

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL IDEA IN THE FORMATION OF A SENSE OF MILITARY PATRIOTISM OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Annotation: *this article will talk about the importance of the National idea in the formation of a patriotic sense of youth and about such important and unquenchable tasks as its absorption into the consciousness of young people ,v A ideology, about the concepts of national ideology. The capital of our country is Tashkent and Tashkent region, Sariasiya and Uzun District of Surkhandarya region, the participation of young people in the Andijan events on May 12-13, 2005, as well as their activities in various informal organizations are also briefly covered.*

Keywords: *patriotism, national idea, tradition, national pride, faith, courage, national ideology, ideological hurujas, Chulpan, academic free Yusupov.*

"Our sons navqiran,who have passed the school of Valor and perseverance in their armies, service with vatangasadakat, will serve as a reliable support and support."


Mirziyoyev.Sh.M

The issues of strengthening the spiritual foundations of the independence of our country, preserving our national values, traditions and traditions, instilling in the hearts and minds of our people, especially the younger generation, feelings of love for the motherland, loyalty to independence, are becoming more and more relevant today. Today, in the international arena, ideological, ideological and informational struggles are growing, organizing spiritual and educational work in a complex and threatening period on the basis of modern requirements, protecting our youth from various ideological hurries, forming a conscious attitude of our compatriots to life, increasing the sense of genius to the events taking place on the side, conducting a consistent struggle against

In order for our republic to go faster than its own path of development, it will be necessary to raise the morale, lifestyle, national pride of the people. Therefore, the fate of development is decided by spiritually mature people. Spiritual maturity, on the other hand, cannot be imagined without patriotism.

So, when every citizen in our country perceives his homeland as a component of his people and fulfills his duty to the motherland with awareness, dedication, the





patriotic faith becomes a spiritual force that greatly affects the development of our independent country.


As academician Erkin Yusupov said, Patriotism is not an innate, hereditary peculiarity, but a spirituality that is formed in a certain social, economic, political situation, as a result of educational upbringing. He, in turn, forms in a person such qualities as scientific patriotism, moral perspiration, Cuckoo literacy, duty, deep sense of patriotic responsibility, purity, honesty, self-sacrifice, hard work, loyalty.

It is very sad that in today's threatening days, patriotic ideas or patriotic education in youth education are not what we think. The worldview of young people, especially students, did not give the expected results when studied. First of all, the students' mood for what patriotism is, what the Motherland is, what is the ideology of independence, independence is not able to respond faithfully, earning money, making wealth, whatever the way they are in their current youth, contradicts our above worldview. Unpleasant situations such as the participation of young people in the events of Andijan in the capital of our country, Tashkent and Tashkent region, Sariosiya and Uzun District of Surkhandarya region, May 12-13, 2005, their activities in various informal organizations indicate the need to carry out serious educational work between them. To do this, it is necessary to strengthen the reach for the teaching of such subjects as history, philosophy, literature and theology, the more fertile use of their educational means, which are taught in secondary-special and higher educational institutions. It is natural that if the student is more fully informed about the glorious past, ethnography of the village, district, city in which the young people live, the contribution of the noble people who lived here to the development of the Motherland, the role they played in the development of our culture, the younger generation will have a desire to continue the traditions of

If we want to glorify Uzbekistan in the world, glorify its ancient history and the future of light, keep it immortal in the memory of generations, then first of all we need to educate great poets, great creators. Why, as the great adib Chulpan says, literature lives-the nation lives. As noted, in the formation of a sense of patriotism among young people, the possibilities of literature in particular are great. Consequently, the intention of literature is goodness, the motto is freedom.

Studying ideological influences, in order to prevent or not lead to negative consequences of foreign and harmful ideas and ideologies, it is carried out first of all by strengthening the faith and faith of our youth, energizing the will, educating them as a harmonious person with their own independent opinion, not forgetting





their identity in their thinking, deciding the qualities of preserving and respecting the sacred values of parents,

Since there is talk of national ideology, national pride, national pride, first of all, we will have to deal with the problems of forming this feeling in youth, or it will be necessary for us to strengthen their ideological immunity in the heart of our youth to decide on a healthy attitude to this homeland, to our rich history, to the sacred religion of our ancestors

"To the question of what is the greatest courage in this light world, without hesitation, if we answer that the greatest courage is spiritual courage, I think we will not be mistaken," said the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov,- looking at the history of the world, one can see in his heart what instructive works he did for el-yurt, for the Fatherland, without sacrificing himself in the path of justice and truth in any complex situation, in which such a sense of courage was extremely strong. Even at a meeting at the agsarai settlement on the issues of national ideology, national idea, intellectual people with selfless, knowledgeable, patriotic, healthy thinking in our society expressed confidence in the growth of youth. Hence, the ultimate task is to gather their aspirations and initiatives to one point, to direct towards one goal, on this basis, to develop our national ideology and to instill in the minds of our people.

From these statements, every intellectual should draw an appropriate conclusion, deeply feel that it is his duty to preserve and prosper our independent, free Homeland, acquired at the expense of centuries-old dreams, struggles.

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O'ZBEK XALQ PEDAGOGIKASI BOLA SHAXSINI SHAKLLANTIRISHNING IJTIMOIY- PSIXOLOGIK OMILI SIFATIDA

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada bola shaxsini to'g'ri shakllantirish va psixologik xususiyatlarini rivojlantirishda o'zbek xalq pedagogikasining o'рни va ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Psixologik xususiyatlar, xalq pedagogikasi, maqol, topishmoq, tez aytish, tarbya.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматривается роль и значение узбекской народной педагогики в правильном формировании личности ребенка и развитии его психологических особенностей.*

Ключевые слова: *психологическая характеристика, народная педагогика, пословица, загадка, скороговорка, воспитание.*

Annotation. *This article reflects on the role and importance of Uzbek folk pedagogy in the correct formation of the personality of the child and the development of psychological characteristics.*

Keywords: *psychological characteristics, folk pedagogy, proverb, riddle, say fast, tarbya.*

Ma'lumki, xalqning pedagogik qarashlari uzoq asrlar davomida shakllangan va ular bizga alohida qo'llanma-dastur yoxud darsliklar shaklida yetib kelmay, balki asosan xalq og'zaki ijodiga kiruvchi turli janrlardagi asarlar, elshunoslik, qadimshunoslik, udumshunosliklar qatida saqlab qolingan bo'lib, bolalarning ta'lim va tarbiyasini to'g'ri shakllantirishda hamda ularning psixologik xususiyatlarini rivojlantirishda katta ahamiyatga ega. Masalan, xalq pedagogikasining nodir durdonasi bo'lmish ertak va dostonlar bolani har tomonlama yetuk qilib tarbiyalashda asosiy omillardan biri xisoblanadi. Chunki, ertak va dostonlarda bola tarbiyasining deyarli hamma tarkibiy qismlari: jismoniy va aqliy kamolot, ilm-hunarga muhabbat, mehnatsevarlik, ma'naviy sifat hamda estetik ongning tarkib topishiga oid ko'pdan-ko'p pedagogik materiallarni uchratish mumkin.

Xalq donishmandligi namunalari ichida maqollarning ham ahamiyati beqiyosdir. Maqollar ixcham shaklga, ammo chuqur mazmunga ega bo'lib, ularda xalqning turmush tarzi, ma'naviy qiyofasi, dunyoqarashi, jamiyat va tabiatga bo'lgan



munosabati to'liq ifodasini topgan. Maqollar xalqning ko'p asrlik hayotiy tajribalari asosida yuzaga kelganligi sababli o'ziga xos tarbiyaviy ahamiyatga ega. Ular o'zida hayotning g'oyat xilma-xil tomonlarini mujassamlashtirgan bo'lib, hozirgi yoshlarda tarbiyalashimiz zarur bo'lgan milliy tafakkur, yuksak insoniy sifat va fazilatlarni, shaxslararo munosabatlarni shakllantirishda o'rni beqiyos.

Chunki, xalqqa muhabbat, qahramonlik, kamtarlik, haqgo'ylik, samimiylik, halollik kabi yuksak axloqiy fazilatlar maqollarda o'z aksini topgan. Shuningdek, xalqning axloqiy fazilatlari hasadgo'ylik, xudbinlik, qo'rqqoqlik, mahmadonalik, yalqovlik, maqtanchoqlik singari salbiy odatlarni keskin qoralash orqali ham tarbiyalangan. Masalan, «Siringni sirtga chiqarma»; «Yomon odam yovdan qochar, nomard odam siring ochar»; «qozilashgan qarindosh bo'lmas»; «Mehnatdan qo'rqmay, minnatdan qo'rq»; «Ahmoqdan so'rama, o'zi aytar»; «Amal tegsa nodonga, o'zin urar har yonga»; «Nodon so'zlar, dono ibrat olar»; «Insofsizga erk bersang, elni talar» kabi maqollarda turli illatlarga nisbatan nafrat hissi ifodalangan.

Ma'lumki milliy o'ziga xoslikning millat xarakterida mustahkamlangan turli xususiyatlari ham maqollarda o'z ifodasini topgan. Masalan: «Oltin yerda qolsa ham, bilimli yerda qolmas»; «Mehmon oz o'tirsa ham ko'p sinaydi»; «O'ynab gapirsang ham, o'ylab gapir»; «Hisobini bilmagan hamyonidan ayrilar»; «Bilagidan ko'ra yuragiga qara»[1], deyiladi xalq maqollarida.

Yana bolalarning topqirligini tarbiyalash va zehni o'tkirlashtirishda, fikrlash qobiliyatlarini o'stirishda xalq pedagogikasining topishmoq janridan unumli foydalanish mumkin. Xalq dostonlari va ertaklarida qahramonlar turli xil sinovlardan o'tadilar. Bu sinovlarning ikkita asosiy turi mavjud:

1. Jismoniy kuch talab qiladigan sinovlar:

- Yovuz kuchlar bilan bellashish
- Uzoq masofalarni bosib o'tish
- Qiyinchiliklarni bardosh bilan yengib o'tish

2. Aql-idrok bilan hal etiladigan sinovlar:

- Jumboq va topshiriqlarni yenga olish
- Muammoli vaziyatlarni oqilona hal etish
- Hikmatli so'zlarni tushuna olish
- Qiyinchiliklarni zukkolik bilan bartaraf etish

Bu ikki toifadagi sinovlar qahramonlarning butun qobiliyatlarini namoyish etish imkonini beradi. Masalan, "Alpomish" dostoni qahramoni Alpomish yovuz kuchlar bilan kurashadi va ularni jismoniy kuchi bilan yengadi. Shu bilan birga, u aqli bilan turli muammolarni hal qilishga ham qodir. Yana shunday ertaklar borki, ularda ma'shuqa qizlar turmushga chiqadigan yigitlari oldiga shaxmat o'ynash, jumboqli



savollarga javob berish shartini qo'yadilar. Shunday ertaklardan biri "Malika va Sardor" ertagi. Malika Sardordan shaxmat o'yinida g'olib chiqishni talab qiladi. Bu orqali u Sardorning aqliy qobiliyatlarini sinab ko'radi.

Shuningdek, topishmoqlar bolalarni ko'proq narsa va buyumlarni, tabiat va uning xodisalarini idrok qilishiga yordam beradi. Bularga "Oq dasturxon butun dunyoni qopladi", "Kim ertalab to'rt oyoqlab, kunduzi ikki, kechqurun uch oyoqda yuradi?", "Dunyoda to'rtta narsa yo'q, ularni ayting". "Tishi bor, lekin tishlamaydi" [3] kabi jumboqlarni keltirish mumkin. Demak topishmoq janri bolalarni kuzatuvchanlikka, aniqlikka, sinchkovlikka o'rgatadi. Ular topishmoqlardagi ma'nolarni topish uchun jiddiy fikrlashlari, e'tiborli bo'lishlari, kuzatuvchan bo'lishlari kerak bo'ladi. Ammo topishmoqlar va jumboqlar faqat bolalar uchun emas, kattalar uchun ham qiziqish uyg'otadi. Xalq orasida an'anaviy ravishda o'tkaziladigan turli bayram va to'y-tomoshalar marosimlarda kattalar tomonidan topishmoq aytish va topish keng tarqalgan.

Olima Z. Husainovning ma'lumotlari topishmoqlarning faqat bolalar uchun emas, kattalar uchun ham muhim janr ekanligi haqidagi fikrimizni yanada mustahkamlaydi. Z.Husainovning kuzatishlariga ko'ra qadimda, uzun qish kechalarida urchuq yigirgan va olacha to'qigan xotinlar o'zaro chaldirmoq (tez aytish), jumboq, ya'ni topishmoq aytishganlar. Xattoki Samarqand atrofidagi qishloqlarda to'ylarga kelgan mehmonlar ham o'zaro topishmoq aytishgan [4].

Bu ma'lumotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, topishmoqlar faqat bolalar emas, balki kattalar uchun ham muhim folklor janridir. Ular uni turli marosimlarda, oilalarda, maishiy muloqotlarda qo'llagan. Demak, topishmoq aytish va topish, fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish, bo'sh vaqtlarni mazmunli o'tkazish uchun foydalanilgan. Bu esa ularning zakovatini sinovdan o'tkazish, yangi ma'lumotlar olish, fikrlash doirasini kengaytirish uchun xizmat qilgan.

Shuningdek, maktab yoshidagi va boshlang'ich sinflarda tahsil olayotgan o'quvchilarning nutqini ravon qilish juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Buni quyidagi asosiy sabablar bilan izohlab berish mumkin:

1. Nutq ravonligi - fikrlarni aniq, lo'nda va ifodali bayon etish imkonini beradi. Bu esa o'quvchilarning bilim olish, fikrlash va boshqalar bilan to'g'ri munosabat o'rnatish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi.
2. Boshlang'ich sinf yoshidagi o'quvchilar nutq o'sishi va rivojlanishi davriga to'g'ri keladi. Bu ularning nutqiy kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishda muhim davrdir.
3. Nutq ravonligini oshirish o'quvchilarning predmetlar bo'yicha bilimlarni to'liq va samarali o'zlashtirishlariga imkon beradi.



4. Ravon nutq ularning mustaqil fikrlash, xulosa chiqarish, muammolarni hal qilish ko'nikmalarini yaxshilaydi.

5. Nutq ravonligi o'quvchilarning ijtimoiylashuvi, ijodiy qobiliyatlarini namoyon etishlari va kasbiy yo'nalishlarini belgilashlariga yordam beradi.

Shuning uchun boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimida o'quvchilarning nutq madaniyatini shakllantirish, rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishga alohida e'tibor qaratish lozim.


Xalq pedagogikasining tez aytish janridan samarali foydalanish esa bolalarning nutqini ravon qilishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Masalan, Erkin egatga ertachi ekinni ertalab ekdi [3] tez aytishga e'tibor bersak, "e" unlisining takror qo'llanilganiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Tez aytishlardagi "e" unlisining takrorlanishi bu unlini to'g'ri va aniq talaffuz qilishni mash'q qilishga imkon beradi. Ra'no Ruxsordan ranjidimi? Tez aytishi esa "R" undoshi talaffuziga bag'ishlangan. Bilamizki, ko'pchilik bolalarda "r" tovushini "y" yoki "l" tarzida talaffuz qilish holatlari uchraydi. Bolalarga muntazam ravishda shunga o'xshash tez aytishlarni mashq qildirib borish yaxshi samara beradi.

Demak xalq pedagogikasi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bolalarning psixologik xususiyatlarini rivojlantirishga ta'sir etish vositasi bo'lib xizmat qilgan va xizmat qilib kelmoqda. Shuning uchun maktab va oila sharoitida xalq pedagogikasidan bolalarning psixologik xususiyatlarini rivojlantirishda, bola shaxsini to'g'ri shakllantirishda samarali vosita sifatida foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq.

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