a descendant worthy of ancestors is both a debt and a duty for each of us. It is the duty and duty of every patriot to preserve the integrity of a free and prosperous Uzbekistan, a free and prosperous Motherland – a country with wide opportunities, more than half of the population of which is young people, decorated with underground and surface elements.

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