

THE HOMELAND IS AS SACRED AS A SHRINE

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ABSTRACT

In the history of mankind, such concepts as the motherland, the homeland, and the motherland are sacred. Because in these concepts, the place where a person is born and raised, the place where his family lives, the sacred place where his ancestors lived, and the place where the spirit of his ancestors took refuge - in the land.

KEYWORDS: *Homeland, Sense Of Homeland, Patriotism, National Consciousness, National Pride, National Pride, Universal Values.*

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of humanity, a homeland was a place where this group of people lived in the form of clans, tribes, and later became a nation, formed as a nation. In this space, the man began to call nature "home," changing it with his labor, activity, consciousness, and mind. "Homeland, Motherland" is the place where people live, where their descendants and ancestors were born and raised, and where they live. Homeland is used in a narrow and wide sense. In a broad sense, it is a whole nation, a region where their ancestors have lived since ancient times. In the narrow sense, it means a house where a person is born and raised; a mahalla; a village. Having a home and a shelter also means having a homeland [1].

The concept of homeland in the broadest sense represents a multifaceted spatial association. Due to the nature of the location of this place on the ground, for a person, the homeland is a specific region, country, state, or country where the population lives. The concept of homeland in the narrow sense is the area where the family is born, a particular place where their relatives, parents, and relatives live, is a village, district, city, region, or country. In short, the homeland is the place of residence of a person belonging to a particular ethnic group, a place that reflects the history, culture, values, religious beliefs, language, literature, and art of this ethnic group. The concept of homeland in many cases reflects the sanctity of spiritual and moral values. In order to further reveal the essence of the concept of homeland, it is important to study the interpretation of the national and spiritual values of each people, nation, and ethnic group in relation to the region in which they live. On the other hand, the recognition of the natural and geographical resources of the region, land, water resources, subsoil resources, and the recognition of legal ownership rights over time, expanded the meaning of this concept. In certain periods of human history, mankind has lived in a certain area, used its natural resources, rendered them unusable, and built a place in new territories. A particular group of people, tribes, clans, nations, peoples,

consolidate their ownership rights for a particular territory. Over time, a person realizes that the place where he was born and grew up, his family, family members, relatives are valuable to him, and recognized this area as the highest value. formed the obligation to protect, to strive to preserve their offspring, to respect, preserve, protect the natural resources of their territory, to protect them from natural disasters, wild animals, enemy invaders. Thus, when man was born, he considered it his duty to take care of every inch of land, every handful of soil, every drop of water, every branch, and to accept the concept of the Motherland as the most sacred place of worship.

It is known from the history of mankind for centuries that the Motherland has been accepted as the greatest blessing for man. Man can not only use the natural resources of the region in which he lives but also change them, and create material and spiritual blessings. The use of them, the formation of the ability to apply them to life, and the creation of cultural artifacts meant that this space is extremely valuable for man. The combination of the symbol of the homeland with the symbol of the Mother shows how sacred this concept is. For this reason, for centuries, it has been a high duty for a person to defend his homeland, to sacrifice his life in defense of the homeland. In the ancient East, especially in the history of the peoples of Central Asia, the spiritual courage of Shirak, Muqanna, Spitamen, Tumaris in defending their country from enemy invaders is inherited from ancestors. In explaining to our youth the great power of the concept of homeland, it is very important to reveal the essence of the highest example of patriotism, loyalty to the motherland, infinite courage in the spiritual image of those who sacrificed their lives, even the lives of their children.

Homeland in the history of socio-philosophical thought. is interpreted in relation to the concepts of hand, country, people, nation, country, country. The essence of these concepts is solidarity. We know that Uzbekistan is the homeland of more than one hundred and thirty nationalities and ethnic groups. Our people are united around the idea of building a single - humane, democratic, civil society in our country to ensure the well-being and free labor of all nations and peoples, to lay the groundwork for meeting their needs and interests, to prevent any chauvinistic, nationalist, separatist movements. From time immemorial, solidarity, solidarity, kindness, harmony and peace have been glorified in our people. Such national values have been passed down from generation to generation. In the wisdom of Ahmad Yassavi, one of the representatives of mystical teachings, the mother earth, its soil is glorified in every way. Everyone who understands himself must respect the "soil" in which he was born and grew up, and receive his blessing. Respecting one's own land means respecting one's motherland. He who does not value the blood of his own navel is evil and greedy. The memory of a man torn from the ground will not be a friend or a brother.

It is known from the history of mankind that a nation deprived of its national soil and roots has no future. The history of the homeland is inseparable from good and evil. Both the prosperous period of the Timurids and the years of Soviet rule, when the country was in the throes of colonialism, are our history. The spiritual pillar of the homeland is its spirituality. To prove our point, let us make a socio-philosophical analysis of the spiritual sphere of society. We know that the spiritual sphere of society consists of various forms of social consciousness. They include understanding and feeling the world in a practical but unsystematic way, as well as a creatively reworked, intellectually systematized set of ideas. We call the first the daily level of social consciousness and the second the theoretical level. But it should not be forgotten that a person, in

addition to acquiring different knowledge, also forms his own attitude towards this knowledge, that is, determines their value. From this point of view, the knowledge, feelings, moods and attitudes of a person to everyday life are reflected in social psychology, a theoretically systematized set of humanistic, creative ideas and perceptions, as well as the spirituality of a person's attitude to them. A country that renounces its spirituality, history, national culture, national values will face decline, because such a society will have renounced self-defense. One of the ways to protect our youth from the ideas of individualism and egocentrism, which are typical of the Western way of life today under the guise of "mass culture", is spiritual education. This means that the main factor in the formation of patriotism is to inculcate in the minds of our youth in the process of education and upbringing the need to have our own spirituality in order to protect ourselves from ideas that contradict our lives. One of the spiritual pillars of the homeland is interethnic harmony, in which democracy is a humanistic principle. One of the important features of the perfection of a person living in a multinational society is the formation of a spirit of devotion to universal values. Commitment to universal values is reflected in the culture of interethnic relations. So, one of the stable elements of the personality aspect is self-sacrifice. It is manifested in the deepening of obligations to the Fatherland, in acting in accordance with it. It must be acknowledged that the feeling of love for the Motherland, and patriotism is proportional to the opportunities and conditions created for the individual in society. Patriotism is also high in a country that respects its children and aims to meet their needs.

At a time when ideological struggles are in full swing in the world, it is of great social and educational importance to cultivate patriotism in the youth of our country, to instill in them the spirit of devotion to the Fatherland. In the process of globalization, which is one of the main trends of modern civilization, it also has an impact on spiritual and ideological processes. In today's world, the human mind is using new technologies of mobilization, that is, ideological manipulation, in order to absorb certain destructive ideas into the worldview, control its activities, to achieve its own selfish goals. There are also cases when various extremist groups in the world try to achieve their goals by inculcating religious fanaticism in the minds of young people. Unfortunately, such cases are also observed among our youth. Especially, some of our young people are exposed to such destructive ideas, which leads to a negative attitude towards their homeland. One of the main tasks of the educational and upbringing process is to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism and devotion to the motherland.

The structure of national consciousness consists of attitude to the Motherland and national values, national pride, understanding of national interests, national psyche, and so on. Among them, the national character in particular plays an important attribute role. This concept reflects the specific aspects of the historical development of the nation, the characteristics of its economic activity, socio-cultural development, and geographical environment. The same situation leaves a bright mark on the psyche, activities, habits, tastes, morals, and culture of thinking of the representative of the nation. Naturally, as the life of a nation changes, so does its national character. Nevertheless, how stable it is, it gives a special character to people's culture and spiritual activity.

National consciousness is in a sense also historical consciousness because it is formed under the influence of historical knowledge. A sense of the nation's own history is an important attribute of national consciousness. The future of a nation that does not know its history will not be bright. However, this does not mean that a nation with a long history has a bright future. Otherwise the

standard of living in countries like Egypt, India, China should have been the highest today. Rich history is just one of many factors that ensure the future. Unfortunately, during the years of Soviet rule, the history of the Uzbek people was misinterpreted. As a result, our citizens did not have a full knowledge of the original Uzbek history. This situation, in turn, has led to the fact that today's youth do not have enough knowledge and understanding of the history of the homeland.

National consciousness is one of the important factors in the development of national culture, because through it the nation realizes the essence of its interests, history, relations with other nations. National culture is a concrete-historical form of universal culture. It serves as a force that ensures the integrity of the nation, the integral connection between ancestors and generations. The lack of attention to national culture in the recent past is nothing new. In an environment where the main focus was on the formation of the culture of the Soviet people, the development of national culture was not allowed. National consciousness, in a word, finds expression in nationalism. After all, what unites people into a nation is a biological, not a social factor, because a nation does not have a common blood group, a common "biology", although it is very difficult to imagine a nation as a whole ethnos without social factors such as language, psyche, culture. Therefore, when thinking about the life and future of the nation and people, it is necessary to pay attention to social factors in the first place. It is this set of social factors that constitutes nationality.

One of the common trends observed in all spheres of human social life today is the transition from a path of extensive development based on quantitative indicators and regional expansion to a path of intensive development based on qualitative indicators, requiring diversity of life, rational use of natural and human resources. In this context, the focus is on the development of national values, the glorification of nationality. Nationality is a set of characteristics that distinguish a particular nation and ethnic group from others. It arises as a reflection of the conditions and way of life and includes all the riches pertaining to the material and spiritual life of the nation. Nationality is especially reflected in the spiritual and domestic life, psyche and culture of the people. Patriotism is nurtured in young people through the formation of national pride, honoring the memory of their ancestors, knowing the historical culture of the country where they were born, studying the scientific heritage of their people, forming a sense of being a worthy generation.

CONCLUSION

In the formation of national consciousness, national pride, national pride in the minds of young people, it is necessary to reveal the essence of the concepts of distinguishing the concept of nationality from nationalism. Because nationalism is a destructive idea in its essence. Nationalism has an antihumanist character and not only has a negative impact on interethnic harmony, peace and stability in the country, but also causes a crisis in the development of society. Therefore, fostering commitment to national and universal values in the minds and activities of young people is one of the conditions for the formation of a harmoniously developed human personality.

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