



EDUCATION OF COUNTRY DEFENDERS BY HISTORICAL CULTURE ON THE IDEAS OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

Khaydarov Bokhodir Bakhtiyorovich.

Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Military Education,
Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, Lieutenant Colonel
+998993257106

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 26 th January 2021 Accepted: 11 th February 2021 Published: 5 th March 2021	When studying our historical heritage in educating young people on the basis of the ideas of religious tolerance, it is certainly necessary to study the following tasks. Therefore, the study of our great spiritual heritage, which is famous for its definition and religious culture, known for its eastern civilization.
Keywords: East, Higher military school, Religious tolerance, Culture, History.	

One of the main priorities of state policy is the training of personnel for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of personnel, the idea of national independence in their hearts, the awakening of devotion to the Motherland in the spirit of military traditions.

One of the most important tasks facing higher military educational institutions today is to ensure a high fighting spirit of servicemen. One of the integral parts of spiritual consciousness is religious tolerance. The worldview of a person who has not developed a spiritual consciousness is narrow, and he is surrounded by all kinds of teachings and views. This, in turn, drives society into a quagmire.

Of course, there is no substitute for historical memory in teaching young people the principles of religious tolerance. While religion, law, justice, morality, art, beauty, and politics have dealt with the state, history has dealt with the realities of the past. History illuminates our future by deeply exploring our past.

The works of our great historians Abdurazzak Samarkandi, Abu Rai Khan Beruni, Khondamir, Narshakhi and other historians who wrote the history of our country tell about the great events of the past, as well as about the tragedies that befell our people.

Studying our historical heritage while teaching young people the ideas of religious tolerance, it is necessary to study the following tasks:

In the process of reading and studying the history of the Motherland, young people should develop historical knowledge, scientific and theoretical concepts and ideas. Because it is impossible to talk about the ideological and political worldview without knowing the events and incidents, without understanding and imagining them; For example, the historical fact shows that in our region, unlike other regions, there have never been wars between different religions. That is, the idea of religious tolerance has existed for a long time.

Although the places of formation of world religions are located in other regions, their development took place in our country. For example, the Kushan kingdom, which covers the first to fourth centuries of our history, was widely promoted by Buddhism, especially during the reign of its ruler Kanishka after the conquest of India. Even later, Buddhism flourished and spread to the developed Chinese Empire through Central Asia. This is evidenced by archaeological finds from the Surkhandarya region. The same can be said about the spread of Christianity in Central Asia from the 1st to the 11th century AD.

Even this religion penetrated the territory of Central Asia earlier than in the later developed European countries.

Today we can view conflicts in the world political arena not only as a war for territories, but also as a struggle between religious beliefs (Israel-Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Ukraine, India-Pakistan, etc.). However, there is information in the history of our country that the persecution of Jews in the Middle Ages from other countries led them to settle in Bukhara. During this time, we see that Jewish immigrants have become closer to the people living in this area. The religious tolerance of the people living in the area did not allow conflicts between them. Religious beliefs of the Bukhara dzhuguts allowed them to survive.

We can cite many such examples throughout our history. During the reign of Amir Temur, there is a lot of information about the protection of asylum for people of other religions and nationalities. One example is the military power of Sahibkiran in Iraq and Iran, which led to the massacres of Shia Muslims in Iraq during this period. Thanks to his just policy, Amir Temur put an end to the war between Shiites and Sunnis and became known in the region as the "patron saint of Shiites". [2; 16]

After the conquest of the Indian subcontinent by Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, a descendant of Sahibkiran, he did not begin the massive Islamization of the Indian subcontinent to put an end to the burning in the fire.

As can be seen from this historical background, religious tolerance has become an integral part of the spiritual worldview of the Uzbek people. Throughout our history, not a single religious conflict has arisen in our region. Therefore, when studying our historical heritage, we must follow the following principles;

First, in the process of covering, teaching and studying the history of the Fatherland, the main and main direction should be a deep scientific approach, objectivity, the priority of historical truth;

Secondly, every line, every page of the history of the Motherland must be imbued with the spirit of respect for national values and serve the development of the national idea and national ideology;

Thirdly, the main idea, rooted from beginning to end in the history of the Motherland, should be focused on such great qualities as ardent patriotism, religious tolerance and humanity;

Fourthly, the study of the history of the Motherland serves to further strengthen and develop the political, economic, cultural and social values of our independent republic.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the first President Islam Karimov in his work "There is no future without historical memory" [1; 5] said: "We must restore our true history, arm our people and our country with this history. We must arm ourselves with history."

What is needed to "equip" these tasks? Of course, a deep and thorough study of the history of the Motherland, as our President said: "The task of science is to create the outlines of our future, to show the directions of our future, the laws of nature, what it will be." They should serve as a methodological guide.

An objective and fair approach to the study, analysis and coverage of historical events is an important methodological principle. The principle of impartiality requires that, when studying a historical event, all the facts related to it should be investigated, without exception, together with the whole set and based on clear evidence.

Historical methodology considers the past, present and future of the nation as a single natural process based on the law of development, according to which the past prepares the present, the present creates the future. Since humanity follows such a common path, a brighter life, the generation that wants to get married must know their past through the science of history. The better we know and understand the past, the history of our ancestors, the better we understand the present, the meaning of our independence, the better we imagine the future. Also, a correct understanding of the creative activity of today's generation will assist us better understand the past and our history.

REFERENCES

1. Abdurakhmanov K.Kh., "Economics of Labor" T.: "Trud" 2004.
2. Abdurakhmonov K.Kh. and others. "Management of civil service personnel" - T.: 2002.
3. Abduganiev A., Tulametova Z. Labor potential of Uzbekistan.-T.: "Labor", 1998.
4. Khudoyberganov K.T. "Human Resources Management" Tashkent-20102.
5. Ziyoyev H. "History - a mirror of the past and the future" G. Gulom, T-2000.