

The Role Of Spiritual And Ideological Education In Shaping The Socio-Spiritual Image Of Unorganized Youth

Zumrad Kasimova,
Teacher of Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: This article discusses the content of youth policy implemented in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, some issues related to the ideological upbringing of young people not covered by education.

Keywords: Youth, education, unorganized youth, upbringing, spirituality, social appearance, ideological education, life position

Introduction

Young people are the foundation of society, the most advanced segment of the population, the confident owners of the future. Depending on the level of education, worldview, thoughts and spiritual image of the youth of each period, it is possible to clearly imagine the future of that society. Therefore, if we look at the issue from this point of view, today in Uzbekistan the high attention paid to the upbringing of a comprehensively healthy and harmoniously developed generation, the long-term efforts to educate young people in the spirit of national and universal values. There is only one great goal at the heart of historical work - the fact that tomorrow we will have a happy intention to see truly reliable heirs who will be able to be the backbone of our Motherland, which makes us young people happy and more responsible. The full realization of our goal of raising the country's prestige in the world arena and building a free civil society depends in many respects on raising the intellectual and creative potential, political activism and legal culture of young people. Therefore, the formation of a modern worldview, creative and personal qualities of the younger generation on the basis of national and universal values, understanding the essence of the ongoing reforms in our country is one of the priorities.

Relevance of the issue

It is necessary to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for the upbringing of a healthy and harmoniously developed generation in our country, the realization of their creative and intellectual potential by young people, the development of our country's youth as fully developed individuals who fully meet the requirements of the XXI century. The implementation of a wide range of well-targeted measures to increase the effectiveness of spiritual propaganda is becoming a pressing issue. It is well-known that the upbringing of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. But in the 21st century we live in, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death [1].

During the years of independence, our country has done a lot to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values, to bring up a spiritually mature and physically healthy generation, to protect their rights and interests.

At the same time, the analysis of the situation in the field and the measures taken address current issues of concern to a wide range of young people, in particular, the creation of appropriate conditions for non-organized youth to find their place in life, support, career guidance and employment. This shows that the work to encourage their initiatives is not organized at the required level [2].

In general, the need to strengthen spirituality among young people who are not covered by education is reflected in the following:

First, in an age of growing global ideological threats, the upbringing of physically and spiritually mature individuals has become the most pressing issue for any developing society;

Second, radical changes in the ideological landscape of the world and the growing number of methods and means of ideological influence call for a new approach to working with unorganized youth;

Third, there is a growing need to increase the effectiveness of spiritual advocacy by using innovative methods to shape and develop feelings of patriotism, hard work, and involvement among young people who are not covered by education;

Fourth, the systematic organization and implementation of cultural and educational activities as the most important tool for the effective organization of leisure time of unorganized youth as a layer devoted to "mass culture" has become a requirement of the time.

Materials and methods

As a group of young people who are influential in social change and at the same time set great goals and follow ideals, it is very important to shape their life position correctly. To do this, first of all, to scientifically analyze the theories of personality development, the problem of the position of life in it, to determine the place of the position of life in the relationship between the individual and society, to enrich the national education system with conceptual ideas and thoughts of the world experience. Psychological, pedagogical, sociological and philosophical study of the impact on the goals of life, goals, value ideals, the laws governing the formation of the individual's attitude to himself and others, to events, innovative recommendations and It is important to develop guidelines.

The fact that young people who do not have a clear position in life or are in a destructive position are hindering the development of society and becoming the cause of various unstable situations is reflected in the unfortunate events that are taking place in different parts of the world. In the current period of ideological conflict, it is necessary to determine the most optimal life position for young people, to substantiate the scientific-theoretical and organizational-practical aspects of protecting them from the formation of destructive, antisocial life positions, to enrich the work on the upbringing of harmoniously developed generation.

Issues related to the formation of a person's position in life are given special attention in the works of various philosophers and scientists. Especially in the current situation, on the one hand, in the process of national independence and the formation of a harmoniously developed generation, on the other hand, at a time when the impact of globalization in any part of the world is growing, special attention is paid to the individual and his position.

Problems such as the inability of young people to clearly and accurately understand the goals of life, the observation of deviations in the understanding of the observed socio-economic and ideological processes, to reveal the opportunities for systematic analysis of factors determining the strong life position of young people and effective use of innovative tools requires that.

In today's era of globalization, it is a social problem for young people, especially those who are not involved in education, to form a life position. The problems faced by young people and young families are also related to the lack of a strong life position. Indeed, the role of life in the formation of each person is great, secondly, the fact that a boy and a girl have a unique life position for building a family, strengthening it and raising children, thirdly, ensures the stability of the family. a person with a position does not enter into various ideological currents and spiritual influences, different ways of crime, has a realistic outlook on life, fourthly, graduates of professional colleges make effective use of the profession and quickly adapt to independent living. Solving these problems is one of the most important priorities of our state today.

The principle of inseparability of education, which is characteristic of the peoples of the East, has always been the socio-spiritual basis of the state and society, in the process of reforms aimed at the development of all spheres of social life. The last quarter of the twentieth century is recognized as a period of great change in human history. In particular, the nations and peoples of the Kurrai land have achieved their freedom and independence and established an independent state. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has set itself the goal of building a democratic state

governed by the rule of law and a civil society based on democratic principles based on international standards. First of all, the development of democratic values, relying on national and universal values, was recognized as the theoretical basis of the ongoing reforms. It should be noted that the manifestation of democratic values and principles in various spheres of social life depends primarily on the extent to which these principles are understood by citizens. In approaching this issue, it should be taken into account that the majority of the population of the republic is young.

It is no secret that every state, every nation is strong not only with its underground and surface natural resources, military power and production potential, but first of all with its high culture and spirituality[3].

In this regard, it is clear that the formation of the modern worldview of young people is directly related to education. The economic, socio-political, ideological and ideological foundations of the country have changed radically. How do young people react to this in the first place? How prepared were they for it? Because the new order and values associated with the market economy in the country have led to a radical change in their consciousness and thinking. It is natural for them to change their social and spiritual image[4]. It is important to know where to look for life ideals, what to aim for, what good ideas and concepts to instill in young people a sense of social responsibility. Therefore, from the first years of independence, our country has begun to take measures to radically reform the education system. Emphasis was placed on the consistent implementation of cooperation between families, communities and educational institutions in order to form the socio-spiritual image of young people, to understand the essence of the great goal set before us.

The gradual introduction of disciplines that increase the socio-political activity of young people, legal knowledge, spiritual maturity in the educational process are important factors in shaping the socio-spiritual image of modern youth. In particular, in the first years of independence, one of the most important changes in the education system was the introduction of courses and disciplines in the field of spirituality. Under the former regime, these sciences were denounced as a source of disruption to the nation, a barrier to achieving a "higher goal," and almost never used in education. The purpose of such a policy was to hide the intricacies of the system, which has made many promises and has not been confirmed for decades, and to alienate citizens from government and society.

The building of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a civil society in our country largely depends on how well the young people who are the owners of our future have fully acquired modern knowledge.

It also depends on the formation of socio-political and ideological immunity against various destructive ideas and the formation of feelings of involvement in them. Because in the current era of globalization, it is time to be aware and work together for the common good.

In the process of education, it is necessary to better understand the essence of the concept of "family-school-neighborhood." First of all, the socio-spiritual image of modern youth is formed by the family. It is developed in the community, in the spirit of national values in the neighborhood, and further strengthened in educational institutions. Large-scale reforms in the educational process initiated by the President, modernization of the material and technical base of educational institutions and special resolutions and decrees on the development of information technology and foreign languages as one of the important factors in shaping the modern spiritual image of our youth, the implementation of government programs is noteworthy. In particular, the strengthening of ideological immunity, the fight against various destructive ideas, the correct and effective use of the achievements of globalization, the mastery of information technology and the study of foreign languages are very important for modern man.

Extremely liberal policies in the life of young people in public life undermine the assimilation of our national values by young people and their upbringing. From time immemorial, the activities of young people have been constantly monitored by parents, neighbors, neighborhoods and the general public. It is this value that should form the basis of the much-talked-about institution of public oversight of youth today. In monitoring youth activism, we believe that the following should be considered:

The first is to take drastic measures to combat corruption at all levels. Involve not only law enforcement officers, but also the general public, the workforce, students and pupils, parents and youth organizations at all levels, and strengthen the legal framework.

Second, in recent years, as a result of reforms in the education system in the country, we have a large modern material base. Now it is time to improve the quality of education for young people. It is time to develop and implement effective organizational, pedagogical forms and tools for the spiritual and moral upbringing of the younger generation, based on the rich national cultural and historical traditions, customs and universal values of the people.

Thirdly, the study of many studies, experiments in the field of sociology, psychology, medical sciences, conducted in many countries (mostly in Western countries) in the recent past on the management of youth consciousness and lifestyle, and their results. to create an analysis mechanism, to conduct new research on them. To do this, it is time to establish separate research centers, funds, the introduction of grants in various structures, the formation of a comprehensive system to ensure the implementation of government programs.

Fourth, the Institute of Media in the community has a great opportunity to carry out advocacy and explanatory work among young people, to solve them by analyzing and covering existing problems. Therefore, it is necessary to create a TV channel dedicated to individual youth programs, as well as to increase the number of periodicals (newspapers and magazines) related to the lives of young people.

Fifth, we have a national value for the harmonious upbringing of the younger generation - the mahalla institute. "The neighborhood is a place of continuous education, with access to a variety of forms and methods of education. For example, conversation, interaction as a team, involvement in weddings, celebrations, hashar, proper organization of leisure time" [5].

When raising young people, parents should instill in their children a love for the neighborhood so that young people first understand their home when they say "neighborhood." Only then will the educational impact of the neighborhood on the youth increase. when we gained new independence, we set our goal: to build a free and prosperous Motherland, a free and prosperous life. We also realized that we had to perform a number of tasks to achieve this goal. These are: peace in the country, development of the Motherland, ensuring the well-being of the people and educating mature people who will serve in this way, establishing social cooperation and a broad path to interethnic harmony and religious tolerance in the country. to explain.

If we inculcate this goal in the minds of every young generation born and raised in Uzbekistan, we will give them new modern knowledge, educate them in the spirit of our national idea and sow the seeds of high spirituality in their hearts. Yes, tomorrow we will get rid of the problem that we need to protect it from various spiritual threats. Because the younger generation understands what is good and what is bad, who to follow and who to avoid. Develops independent thinking and conviction. In short, it distinguishes between black and white. So what do you do for a living? To do this, every parent wakes their child up every morning and says, "My child! Today you must work and fight for the prosperous future of Uzbekistan, for the well-being of your people, for the peace of the country!" - to say; when every teacher or teacher greets children or students every day: "Today you must be educated for the peace of your parents and family, for the high prospects of the country, for the further development of our country, for the development of a developed state!" - to say; Every citizen, especially every young person, asks himself, "What have I done today for the development of the country, for the peace of the country and the well-being of the people, for perfection, and what should I do tomorrow?" - be able to ask and answer questions; Every parent, educator, educator said: "Today, I have instilled in my child, my student, the child under my care, which idea of national ideology, which of the leaders of our national spirituality, I have shown him, What was the goal I was able to achieve?" - with serious questions; Every mahalla activist (mahalla chairman, counselors, mahalla guard, etc.): "What did I do for my little Motherland, for its future, for a prosperous future, for the well-being of the youth and the well-being of the people? What important issues should I address without delay tomorrow, and on what principles should I take action on the national idea?" He must analyze himself and aim to work more effectively tomorrow than today. Otherwise, we may fall victim to ideological and spiritual attacks and frustrate what we have done so far [6].

Conclusions

In conclusion, the system of education and spiritual propaganda and related democratization processes play an important role in shaping the modern socio-spiritual image of a harmoniously developed generation. Since the formation of a highly spiritual person is the ultimate goal of all reforms in our country, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following issues in the educational process:

First, it is necessary to further develop the transmission of socio-political knowledge in the system of education and spiritual propaganda and further strengthen their theoretical and methodological basis. Because social knowledge is one of the important factors that shape and develop the worldview of a harmoniously developed person. Because today's qualified professional or every member of our society must have a comprehensive knowledge. Not only sound education but his alertness and dedication too are most required. In particular, the ability of public administration and society to analyze the radical changes taking place in the economy and to observe critically is an important factor in the formation of the socio-ideological image of modern man;

Second, educating young people in the spirit of national and universal values, instilling in them a sense of belonging, the formation of a worldview, such as the ongoing changes, a place in the system of renewal are important foundations of a harmonious personality. One of the important issues is to prevent young people from becoming alienated, marginalized. Marginalized people are usually young people who are not interested in anything, do not have a healthy spiritual need, are inexperienced, and do not care. They are often unfamiliar with concepts such as nation, homeland, people's interests, self-awareness, and sense of belonging. It is also important to understand that the social sluggishness, legal culture, and lack of political literacy of some young people lead them to become alienated from the society in which they live, from the joys and worries of its joys. Especially among young people, it is necessary to form a worldview that can distinguish reform from "fake reform" and democracy from "fake democracy". The propagation of national ideas, the development of political consciousness and culture, and the widespread dissemination of patriotic ideas are an integral part of any democratic education. In this regard, the use of modern teaching methods and techniques, ensuring the harmony of national mentality and oriental ethics in the educational process is of great importance. The most effective solution to the economic, political and social alienation of young people is modern and educational and spiritual advocacy tools that take into account the full development of young people.

References:

1. Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning "Kamolot" yoshlar ijtimoiy harakatining IV qurultoyidagi nutqi 2017.30.06 // uza.uz
2. Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati samaradorligini oshirish va O'zbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash to'g'risida // O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining farmoni, №PF-5106, 5 iyul 2017 yil
3. Karimov I. Xavfsizlik va barqaror taraqqiyot yo'lida. T.6. – T.O'zbekiston. – B.326.
4. Ergashev I. Zamondosh yoshlar qiyofasi // Axborot asrida ta'lim-tarbiya. – Toshkent: Akademiya nashri, 2012. – B.6.
5. Muhammedov G., Ochilov S., Haydarov M., Ismoilova Z., Nurmuhammedova L. Bola tarbiyasi konsepsiyasi. – T: O'qituvchi, 2006. – B. 21.
6. To'raev A. Yoshlar ijtimoiy-ma'naviy qiyofasini shakllantirishda g'oyaviy ta'lim-tarbiyaning o'рни // «G'oya va innovasion taraqqiyot». 2-imiy-nazariy seminar materiallari. Urganch, 2013
7. Muhammadsidikov, M. (2009). Religious tolerance as the main feature of the public life of Uzbekistan. *Eurasian Journal of Regional and Political Studies*, (40), 69-72.
8. MUHAMMADSIDIKOV, M. MAIN FEATURE OF SOCIAL LIFE IN UZBEKISTAN. Atatürk University. *Journal of Social Sciences*, (54), 7.

9. Nazirov, M., & Mukhammadsidiqov, M. (2020). Central Asia: Involvement of Afghanistan in Regional Development Processes. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 2(12), 266-272.
10. Mukhammadsidiqov, M. (2021). Problems of Escalation of Religious Xenophobia in the ERA of Globalization. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE*, 2(12), 17-23.
11. Исроилова, Г., & Мухаммадсиддиқов, М. (2021). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ДИНИЙ-МАЪРИФИЙ СОҲАНИНГ ЖАМИЯТ ИЖТИМОИЙ-СИЁСИЙ БАРҚАРОРЛИГИДА ТУТГАН ҶРНИ. In *ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКЕ* (pp. 196-200).
12. Turaev, A. (2021). Сиёсий мафқуралар амалиётида дин ва диний бағрикенглик масалаларига ёндашувлар. *Журнал истории и общества*, (2).