

FORMATION OF MILITARY-PATRIOTIC FEELING IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE, LEGAL EDUCATION THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EDUCATION

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Annotation

To educate young people in the spirit of military patriotism, to teach them to love their homeland, people and family, to study the great legacy that our patriot grandfathers left before us and to be a worthy successor to them.

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During the years of independence, the tasks, methods, tools and the content, methods and tools of educating the youth in the spirit of military patriotism of the national idea were analyzed. The formation of a sense of patriotism and inter-ethnicity in young people is the basis of civic education. In the process of organizing civic education, special attention is paid to the formation of a sense of patriotism (Latin "patriotes" - compatriot, "patris" - homeland, country). Every citizen must be able to defend his honor and dignity as a member of a particular state and fight for its interests. "The term homeland is actually an Arabic word meaning motherland, and the concept of homeland is used in a broad and narrow sense. "Patriotism is a characteristic of all people who connect their destiny with the destiny of the homeland and the nation. The opportunities, glory and prestige of the nation's development also depend on the level of patriotism of the people of this nation.

The following qualities are reflected in the image of a patriot:

1. Love for the motherland, devotion to it.
2. Commitment to the past, customs, traditions and values of the nation to which it belongs.
3. Pride in the history of the homeland and the nation.
4. To take care of the preservation of the material wealth of the country, as well as the spiritual wealth created by the nation, their reproduction.
5. To work for the development of the motherland and the nation.
6. Combating any threat to the freedom of the homeland and the freedom of the nation.
7. Protection of the honor, dignity and dignity of the motherland and the nation.
8. Confidence in the development of the motherland and the development of the nation.

A patriotic person considers his homeland his wealth or the convenient geography of his homeland not because it is located in the region, but because it is a part of the Homeland, for the nation to which it belongs to be able to live in this Homeland, in this space, and to have a deep respect for it. Educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism has its historical roots. Legends of Shirak Tomaris, Spitamen, Dalvarzintepa In the epics of Gorogly Alpomish, the feelings of readiness to sacrifice one's life for the Motherland, courage, perseverance, devotion to the motherland are glorified. The idea of patriotism is also sung in the works of Eastern thinkers (Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Alisher Navoi). In particular, Abu Nasr al-Farabi connects human perfection with patriotism and says, "It is not possible to achieve the rank of a mature human being without using the blessings of the intellect bestowed by Allah to the best of one's ability, because it is the most perfect and mature end of human development" admits. Therefore, true patriotism can only be inherent in a mature person. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's deep feelings of patriotism in another country are reflected in his works.

The desire for manhood, the need to live freely, is a feeling inherent in man. Man can live freely and freely only in his homeland. Therefore, the struggle for the freedom of the homeland has long been the main theme of the works of scholars and doctrines that express noble ideas. For example, the Hadith states that loving one's country is a matter of faith.

In his works, Abdullah Avloni defines the concept of "homeland" and notes that the struggle for its development is a characteristic of a patriotic person: "Everyone's city and country of birth is called his homeland. Everyone loves the place where they were born and raised. Even this sense of homeland is present in animals. If an animal loses its homeland, it will not live as happily as in its own land. The role of military patriotism in the formation of a sense of patriotism in young people is also invaluable. Military patriotic education is a pedagogical process aimed at preparing young people for national defense and military defense, the formation of their skills and abilities to organize military defense in emergencies. The purpose of military-patriotic education is to prepare young people for the defense of the homeland and military defense, to form in them the skills and abilities to organize military defense in emergencies, in the process of which the following tasks are performed:

1. To provide basic theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the field of civil defense and military education;
2. To prepare young people for the prevention of threats to national independence, state building and the constitutional order of the Republic of Uzbekistan; on the basis of cultivating ideological consciousness, cultivating in them a sense of hatred against terrorism and religious extremist ideas;

3. Creating the necessary conditions for military and technical training in the field of national defense;

4. To be able to take appropriate measures in emergencies, as well as to develop skills and abilities to defend against armed attacks; increase vigilance in them, and so on.

Primary military training, which is taught in educational institutions, plays an important role in the organization of military-patriotic education. The State Museum of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan also contributes to the education of young people in the spirit of military patriotism. Founded in 1965, the museum's exposition includes about 36,000 unique and valuable exhibits, weapons of different periods, and our commanders during almost 56 years of operation. It is the only military museum in the country. Through this program, they can get acquainted with the exhibits that are of interest to them.

Legal education. Legal education has a special place among students in the organization of civic education. As stated in the Concept of Extracurricular and Extracurricular Educational Activities, published in March 1993, "The main goals and objectives of legal education are from explaining the meaning of the rights of caregiver, pension, litigation and management, high respect for state laws, strict observance of them, the need to acquire legal knowledge, education in a spirit of intolerance to violators of discipline and order, important issues of international law, to form students' general perceptions of the activities of international organizations (UN, Security Council, etc.). Legal education and upbringing are interdependent, interdependent, interrelated and dialectical in nature, and are a guarantee of the formation of an individual's legal culture. After all, legal education is a process of providing students with structured knowledge about the essence of legal norms, laws and socio-legal relations, creating in them the need to acquire legal knowledge, the formation of legal consciousness. The importance and place of the events held in the framework of many patriotic months is incomparable in helping young people to love and serve the country more faithfully. In particular, in connection with the 29th anniversary of the Armed Forces and "January 14 - Defender of the Fatherland Day" faxrim! " An exhibition of creative works on the theme was organized. Such events not only increase the interest of young people in the life of the army, but also contribute to the further development of a sense of military patriotism.

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