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THE ROLE OF BABUR'S SCIENTIFIC AND SPIRITUAL HERITAGE IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN A SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM

Abstract. The article highlights the role of Z.M. Babur's scientific and spiritual heritage in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, and presents the interpretation of the concept of patriotism in the "Boburnoma".

Keywords: patriotism, sense of homeland, perfect person, humanity, striving for freedom, freedom

Historically, Patriotism is also a set of feelings that have developed in the process of social development of people related to the fate of their homeland, the struggle of peoples for the inviolability and independence of the territory in which they live. It is manifested in pride in the past and present of the homeland, in the protection of its interests.

Patriotic education is a purposeful, systematic and coordinated activity of state bodies, public organizations and associations in the education of young people in the spirit of patriotism. The main goal of this is to form in the minds of young people a sense of civic position, social values and loyalty to their constitutional duties. In general, the main goal of the reforms being carried out in our country is to prepare the ground for the spiritual upliftment of our people, in particular, to educate young people in the spirit of humanity, patriotism, and to develop a scientifically based educational system for their development as morally and aesthetically perfect people [3].

Patriotism is a mature spirituality. The role and importance of the spirituality of young people in the development of society is enormous. Every person living in society should strive to serve the Motherland with their beliefs, goals and interests for its great future. One of the important factors of such development is the sense of patriotism in people.

One of our thinkers, whose works are especially praised for the idea of patriotism, is Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. In his work "Boburnoma", it is emphasized that true patriotism can only be inherent in a mature person. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's deep feeling of patriotism in a foreign land is expressed in his works. The desire for freedom, the need to live freely is a feeling inherent in man. A person can live freely and freely only in his homeland. Therefore, the issue of fighting for the freedom of the homeland has long been the main theme of the works of scholars and teachings expressing noble ideas. "Boburnoma" also provides some information about the life and work of the great Uzbek poet, public figure and commander Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. Although the poet was the king of a great country like India, he showed loyalty and faith in his homeland. He lived a lifetime longing for Andijan. He suffered from his fate. He preferred to live as a beggar in his native land rather than be a king in another land. However, he could never give up this game of bitter fate. He wrote in one of his rubaiyats:

My soul has been troubled by fate
I have said everything wrong.
I have left my homeland and turned to India,
oh my God, what a sad face it has become.

This feeling, this heartfelt longing for the homeland is artistically expressed in the story "The Scent and the Taste"[2]: Mirzo Babur, guided by the sky, went to a land called India and became its sultan. India was a land with many gardens and abundant fruit. Babur, thinking "let there be a monument of me," had a garden built in a beautiful part of India. He brought seedlings from various countries to this largest garden in the world and planted them. The people named this garden, which became famous throughout the world, "Boghi Baburiy". The trees in the garden bore fruit and bore so much fruit that they could not be accommodated anywhere. The edge of "Boghi Baburiy" was berry-filled. Onions, carrots, cucumbers, and watermelons grew there. But there were no

melons or watermelons. The king planted melons one year, but they didn't grow, he planted them the second year, but they didn't grow, he planted them the third year, but they still didn't grow. The melons were ready to grow, but the first year they lost their harvest while still in bloom, the second year the vines "died", and the third year they withered before they were ripe. Babur Shah kept demanding that he find melons.

"If you don't plant melons this year and cook them, I will punish you all," he said angrily.

The gardener was really at a loss as to what to do. Finally, without informing Babur Shah, he decided to bring melons from faraway Fergana. Babur Shah went hunting for several months and when he returned, he asked the gardener for melons. The gardeners took the melons brought from Fergana. Babur Shah smelled the melon and asked, "Where did it grow?"

"It grew in the garden of Baburi," replied the gardener.

"No, it smells different. Melons with such a smell do not grow here, they only grow in one country. You are deceiving me," said Babur Shah.

"If I have deceived you, do as you please, my king. This melon grew in the garden of Baburi," said the gardener, without going back on his word.

Babur Shah was intoxicated by the smell of the melon and was about to cut it. The melon burst open without the knife touching it. Babur Shah looked at the gardener and said:

- You are lying, tell me where you got the melon from. The melon that bursts open without the knife touching it grows only in the land I know. You did not answer my question correctly, are you not afraid of the severity of my anger? - he said.

Knowing that Babur Shah could not be deceived, the gardener was forced to tell the truth.

- We brought it from the Fergana region, - he said with tears in his eyes. Babur Shah was heartbroken by the gardener's words and almost cried. The

great poet, great commander and public figure Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who longed for his homeland, even as a king, had a great dream of returning to his homeland even as a beggar. However, this dream turned into a dream.

The economic, social, political and spiritual development of our country cannot be imagined without the life of the younger generation, without raising them as well-formed individuals in all respects. Of course, we must start their growth as perfect people today.

herefore, as our esteemed first president noted: “The future of our homeland, the tomorrow of our people, the prestige of our country in the world community, first of all, depends on how our children grow up, grow up, and become the kind of people they become and enter life. We must never forget this truth”[2].

Therefore, we must make young people realize from an early age that the Uzbek nation is a child of a great people, and instill it in their minds and consciousness. Only then will they be formed from a young age in a spirit of deep respect and faith in the customs, rituals, traditions and values of our great people, and will be brought up in a spirit of loyalty to the ideas of our great ancestors and great grandfathers. Raising them in the spirit of such an idea and vision requires immense responsibility, pedagogical experience and research on the part of educators. To achieve this goal, it is important to familiarize young people with the knowledge, struggle, and courage of our ancestors, to love the homeland, to honor the motherland, to become a worthy generation, mature children, and to live and continue education.

The desire to create conditions for young people, who make up the majority of our population, to find their place in life is one of the main principles of our state policy. The true essence of these works is clear as day. The homeland lies at the heart of every idea and ideology. For example, the Hadith states that loving one's homeland is part of faith.

The homeland is the most sacred place for every person who understands their identity and values their generations and ancestors. A person forms a sense of patriotism based on the fact that they feel a high responsibility to improve their spiritual development and live in harmony with the interests of the homeland and the people.

Patriotism is a spiritual and moral virtue that expresses a person's love and attitude towards the place, land, and country where they were born, raised, and matured.

The feeling of patriotism is reflected in the people's deep knowledge of their history and pride in it, in preserving the material and spiritual heritage created by their great ancestors like the apple of their eye and passing it on to future generations, in studying the traditions, customs, and traditions of their ancestors, and continuing what has become their value, especially in sincerely feeling the future of our state, the stability of its independence, the greatness of its future, and in earnestly helping to build such a future, in hundreds of qualities. After all, the fate of any nation in all times is determined by the education of its youth, who are its future. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, with his life and work, took a worthy place in the social development of the country. Studying his life and work, fighting for the prosperity of the Motherland, and loving the country with all our hearts should serve as a beacon of life for the young generation that is growing up.

References

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