



EDUCATION OF STUDENTS IN THE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM BY STUDYING THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 21 th March 2021 Accepted: 4 th April 2021 Published: 16 th April 2021	This article focuses on increasing and intensifying the work on educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism, perpetuating the memory of servicemen who sacrificed their lives for the independence of our country, as well as their responsible and honorable duty. We are talking about the courage of the heroes, who gave their lives for the sake of our country, for the sake of our country, for the sake of our country, for the sake of our country, for the sake of our country, for the sake of our country.
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Recognized as the deadliest war in human history, World War II officially lasted from September 1, 1939, to September 2, 1945. The war involved two world military-political blocs - the German-Italian-Japanese-led Berlin-Rome Axis and the Allied forces led by Britain and France. Recognized as the Third Reich, Hitler signed a secret non-aggression pact between Germany and the Soviet Union on August 23, 1939, as a result of the inaction of Western governments, weakened by Germany's political ambitions. The point of agreement of this agreement was Poland. On September 1, Germany invaded Poland and occupied its western part. This date is officially the beginning of World War II. On September 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany. The Soviet Union, which had to join Poland at the same time as Germany, did so on September 17. Poland was divided between Germany and the USSR. After the annexation of Poland, Stalin ordered an invasion of Finland, and in history there was a war called the Soviet-Finnish War. In fact, it was part of World War II. In 1940, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia were occupied by the Red Army and incorporated into the Soviet Union. Much of Finland was occupied.

On June 22, 1941, German troops invaded the USSR as part of the Barbarossa Plan. Thus began the Soviet struggle against fascism. The Soviet Union, which had originally cooperated with the Nazis, has now joined the Allied coalition. At that time, the Soviet army was far behind. As a result, the German army arrived in December 1941 and reached a distance of 20 kilometers from Moscow. On December 7, 1941, Japan, one of Germany's main allies, attacked the U.S. military base at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands, triggering a U.S. war. Until now, the United States has only contributed to the war by buying weapons. Now the war is truly global. After the German occupation of France, General Charles de Gaulle of London called on the French to resist. The guerrilla movement flourished in the country. After the Nazis took over Paris, the government took over. The country is divided. The north is under German control, the south is under free French control. Later, after Italy declared war on France, the government moved to North Africa. This war paved the way for it to reach Africa. The war continued in five regions: Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. After the Soviet Union's victories on the Eastern Front in 1943–1944, the Allies invaded the French province of Normandy in June 1944 and opened a second front. It was an important step towards the liberation of France and Europe. On the night of May 8–9, 1945 (Moscow time, May 9), after a long battle, a peace treaty was signed between the Wehrmacht and the Allies, and Germany recognized its surrender. The war ended with the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945. What is World War II and what is the Great Patriotic War? Soviet and Russian historians often used the name of the Great Patriotic War instead of the name of World War II. There are many reasons for this.

In fact, the events of World War II cover the events of September 1, 1939, and September 2, 1945. During this period, from 1939 to 1941, the Soviet Union was an ally of Nazi Germany. That is, it was the country that started the war against it. But after the German army invaded the territory of the USSR on June 22, 1941, the Soviet Union wanted to

start a war against Germany. The events of 1941-1945 are known in Soviet history, and in Russian history as the Great Patriotic War. In fact, it was a previous war that was part of World War II. Let's find out. World War II, 1939–1945; The Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945 was part of the Soviet Union and World War II. How did this name come about? It was used in the order on the morning of June 22, 1941, in Yuri Levitan's announcement that war had begun on Union territory. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan also abandoned the term "Great Patriotic War" and used the term "World War II". So why? What is this war for us dealing with? What is the meaning of the recent words "Victory Day" and "Great Patriotic War"? We turned to a number of historians, political scientists and bloggers who write about this topic to get acquainted with their views on the subject.

In my opinion, the term "World War II" has confused the use of our youth today. For example, "When did World War II begin?" says the service June 22, 1941. In fact, World War II began on September 1, 1939. Germany had not invaded the USSR. There was a 1939 Non-Aggression Pact. The two even reached an agreement in the process of friendship and work. For this reason, Germany was not an enemy of the Soviet Union when the 1939 war broke out. The Germans invaded Poland on September 1, and on September 17 the Soviet movement also invaded Poland. The two agreed and opened Poland. The following year, the Baltic republics were annexed by the USSR. Eventually, war broke out with both Moldova and Finland, and Karelia was annexed to the USSR. In the first process, the two states were not hostile enemies. All work was done by agreement. In this regard, a misunderstanding arose when we said that the fight against the Germans in World War II. Because the USSR in the ongoing phase of World War II is not an enemy with the Germans, but an ally in the same sense. The term "Great Patriotic War" should remain. In history, there is a rule that historical terms are governed by how they were constructed at that time. The government, which forced our historians not to govern this term, also fought against error. This is because there is a big difference between World War II and the Great Patriotic War. World War II began on September 1, 1939 and ended on September 2, 1945. The Great Patriotic War began on June 22, 1941 and ended on May 9, 1945.

By World War II we mean a very large-scale war involving more than 60 countries. By the Great Patriotic War we mean the war in the life of two countries - the USSR and Germany. That's the difference. For this reason, the term "Great Patriotic War" is a term that, no matter what the movement, the USSR did not become bad, did not disintegrate, it remained in history. To do this, he needs to manage the term. The same setup, mismanagement of a number of historical terms, leads to misunderstandings. For example, during the Second World War, our compatriots, who were very popular, received the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union." There are more than 300 sources. Now on television, in newspapers, and elsewhere, they are claiming to have been awarded the title of "Hero of World War II." This is a programming error. Because working with any title is done on the basis of a legal document. This title was established before the war and lasted until December 1991. The titles adopted there should be said so. It is a mistake to distort the term. For this reason, it is also a mistake to end the beginning of the two terms. Many may not like the term "Great Patriotic War" right now. It is as if everyone who opposes what is ruled by the Soviets remains patriotic, and those who hold them may not like them. But this is not to glorify the USSR, not to glorify the Soviets, but to glorify our ancestors. Not to glorify Stalin, not to glorify Beria. When we do disrespect to the time, to the term, we are disrespecting our ancestors, we are disregarding their work, their lives, their heroism.

It features the heroism of Uzbek fighters in the ranks of the former Soviet army and guerrilla warfare in the battles for Brest Fortress, Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, European countries, and finally Germany and its capital Berlin, which suffered the first blows of World War II. Soldiers of the 441st Artillery Division, formed in Tashkent, show special courage when crossing the Dnieper River. The Nazis opened fire and tried hard to destroy them. Ten of the survivors, led by the commander of the company, Jo`rahon Usmanov, held the fortress for two days and nights until help arrived. Finally, additional units arrived to help. All fighters of the unit received high awards. Jurahon Usmanov is one of the brave and courageous sons of the Uzbek people. Born and raised in the village of Savat in the Khavas district of the Syrdarya region, Jurakhon went to the front at a young age. Although the war was urgent, he mastered the military and thoroughly studied weapons. In the autumn of 1943, Sergeant Jorakhon Usmanov was ordered to cross the Soj River and occupy the plasdarm on its western bank. To carry out this complex and difficult task, strong, strong soldiers are selected and a squadron is formed. Among them was Uzbek fighter Jurahon Usmanov. A strong-willed jorakhon is appointed assistant to the squadron commander. The detachment's goal was firm: to attack suddenly, clear the hill occupied by the enemy until dawn, and completely occupy it. A battle leaflet issued in 1944 details these battles.

This is how the Uzbek boy, Sergeant Jurahon Usmanov, was praised for his courage. Usmanov's group secretly passes through the depths near the hill. However, the enemy noticed and suddenly the machine gun fired. The warriors lie on the ground. The bottom of the hill was open and all actions were under the control of the enemy. It is impossible to catch. Dawn is approaching. In time, Usmanov came to a decision. Jorahon crawled up the hill where the machine gun was firing. On the way he pulled out a grenade and threw it at the enemy. The grenade explodes on top of the machine gunner. Fire, fire, and death ceased, and the machine gun fired at his comrades-in-arms. But the battle continued. In the morning, the enemy began to attack, trying to drive our fighters out of their positions. The cartridges were running out, and the grenade was gone. In addition, the detachment commander, Lieutenant Ozerov, was shot and seriously wounded. Jorahon takes responsibility. Sergeant Usmanov saw signs of dizziness on the soldiers' faces. You will not take a step back!

We will stay here until we destroy the enemy! He said. The agility and ingenuity of the commander greatly inspired the fighters. The battle becomes more violent. Jorakhan himself killed ten Nazis. The rest will be destroyed by his battles and the arrival of the unit. Sergeant Jorakhon Usmanov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for his previous heroism. For his courage, bravery and heroism in this battle, he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

We are talking about Jorahon Usmanov, who is now ready to give his life for our country. How many people died for the peace of our country in the war and we are not the only heroes of the bloody war. We are like Jorahon Usmanov in our country. Our brave, courageous, and beloved heroes make up the very majority. Among the first to cross the Dnieper were Nabiev from Bukhara, Dosmatov from Andijan, Khudaibergan Shoniyozov from Karakalpakstan, Khallak Aminov from Rome, Sharif Ergashov from Tashkent, TA Tikhonov from Bukhara and others. A total of 26 Uzbek young men were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their bravery in crossing the Dnieper and capturing the fortifications on its right bank. It follows that, like our great ancestors, to increase and intensify the work on educating today's youth in the spirit of military patriotism, more active involvement of citizens, governmental and non-governmental organizations and other civil society institutions in educational work in this area. In order to instill in the minds of young people a sense of patriotism and courage, the Cabinet of Ministers decides: to be proud of our national heroes who fought selflessly for the independence and prosperity of our country, to form a sense of dignity, to strengthen confidence in the strength and potential of our national army Strengthen the understanding of the need for physically strong and spiritually mature young people in our national army, the fact that military service is a sacred duty for every citizen of Uzbekistan, as well as theoretical and practical skills in this area; To be ready to defend the interests of Uzbekistan not only in the military sphere, but in all spheres of life, to be selfless for the country - to inculcate in the minds of young people through real-life examples and effective means Concept of educating youth in military-patriotic spirit (next Concept) is based on the priorities and basic principles of state youth policy in our country, and is associated with the education of young people in the spirit of military patriotism in the current complex globalization, the rapid development of information and communication technologies. Defining the current tasks and ways to solve them, the role and importance of governmental and non-governmental non-profit organizations, family, community, educational institutions in this regard, their interaction, taking into account national and international legal norms pupil protection, The main content of the Concept is the education of true patriotic citizens of Uzbekistan by inculcating in the hearts and minds of young people from an early age the most important concepts, life and professional skills related to the glorification of his fame in the world

Educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism is aimed at forming in young people, regardless of nationality, language and profession, a sense of devotion to the Fatherland, educating them to fulfill their civic duties and constitutional obligations, to protect the interests of society and the state. is a multi-level, systematic, targeted and coordinated activity of government agencies, public associations and other organizations. The purpose of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism is to be active in various sectors of society, especially in the civil service related to the military, to be loyal to the Constitution and military duty in peacetime and military conditions, to the fate of their country and people. is to form important qualities such as high responsibility and accountability for. To be ready to defend the interests of Uzbekistan not only in the military sphere, but in all spheres of life, to be selfless for the country - to instill in the minds of young people through real-life examples and effective means. Organization of sports competitions and events on such topics as "Followers of Temurbek", "Children of Uzbekistan will be brave"; Screening and discussion of military-patriotic feature and documentary films, cartoons; to include information about the life and work of our great commanders in textbooks and teaching aids, to tell stories about their courage, dedication and heroism on the basis of vivid examples; Excursions to special groups and military units of Temurbek schools, higher military educational institutions, professional colleges and academic lyceums; Meetings with our compatriots, winners of the State Prize "Brave Boy", the promotion of their achievements and results among young people; and educating young people, including young people, in the spirit of patriotism. In conclusion, we can say that those days, the years of war, our country, like many other countries, have gone through difficult times, and we have seen the brave, courageous, brave sons of our homeland. It is clear to all of us, dear ones, that they fought with all their might to defeat the enemy. The change in the beautiful buildings and structures in our country is a great change. We need to make the most of it. Our young people today are confident that we will not be left out of any area, even if we focus on reform. Whether it is medicine, the press, special attention to culture, education and the state language, raising the secular performance of our country in all spheres, bringing the potential of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a new level ...

By the way, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the Armed Forces Academy on the eve of an important event in the life of our country - the 29th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Defender of the Fatherland Day. During the visit, an enlarged meeting of the Security Council chaired by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan was held on the results of the Armed Forces and the military-administrative sector in 2020 and future priorities. The meeting summarized the work done by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to further enhance the defense capabilities of the country, the efforts to develop the Armed Forces and their results. At the meeting, the head of state gave important instructions on the development of the Armed Forces and further strengthening the country's defense capabilities, as well as the widespread use of modern information and

communication technologies and advanced innovations. At the event, the head of state acknowledged that "a state that has not developed a high patriotic spirit in its children, no matter how powerful a weapon, can not strengthen its defense capabilities" urges us to be more vigilant, not to raise children. reminds us of aspects that need special attention. We must create in the hearts of our dear children the national spirit, love and devotion to the motherland, a sense of justice in all respects, as well as create all the conditions for them to become a worthy generation of our great ancestors. A huge mobilization is being announced across the country under the leadership of our President. The motto "New Uzbekistan - begins at the doorstep of the school" expresses all our goals and objectives. It is natural that the role and significance of the concept of patriotism is growing in today's global information space, in the context of the growing struggle for the minds and hearts of man, especially the younger generation. As an example, if you look at the behavior of a tiny baby, you can clearly see in his mind that "it's mine, it's mine." At the same time, they want to maintain a sense of ownership. So, the only requirement for us is to raise the sense of ownership in our children, to instill a patriotic spirit in our work. I do not like people who introduce themselves as Uzbeks and speak in other languages, and I can say with confidence that they do not have a trace of patriotism in their hearts. After all, to love the country is "this Motherland is my honor!" to be able to say the word from the heart. The heart of the Aryan speaks another language and does not show off or boast. Instead, it seeks to increase the value of its language. During this event, the essence of the ideas, opinions and comments put forward by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as always, was connected with the education of the younger generation. Because the plans made at the beginning of the "Year of Youth Support and Public Health" impose a responsibility on each of us. There is no doubt that young people are the future owners of this Motherland, this sacred land! So, we have to develop the owners of tomorrow together with the strong sense of ownership in our hearts! Let's say these words to them:

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