

**PATRIOTISM IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN RAISING THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF YOUNG PEOPLE****Mamajonov Raximjon Akramjonović***Senior Lecturer, Faculty of military training, FDU*

**Annotation:** *this article comments on the issues of development of society, development of youth maturity and future in the context of today's globalization, attitude to the motherland in the independent life of young people, national pride, formation of humanitarian feelings.*

**Keywords:** *society, Homeland, patriotism, man, socio-spiritual life, national pride, value, consciousness, thinking, worldview, courage and perseverance.*

After the independence of our country, great attention was paid to the issues of reforming all spheres of society's life, educating the younger generation in the spirit of loyalty and love for our motherland, forming them as an active, committed person in the way of our people. In turn, an extirpation arose to develop the material and spiritual foundations for the development of the idea of socio-spiritual, patriotic and self-sacrifice. It should be noted that the concept of patriotism is important in the material and economic, political, spiritual and educational development of society. Patriotism is love for the motherland, love for it, honor it is to be diligent for his motherland, love his people, know Nature, Society, know the history of his people, preserve national heritage, culture, art, monuments of Architecture, be responsible before the motherland, make a profit, think of the people and become a Hamdard for him. In the life of our society today, in the formation of the idea of patriotism in the minds and hearts of people, it is necessary to restore spiritual heritage and historical memory, to study and develop it. At the same time, the issue of preserving peace in society and the state, appreciating it, also became one of the most important tasks of today.” It is important to preserve the atmosphere of peace, interethnic harmony, mutual respect and kindness that prevails in our country, to strengthen military-patriotic education among the younger generation[1], to cultivate a sense of responsibility in youth for the fate of the motherland.

Today, the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism, the formation of high spirituality, intellectual potential and national pride in them is one of the main tasks. The upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism is considered a continuous process, and now this issue is of urgent importance for us. It is known that patriotism is considered the spiritual basis of the life of each state and manifests itself as the most important mobilizing force in relation to the comprehensive development of society. In this process, it is important first of all to carry out measures to form a strong immunity in citizens against various harmful influences, negative vices and to improve the sense of responsibility for the fate of our homeland. President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan Sh.As Mirziyoyev noted:”in this complex work, our navqiran sons, who have passed the school of Valor and perseverance in the ranks of the army, loyalty to the motherland, serve as reliable support and support.” In this sense, in the life of student-youth, it is required to form a high honor for such concepts as the concept of the motherland, loyalty to the motherland, patriotism. The term "homeland" is actually an Arabic word meaning native land. The concept of Homeland is used in a broad sense and in a narrow sense Ham, the Homeland refers to the House, Mahalla, village, where representatives of one people live, where their ancestors lived for a long time, khudud, where a person grew up.

The concept of Homeland has changed, expanded, developed and enriched in connection with socio-economic development throughout history. For example in the primitive community system shariti, muayaan where the tribe lived was considered the homeland of that tribe. The concept of Homeland has shrouded in elat, that is, the concepts of the people and the state. As a result of the language, culture, economic life of the people, spiritual, educational and spiritual prosperity of the people, it creates unity among people belonging to this people. The first and primary difference between the people and the nation is that in the representatives of the nation, organization is unity in cipslik, solidarity, solidarity and faith, mutual interest in connection and engagement in today's living and future purposes, the commonality will be strong and strong. At today's stage of the development of personality, the highest factor of social groups is the nation. Based on this, it is advisable to appreciate, cherish the concepts of nationality, people, homeland. When approached from the point of view of current demand, the people must also have an independent and sovereign state recognized as the subject of the international IOC, in addition to other grounds and factors for being considered a nation. The homeland begins with knowing the khalk, the owner of the xissi – shu homeland, to appreciate it, to recognize what it is capable of, to recognize its greatness. Motherland and people are twin, common understanding, one must know the other in order to mislead the other. Homeland hiss is the love, honor, and recognition of the people who own it, and the past of this people is today and the future.

It is necessary that a person who is the child of the motherland, with the utmost responsibility to increase his international reputation, to preserve his material spiritual resources, to further increase their protection, to develop the defense power of the motherland. Patriotism is a direct continuation of the work of our ancestors creativity, which has advanced the development of our people. Uzbek patriotism is a feeling preserved in the soul, in the image of his enlightened children. Love for the motherland is an original manifestation of patriotism. In order for the country to be deeply ill-fated, the KHAM people are obliged to be independent of the Khur, the fatherland to show patriotic examples of the people. The feeling of the motherland is to remember the selfless work of our ordinary people, who have improved our dear motherland.

The feeling of the homeland is to remember the qomusiy matafakkirs, who with their intelligence added a huge mass to the Jahan civilization.

In conclusion, the level and scale of development of the spirit of patriotism in a person is rich study of our historical heritage, a direct link to assimilation. In this regard, the theoretical and practical activities of people serving in the field of ideological education and education, propaganda and propaganda in our society are decisive. Therefore, from the spiritual-cultural and ideological-ideological values created in the past and present life of our people, the educational-educational system in our country and the various stages, forms and directions in socio-cultural structures – family, Mahalla, Homeland, cultural and educational institutions, deep study, appreciation, preservation of Sox related to art, religion-are one of the most basic tasks of the present day.

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