



## PATRIOTISM AND ITS SOCIAL-SPIRITUAL FACTORS

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### Abstract

The article discusses the moral principle of patriotism, which has been topical at all times, and it is still relevant today. It is this feature of patriotism that is revealed in the article from the point of view of social philosophy.

**Keywords:** Motherland, patriot, love for the Motherland, patriotism, service to the Motherland, freedom of the Motherland, independence of the Motherland, prosperity of the Motherland.

The concepts of "Motherland" in the scientific literature are given several different definitions. This concept, firstly, means the country where a person was born and raised and considers himself a citizen, secondly, the meaning of the country, city or village, country, country where a person was born and raised, and, finally, the meaning of a person's place of residence, houses, places.

Our people and thinkers expressed many valuable opinions about the Motherland. There is a saying among the people: "The nightingale shines, a person loves his homeland." The concept of "Motherland" has always been considered sacred. The Holy Quran says about the Motherland: "Khubbul Watan" (that is, "to love the Motherland - from faith"). In Islam, in which our fathers and grandfathers believed, the concept of "Faith" is followed by the concept of "Motherland". They say that although Muhammad, peace be upon him, moved to Medina - Munavvara in order to preserve Islam and faith, he still yearns for his homeland, Mecca - Mukarrama, where his umbilical blood was shed. heaven, wondering if there would be divine work on this. Therefore, "Motherland" was considered sacred not only for ordinary people, but also for our Prophet.

Academician Erkin Yusupov noted that the essence of the concept of the Motherland lies not in the Motherland itself, where we were born and raised, but in our faith in it. Islam Karimov expresses his opinion in the decision "On promoting the national idea and increasing the efficiency of spiritual and educational work": to educate strong-willed, selfless and patriotic people.

As each person has only one real mother, so he has only one Motherland. The homeland is sacred to him, as the mother is sacred. Motherland in a broad sense





includes everything: from the material and spiritual wealth of the country where we were born and raised, to a simple tree and the air we breathe.

The sacred duty of every patriot is to be the son of his country, to feel close connection with it, to love it, if necessary, to spare his life, to live selflessly for the country and its people.

A patriot is a person who does not spare his life for good deeds on the path of development and improvement of his country, his people and nation, his country! In a poem written in 1915, Abdurauf Fitrat said: "The country is the place of my worship." "Loyalty to the Motherland, patriotism with its mighty roots goes back to honor and deep respect for one's family, generation - ancestors, personal conscience, duty and loyalty to one's word." Patriotism can become a decisive factor in development only when it manifests itself not in words, but in practical actions. After Uzbekistan gained independence, we got the concept of "Motherland" in the truest sense of the word. "Our highest goal was independence.

We have achieved this. The highest goal of independence is to uphold the honor of the Uzbek people, to form a true sense of the Motherland among our people, to educate true patriots." We know his strengths, his achievements and his problems, and we feel it with all our being.

In addition to the rich historical, cultural and spiritual heritage of our people, values also play an important role in the formation of patriotism among young people. According to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, "Currently, the education of young people remains an issue that will never lose its relevance and significance for us".

Values always play an important role in the life of a person and society, they are a product of the social, economic and spiritual development of society, the main factor in the spiritual maturity of a person. "Values are a social phenomenon of great importance in the material and spiritual life of a person and society in the creation of material and spiritual wealth for the development of a person and society".

The active attitude of a person to being and to himself, his material and spiritual life, the natural, socio-economic, political and spiritual conditions surrounding him form different values in terms of serving the interests of a person.

Any thing, phenomenon and event that can serve their interests in the life of people and society is called a value, because they are able to continue their life and activities to meet the needs of people and society.

In general, when we say values, we mean all natural and social things and phenomena, material and spiritual goods that have a certain value and significance that have arisen in the historical development of human and social life and serve to satisfy human





needs. and society, and acquire social significance in human and social life, we understand the benefits and virtues.

For this reason, the Honorary First President I.A. Karimov always emphasizes that it is extremely important to use values to strengthen the independence of Uzbekistan, ensure its independence and prospects, especially in the formation of patriotism among our youth.

“The upbringing of the younger generation in the spirit of firm convictions and outlooks on life, in the spirit of respect for universal values in a national state, capable of resisting harmful influences and currents alien to our mentality”.

Knowing the essence of values, mastering them, investing faith and devotion in them plays an important role in shaping a sense of patriotism, national pride, national pride, national unity and cohesion, humanity, patriotism, justice, honesty, purity and hard work among young people.

In the current conditions, when Uzbekistan is developing through its independent development, values play an important role in shaping a sense of patriotism and national pride among our youth. “Strengthening our national statehood and national values is a program for the development of Uzbekistan, and when setting long-term goals, we elevate the material and spiritual world of our people, especially the younger generation, deeply studying and appreciating the immortal heritage left by our ancestors, and educating them in the spirit of mastering universal human values and the pinnacles of modern science, we have made this issue a priority for ourselves”.

The formation of patriotism among young people is their knowledge and acceptance of the commonality of national and universal values. Values that are important in the formation of patriotism are customs, rituals, traditions associated with national development, its history and culture, art and literature, lifestyle, morality, faith, public spirit.

Patriotism in its content aspect, first of all, has its own subject. It is nothing without a subject. The feeling of patriotism is formed in the minds of subjects depending on their subjects. Patriotism, secondly, consists of the subjects' need for patriotism. Patriotism, thirdly, includes awareness of the needs and interests of patriotism, that is, patriotism. Patriotism, the fourth, third component, is a view of patriotism as an organic continuation of patriotic consciousness, the creation of principles, institutions and people, education in the spirit of patriotism. Patriotism, fifthly, is the result of this creation and education - patriotic views, principles, institutions and people with patriotic convictions. And, finally, patriotism, sixth, consists in the manifestation of faith in patriotism in the behavior of people.





Consciousness and expediency are inherent in these essential components of patriotism. This circumstance alone is a reason to consider it a cultural phenomenon. Now let's move on to the analysis of the content components of the formation of patriotism. The first of these is the theme of patriotism. In the historical aspect, the genus, tribe, people, nation and peoples, national formations can be the subject of patriotism. And among these micro-units, a separate, special subject of patriotism can be an individual and one of his micro-units - the labor collective. And the family serves as a source of patriotism as a manifestation of the human microcosm. Race, tribe, people (people) and nation are the historical macro-unit of people. According to one of the researchers M.M. Kuchukov, the formation of patriotism is a reflection of the transition from a separate socio-historical unit (country) and blood-fraternal relations to socio-economic, political relations during the formation of a social-class structure and the state with the dissolution of the primitive community pharmacy.

Pay attention to the following remarks by M.M. Kuchukov about the subject of patriotism: "In any formation, the subject of patriotism is formed as an internally differentiated, structurally changing and mobile specific historical unit of various classes and social groups. At the same time, each historical period puts forward a certain class, a social group as the core of patriotic themes. The formation of such a unit occurs through a number of stages associated with the formation of patriotic ideology. At the first stage, the formation of social and spiritual attitudes, feelings and ideas that reflect the attitude towards the Motherland takes place. Then he creates an ideology of patriotism based on class interests, perceived as the core of the emerging unity. At the next stage, as the class struggle develops, it tries to give class interests a general form, uniting on this basis other classes and social groups interested in changing internal social relations. At the same stage, class ideology acquires the status of patriotism[1: 16-17].

You have noticed that M. M. Kuchukov does not even mention that a nation can be a subject of patriotism, at least of national patriotism. In this case, he would have opposed the unity of the Soviet people, united by totalitarian means, and against the communist idea of "unifying the proletarians of the whole world"! In this case, it would be necessary to express thoughts about national independence!

One of the values of great social and educational importance is public opinion. Public opinion is a value necessary for the preservation, development and wide use of manifestations of closeness and mutual respect between people.

In general, the concept of "Motherland" should be the same beneficial, universal value for all people living in this country. If the feeling of the Motherland inspires honest,







courageous people to their courage for the Motherland, it keeps them from dirty, mercenary and vile deeds!

Love for the motherland is expressed in patriotism. And patriotism lies not only in love for the Motherland, but also in considering oneself as one with the Motherland, serving the Motherland in good and bad days, serving the Motherland. Patriotism is something that is proved not only by the words of a person, but also by his actions. The highest patriotism is the courage shown on the path of the freedom of the Motherland, the independence of the Motherland, the development of the Motherland. True patriotism is the selfless and honest work of a person in the name of independence and the future of his country.

People who are spiritually poor, greedy, arrogant, greedy and greedy will never have a strong feeling for the country. They cannot adequately perceive the nobility, beauty and sublimity of this feeling. Such people are the strangest, lowest, most insecure and low people in society. They cannot love their country, their people and nation, in short, their mother - their Motherland in the true sense of the word. Such people, as a rule, quickly turn away from their country, their homeland, their people and nation, they are ready for any vile work for the sake of their personal interests, they also quickly turn away from their conscience. Therefore, the highest crime in the criminal codes is high treason. This is not done in vain. People who betray the country are the meanest, meanest, traitors. Therefore, their activities cannot be justified in any way. No one will ever forgive the sins of such people. That is why there is a saying among the people: "Whoever despises his country, he himself will be despised." The opposite proverb says: "If your country is safe, your color will not be straw." There are also such sayings as: "Fifty years to lose native cries", "There is no happiness outside the homeland." Hazrat Navoi, the great thinker of our time, very correctly said about this: "Do not leave your homeland for a sip, and do not be sad and do not long for a foreign country."

The education of patriotism, first of all, begins with the family. This should be instilled in the mind of the child from a very young age. When raising children in a family, it is necessary to instill a sense of respect and love for the Motherland. As a microcosm of people, the family is not only a source of patriotism, but also a social basis. Because healthy offspring, future patriots, will grow up in the family. Like the tributaries of rivers, spiritual maturity is formed as a result of education carried out first in these families, then in kindergartens and schools, secondary and higher educational institutions, labor collectives and microdistricts. National self-consciousness, national self-consciousness, belief in pride and, in particular, in patriotism are formed through interrelated factors, means and methods of education. To do this, the child





must be genetically healthy, strong and able to defend the homeland. For this, the family - parents and the environment in it must be healthy.

The great philosopher G. Hegel wrote: "The true courage of enlightened people is expressed in their readiness to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the Fatherland." But it should be said that love for the Motherland, a sense of patriotism are not things that arise and form in a person by themselves, unconsciously. They are formed and developed in each person under the influence of the social environment surrounding him, on the basis of the education and upbringing of society. "Today, in the period of democratic transformations, we must ensure the full manifestation of the potential of our citizens who want to take a direct and active part in the political and public life of our country".

There are many social and spiritual factors that form love for the motherland, patriotism. These factors in the formation of patriotism are of great importance in the education of truly patriotic youth in Uzbekistan.

If patriotic convictions are manifested in the activities of our people, this corresponds to the need for patriotism, as a result, patriots unite for good purposes, society becomes active. Because of this compatibility, patriotism continues to circulate every day, all the time.

Thus, knowledge of the content components and laws of patriotism is important for the correct and scientific organization of spiritual and educational work related to this area.

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