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ISSUES OF UPBRINGING OF YOUTH BASED ON THE TRADITIONS OF OUR GREAT ANCESTORS

Abstract: *This article is about the ability of young people to show examples of devotion to the interests of the motherland in patriotic education, to inspire respect, love and trust in the people, as well as the sacred land of the motherland. It also informs of the courage of Shirak in the legend of him.*

Keywords: *patriotism, great ancestors, independence, upbringing, light, Darius I, sacred heritage, freedom.*

One of the spiritual values that is of great importance for the development of society is a sense of patriotism. Patriotism is a characteristic of individuals who have a deep respect for the history and destiny of the motherland, the people, and are able to show examples of devotion in the interests of the Motherland. Respect, love and trust for the homeland and the people are formed based on certain common interests and goals, take a deep place in people's hearts and affect their activities.

Patriotism is love for the Motherland. In addition, without a heart without love, the Motherland will not fit. The pain of the homeland, the heart that lives with the love of the homeland, loves humanity, mourns for humanity. Patriotism is the physical and spiritual readiness to preserve and protect the freedom of the Motherland, the peace of parents, the people, this means to have a certain knowledge of the will.

Patriotism is the defense of one's country from any enemy, the sacrifice of one's life, if necessary, for the sake of the nation, people, freedom of the Motherland, peace of the

people. Patriotism is a feast for the wise and righteous children of all nations of the world. It is known that each period and generation creates its own spiritual heritage in life. As is the spiritual heritage, so are the periods and generations. The author of the spiritual heritage is the people. Thanks to independence, our people are rebuilding their history and spiritual heritage. Indeed, our nation have always been rich in human life qualities.

Educating youth in the spirit of patriotism is one of the important tasks of our time. Because during the former Soviet regime, it was impossible to think about it and put it into practice. Uzbekistan, which is building its future, must educate its patriots, its defenders, and ensure the inviolability of its territories. One of the factors that increase the effectiveness of the educational process is the upbringing of students in the spirit of patriotism, the history of our people, modeling the historical events in it and being in the general direction of education.

The word homeland is originally Arabic and refers to the country where a person's ancestors lived and where he lived. Betrayal of the Motherland, putting one's own interests against the interests of the Motherland is treason. The sacred land of the homeland of man, this land will remain forever in his heart and will never be forgotten. The concept of homeland and love for it is instilled in the child's heart with mother's milk, mother's goddess.

Shaykh al-Islam Khodja Akhmad Yassavi narrated this situation sincerely:

***“My head is dust, I am dust, and my body is dust,
My soul longs for the truth”.***

The role of folklore in making the younger generation truly patriotic is also invaluable. In the Uzbek folklore, in large and small genres of folklore, from proverbs to major epics, the main theme has been patriotic tones.

It is said that in the language of the hero of our people Gorugli:

“If the enemy invades the county, the brave young men will fight without thinking”.

At this point, we recall the patriotic, nationalist Shirak, who gave his life for the sake of his homeland, not for the sake of his enemies, but for the sake of his people and his native land.

Darius I (see Darius), the Achaemenid king of the Shirak-Turan peoples, is a national hero who fought against the invasion in the early 6th century, the army of King Darius I of Iran invaded Turan. One day, when the elders of the Sak tribes, Sakfar, Omarg and Oamiris, were holding a military council (congress) to defeat the Persian army, an ordinary equestrian, Shirak, came to them and explained his plan. According to the plan, Shirak used military tricks to protect the interests of his tribe and stood alone against the army of Darius I.

When Shirak came to the residence of Darius I, he was led by the enemy army into the Kyzyl-Kum Desert, telling him that he would lead the Iranian army by a short route to the place where the Saks (Shak) tribe was, because his tribesmen had wronged him (his nose and ears had been cut off). On the advice of the "leader", the Iranian army received only 7 days of water, food and fodder. In the scorching heat, the enemy army crossing the desert slips away, and the food runs out. Finally, on the 7th day of the deadline, he notices that the enemy army has been deceived. King Darius I and his generals, who surrounded Shirak said: “I alone defeated Darius' army. I have deceived you and brought you to the heart of the desert. You can go whichever way you want, and all four sides to the oasis are a 7-day journey! ”

The terrified king and his commanders beg Shirak and promise him great wealth to bring him out of the waterless desert. When Shirak says he will sacrifice his life for the freedom of the homeland, Ranosbat, the commander of Darius I, cuts him with a sword. The main part of the army perished in the Kyzyl-Kum desert due to drought and famine. Only Darius I and a small number of his servants escaped the catastrophe due to the rain and reached the banks of the Bactrian River (Amudarya).

Thus Shirak, the brave son of Turan, perished at the hands of the enemy. However, he saved his people, his homeland from invaders. Darius' army was left in the wilderness and destroyed. The homeland is the soil of our ancestors, the place where they sleep. Homeland is a handful of soil. For a foreigner living in another country with a dream of a homeland, he wants his hawk to be buried in his own land, in the soil of his homeland, and he will live with this dream for a lifetime.

The motherland is powerless to describe the love for him in the human heart. The birth of the homeland can be seen in the poems of poets, in the songs of singers, in the melodies of composers, in the mother goddess, in the love of a warrior, in the chirping of tree leaves in the chirping of birds. At the same time, the formation of faith, confidence, national pride, pride and honor in the younger generation is one of the most important tasks of military patriotism.

Thanks to independence, our people are rebuilding their history and heritage. Every period of our lives is being reconsidered. The legacy of such people as Cholpon, Fitrat, Botu, Usman Nasir, Abdulla Kadiri is being passed on to our people.

Patriotic education is one of the main tasks of independent Uzbekistan, because during the former Soviet regime it was impossible to think about it and put it into practice. Uzbekistan, which is creating its future, must educate its patriots, its defenders, ensure the inviolability of its territories, respect its national symbols and raise its value. May the sacred heritage inherited from our great ancestors, the feeling of love for the coming Motherland, become a real faith, a real love for our children, present and future generations.

Indeed, the brave people, who know the freedom and liberty of the motherland better than anything else, should not face any difficulties, complex, serious situations, but they can remain faithful to their covenants and beliefs until the last drop of blood remains. The strength and invincibility of the army depends on the faith, physical maturity and moral training of the soldiers.

Amir Temur paid great attention to this aspect of the issue in the formation of the army: "I followed three rules when creating a cherik (army, military structure) and recruiting navkars:

- First, to the strength of the young man;
- Second, the ability of the sword to play;
- Thirdly, to the perfection of the intellect.

When these three qualities are combined, I took up the service of navkar. After all, a strong young man can withstand any hardships, sufferings, he who can play the sword can defeat his opponent, and a wise navkar can use his intellect everywhere and solve problems

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is expedient to quote the words of the President: "In the course of military service, we must work with each young soldier separately, first of all, bring them up as worthy heirs of our great brave ancestors, such as Jaloliddin Manguberdi and Amir Temur."

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