



## EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM USE OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF EASTERN THINKERS.

*Boboev Asror*

*Gulistan State University*

*Fundamentals of National Ideology and Spirituality and*

*2<sup>nd</sup> year student of law*

### **Annotation**

This article reflects the deep philosophy of the thinkers in the minds of young people, instilling in them a sense of national identity, loyalty to their country, patriotism, pride in their nation and respect for other nations.

**Keywords:** patriotism, thinker, culture, heritage, humanity, values, independence, ancient, great.

### **Introduction**

The issue of developing patriotic education skills in young people is one of the issues included in the content of the social sciences and humanities. In this regard, it is important to identify the existing pedagogical and psychological conditions of "educating young people in the spirit of the national idea and devotion to the Fatherland, to instill in their hearts and minds that the defense of the Fatherland is an honorable and sacred duty." is doing. In the cultural heritage of Eastern thinkers, the views of the motherland, patriotism, patriotism, patriotism, internationalism and peace are expressed in the works of the third direction, and they are scientific in educating today's youth in the spirit of spiritual enlightenment and military patriotism. also serves as a methodological basis. Inculcating the deep philosophy of the thinkers in the minds of young people will undoubtedly instill in them a sense of national identity, loyalty to their country, patriotism, pride in their nation and respect for other nations. Clarifying the meaning of this cultural heritage, promoting their philosophy of national and universal values among the population, especially among young people, is more important than ever in today's globalized world. Among the tasks of the "Concept of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism" are "Our ancient history and on the way to the independence and development of our culture, our homeland to be proud of our national heroes who fought selflessly, to them forming a sense of worth, the strength of our national army, and building confidence in their potential" <sup>4</sup>. This in front of the scientific community based on the conceptual task The following issues are facing:

The concepts of spirituality and patriotism are of social significance and are closely related to the concept of society. Man needs spirituality and enlightenment only in society, and spirituality and enlightenment, in turn, develop and prosper only in society. Farobi's teachings focus on the concept of society. He was one of the first sociologists in the Middle Ages to study the concept of society in detail, giving a coherent account of its origins, goals and objectives. Farobi's teachings on sociology cover governance, education, ethics, enlightenment, religious beliefs, war and reconciliation, labor, and other issues. According to him, these concepts are the decisive factors in establishing social relations. great says in his book, The Advice of the People of Fazil, about the emergence of society: "The activities of the members of such a community as a whole provide each of them with the things they need to live and mature. As a result, human beings multiplied and settled in the habitable part of the earth, resulting in a human community." According to Farobi, society is a product of need and a whole. The fact that people

live as a community is in the public interest, and it unites around concepts such as cooperation, peace, and patriotism. Great considers the city (society) as a mature form of social organization, a necessary means of human perfection. It calls on all people to work together, on peace, on the creation of a single human community in the world. Farabi's views on society are guided by the principles of equality and mutual respect, as opposed to views that denigrate human dignity. From this we can see that the ideas of cosmopolitanism and democracy, which later appeared in Western philosophy, existed in Farabi's scientific and political teachings centuries ago. We can see that in the essence of such cosmopolitan and democratic views in the teachings of Farabi there is a synthesis of the ideas of homeland, patriotism, populism, peace, humanity. In Fazil's advice to the people of the city, Farabi expresses his views on the ideal society, emphasizing that any society should have a system of governance. The person in charge of the society says that he should be distinguished by the following innate qualities and abilities: intelligent mind; ability to articulate clearly;

health, prudence, strong memory, intelligence, good manners, striving for enlightenment, self-control against selfishness, honesty, generosity, lack of interest in wealth, fairness and courage. In the ideal society of Farabi's dream, people are grouped according to their natural characteristics, talents, mental abilities, and experience, not according to their social background, religious beliefs, or religion, nationality, or race. Some of these traits in humans are innate and some are formed as a result of education and life experience, the scientist said. The scholar does not support the teachings that call for obedience. He emphasizes that obedience has a negative impact on the development of society. Farabi's views on freedom serve as an important source of appreciation for independence among the youth of our country, the formation of a sense of patriotism in them. In the current context of the process of spiritual renewal in our society and the growing need for a return to spirituality in human society, inculcating the philosophy of freedom in the minds of young people is important in shaping their humanistic ideas of nationalism and patriotism. The scholar calls humanity the primary basis that unites people. The ability to acquire a profession is one of the innate abilities of a person.

He believes that the fact that people take into account their innate abilities in choosing a profession is an important factor in achieving maturity in this field. In particular, the scientist believes that in order to be a representative of the military, a person must have innate human qualities such as prudence, spiritual maturity, spiritual freshness, persuasiveness, physical strength, courage and, most importantly, patriotism. In his view, in addition to his intellectual ability, which is considered useful and beautiful, a soldier should also have moral qualities that are common to all soldiers. If he wants to complete these operations, he will use the qualities of a soldier. His courage must be commensurate with the courage shown in the individual actions of the military. The great encyclopedist Abu Ali ibn Sina also studied at the Mamun Academy. The scientist praises the power of psychic influence in medicine, and says that psychic influence can only be done by a person who is spiritually rich. He does not like the concepts of spirituality and enlightenment. He writes: "An enlightener (arif) will be a brave man, otherwise he would not be! He will be generous and not afraid of death. Wouldn't that be great! He is far from greedy for all things and is kind to all who go astray. Wouldn't that be great! She is famous for her passion. Wouldn't that be great! " These thoughts of Ibn Sina express his views on an enlightened person with high intellectual potential. Indeed, an enlightened and highly intelligent person will have the qualities of perseverance, commitment to universal and national values, humanism, and devotion to the realization of patriotic ideas. The scientist divides philosophy into two sections: the first is theoretical philosophy, which combines metaphysics (higher science), mathematics (secondary science) and natural sciences (lower science); the second is practical philosophy, and the study of politics, law, and household chores consists of economics and ethics.

### Conclusion

Thus, applied philosophy is divided into three parts and differs according to its subject and object of study: ethics - studies the human personality and its qualities, spiritual and moral concepts and rules; economics - studies the issues necessary for the management of the family, its requirements, tasks and activities;

politics is the study of the principles of governance, the relationship between officials and citizens, and the building of a just society. Great's moral ideas, his political views on humanity, patriotism, freedom and liberty are reflected in his works in the field of applied philosophy found.

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