



Ideas and Teachings for the Concept of Spiritual and Moral Education of the Younger Generation

Farkhod Tukhtashev¹, Jasur Mamutov²

Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan)¹
Global Technologies (Uzbekistan)²

Abstract

The topic of the spiritual and cultural formation of the younger generation at all times has been the subject of close comprehension of philosophers, religious scholars, teachers, representatives of many ethnic groups who study it. Each ethnic group developed certain methods of education (training and upbringing) of young people, the formation of its spiritual and cultural appearance. Different cultures: eastern and western, have developed their models, standards of education, spiritual and cultural development, and upbringing, in which both universal and specific ethnonational aspects are present. The article considers the problem of spiritual and moral education of the younger generation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at reviving national values, improving the system of national education, and educating a harmoniously developed generation in the spirit of patriotism and love for the Motherland. It also reveals the importance of studying the history of Uzbekistan in educating young people in the spirit of the ideology of national independence. The article reveals the history of development, evolution, and the main features of the education of young people in a period of globalization. The article discusses the idea of educating the younger generation, youth in the works of Eastern thinkers, educational scientists like Abdarauf Fitrat, Abdullah Avlani Jadid of Turkestan, including educational reform at the present stage of Uzbekistan. The author paid attention to the relevance of the study of political and legal doctrines, works of thinkers of the East, which has an important role in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism and high legal culture. The study revealed that the family and the social environment of communication have a great influence on the formation of civil positions in young people. The role of mahallas, educational institutions, and the media is noted.

Keywords: Idea, teachings, people, youth, state, independence, culture, law, law

The youth of Uzbekistan is characterized by a high degree of patriotism, which is expressed in love for the Motherland, selfless service, and readiness to protect it. The results of the study show that in the system of life values of young people today, one of the main priorities is education. This is expressed in the desire of young Uzbeks to constantly raise the level of education. This is indicated by the overwhelming majority of students in schools, colleges, and lyceums, every second young man and girl with higher education, with secondary and specialized secondary education, university students. General, long-term studies of the dynamics of life values, morality, and social attitudes of young people in Uzbekistan show that in the years of independence, young Uzbeks form new priorities in the system of values, interests, and social norms. This is an active life position, autonomy, purposefulness, social mobility, which is reflected in their national self-awareness and sustainably positive social well-being.

As we know, the change in the state-political and socio-economic system, not only in our country but also in all countries of the world, has created a fundamentally new situation in the field of education. A new approach to the educational system and upbringing is being formed in society youth. The state of the current system of education can be assessed as extremely complex, which is associated with the collapse of the main elements of educational policy and values, the search for new guidelines in education and upbringing.

Therefore, today one of the most acute and strategically important problems is the problem of education and upbringing of the younger generation in the context of globalization and a rapidly changing world.

The problem of education has come to the fore in recent years. Firstly - and this is the main thing since the whole world is now going through a period of generational change, just as today Uzbekistan is a country of youth. Therefore, one of the most important issues today related to the formation of a new state and society, is the implementation of youth policy, which has become an objective necessity - more than 60 percent of the population of Uzbekistan are young people.



Secondly, the problems of spiritual and moral education are connected with the fact that in the modern world a person lives and develops among many different sources of strong influence on him, both negative and positive (mass media, communications, extraordinary events in various parts of the world, natural disasters, etc.), which constantly fall on the immature intellect and feelings of a young individual, on his emerging sphere of morality. It is becoming increasingly difficult for the younger generation to figure out what is true for them and what is false. Spirituality and morality, as you know, are nothing more than the basis of a personality characteristic, which runs like a red thread through all his activities and behavior, legal relations, and it is not always easy to reveal such a fact. Thirdly, the next urgent task in the field of educational work with young people in the education of a behavioral culture, a culture of everyday life. A person, communicating with people around him, expresses his feelings, emotions, realizes himself in actions. Unfortunately, in modern conditions, the education of a culture of behavior, both at school and in other educational institutions, including universities, is not in the place that is required. Often young people do not know how to control their emotions, do not think about how much their behavior causes discomfort to others, do not know the basic rules of communication. Working on the moral and legal culture of youth requires special attention.

At the same time, an analysis of the situation and the measures taken in the sphere shows that the ongoing work to address topical issues relating to broad sections of young people, especially to create decent conditions for unorganized youth in finding their place in life, providing youth with all possible support, ensuring their professional orientation and employment, stimulating its initiatives, is not organized at the required level.

And today, the state youth policy of Uzbekistan is aimed at educating a harmoniously developed young generation - physically healthy and spiritually mature, intellectually rich, possessing not only versatile knowledge but also able to think independently, boldly look into the future, and able to take responsibility for the fate of our Motherland. Adopted in September 2016, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan

“On State Youth Policy” determined its content and direction, choosing the reform and modernization of all spheres of society as a priority.

The main principles of the state youth policy establish the participation of young people in its implementation, openness, transparency, support, and stimulation of youth initiatives, the priority of spiritual, moral, and cultural values, as well as the prevention of discrimination against young people. The law fixed the priority areas, taking into account modern requirements: ensuring social, economic, political, and other rights and interests, affordable and high-quality education for young people, promoting their

physical, intellectual and moral development, creating conditions for employment and employment, educating in the spirit of respect for the laws, national and universal values, protection from actions that lead to the undermining of moral principles, radicalism, violence and cruelty, support for talented children and young families, the formation of a healthy lifestyle for them, the development of youth sports and others.

The document provides for strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions, building new ones, reconstructing and overhauling existing ones, equipping them with modern educational and laboratory equipment, computers, and teaching aids.

A program for the radical improvement of the higher education system in 2017-2021 will be developed, work will be carried out to further improve curricula, gradually increase the independence of higher education institutions by expanding their powers to use additional sources of funding, and provide paid services. Over the past year, about seventy relevant resolutions, decrees, and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers have been adopted, which marked the beginning of a new stage in the radical reform of the education system. The ongoing reforms paid special attention to the issues of mastering professions by young people, educating students in the spirit of patriotism.

The main principles of the state youth policy establish the participation of young people in its implementation, openness, transparency, support, and stimulation of youth initiatives, the priority of spiritual, moral, and cultural values, as well as the prevention of discrimination against young people.

The law fixed the priority areas, taking into account modern requirements: ensuring social, economic, political, and other rights and interests, affordable and highquality education for young people, promoting their physical, intellectual and moral development, creating conditions for employment and employment, educating in the spirit of respect for the laws, national and universal values, protection from actions that



lead to the undermining of moral principles, radicalism, violence and cruelty, support for talented children and young families, the formation of a healthy lifestyle for them, the development of youth sports and others.

References

1. Decree of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 7, 2017
2. Avesta. "The Law Against the Devas" (Videvdat). adapted translation, research, and comments by E.V. Rtveldze, A.Kh. Saidova, E.V. Abdullaeva. - St. Petersburg: Publishing house of the Polytechnic University, 2008.