

PROBLEMS OF SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL UPBRINGING OF YOUTH IN THE CONDITIONS OF NEW UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

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Abstract:

Upbringing is a means of influence that is of great importance for the life of society and the comprehensive development of humanity. The broad scope of upbringing also derives from the multifaceted nature of human development. Thus, both the character and the tasks of upbringing are the result of the character of the individual and his or her needs for upbringing. There are constant relationships of conformity and correspondence between them. This article reflects on this complex process, its achievements, shortcomings, problems, and ways of solving them.

Keywords: philosophical heritage, methodology, dialectics, development, spirituality, national values, educational reforms, moral principles.

1. Introduction

Regarding the importance and necessity of upbringing today, Sh. Mirziyoyev writes: "In today's world, which is changing rapidly and where various new threats and dangers that undermine stability and the sustainable development of peoples are emerging, paying attention to spirituality and enlightenment, moral upbringing, and young people's desire to acquire knowledge and achieve maturity is more important than ever. Education and enlightenment are among the main factors of human well-being; they call people to goodness and encourage them to be generous, patient, and content." [1.p.27]

This statement by our President indicates not only how urgent the work of upbringing is, but also the tasks facing it. Today, along with new opportunities opening up for young people, unexpected dangers and threats are also emerging. Religious extremism, terrorism, drug addiction, human



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trafficking, illegal migration, and “mass culture” are among them. It is necessary to combat these phenomena and find solutions to these problems. In this regard, in New Uzbekistan, in order to ensure the implementation of Resolution No. PQ-4307 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 3, 2019, “On Additional Measures to Increase the Effectiveness of Spiritual and Enlightenment Work,” as well as to educate young people as active citizens with a broad worldview for independent life, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted Resolution No. 1059 on December 31, 2019, “On Approval of the Concept of Continuous Spiritual Upbringing and Measures for Its Implementation.”

The problems of spiritual upbringing in Uzbekistan are being addressed on the basis of this resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers.

For upbringing to be meaningful in life and to find solutions to any problems arising in life, it must first be connected with a certain time and a specific place. However, such correspondence is not always achieved sufficiently. Negative deviations in upbringing may arise as a result of the influence of politics, economic factors, education and upbringing, science, religion, and other factors in society. Under conditions of current independence, the first factor negatively affecting upbringing is the processes of globalization. Under the influence of globalization, the number of programs on social networks that contradict national values in upbringing is increasing. Today, young people are easily falling under their negative influence. The reason is that a national spiritual immunity has not been sufficiently formed among young people.

2. Materials and Methods

“Well, what should be done for this?” says Academician J. Tulenov. “Should we not allow films and video products imported from abroad that are morally and ideologically weak and promote violence, drug addiction, and terrorism to be put on sale? No, of course not. As the market economy develops, whether we want it or not, the above-mentioned products will continue to be brought into our republic. This is natural. They cannot be stopped by administrative means. But it would be wrong to conclude from this that we cannot exert any influence on this process. In our opinion, against works coming from foreign countries that promote moral depravity, shamelessness,



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and absurdity, which are completely contrary to our national customs, traditions, and spirituality, we should use as a shield our Eastern high culture and spirituality, which have a history of many centuries and are recognized by the peoples of the world. To achieve this, it is necessary to develop in every person thoughts and feelings that we are heirs to a high culture and spirituality and that we have every reason to be proud of this.” [3.p.233]

Secondly, in the broad process of upbringing, the links among upbringing institutions are not strong enough. This is clearly seen in the family, school, and higher education. The gaps among them arise from the fact that upbringing work has not been properly organized enough in the economic, political, moral, and spiritual spheres.

The most important, initial link in this system is the family. Economic shortages arising in the family, lack of jobs, labor migration, and similar factors negatively affect upbringing.

Speaking about the concept of spirituality, Academician J. Tulenov states: “Where spirituality is not stable, the culture of producing and consuming material goods cannot be high. A person who considers the purpose of coming into the world to be eating, filling the stomach, and accumulating wealth cannot be a person of high spirituality. A spiritually impoverished person does not even know the standards of a full, prosperous, and cultured life. Spiritually mature people are able to foresee the future, overcome difficulties, set high goals even in difficult circumstances, and strive toward them with faith and conviction.” [3.p.242]

Thirdly, economic shortages are leading to an increase in material self-interest. The fact that the economic condition of the population lags behind its desires, while desires grow competitively, and that spiritual upbringing lags behind economic upbringing can be cited as reasons for the increasing self-interest. Young people want to become rich quickly, and interest in reading books is declining.

Fourthly, young people's interest in history is declining. Insufficient attention is being paid to the culture of historical thinking. Under the former system, history was distorted. Even though more than thirty years have passed since independence, we have not been able to teach our own history to young people sufficiently. It is impossible to love the homeland without knowing history.

Fifthly, the organization of young people's free time is not in a good condition. In this regard, from the youngest children to older people, everyone's time is connected with Internet networks and occupied with purposeless, fragmented entertainment. They even sit next to each other and talk on their phones.

3. Results

The emergence of problems is easy, but eliminating them is not something that can be accomplished easily. For this, first of all, it is necessary to begin by strengthening family upbringing. Special conversations should be organized for them, meetings with psychologists should be held, and television programs about exemplary families should be organized. Trips to large cities and museums should be organized for children.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev cites the following instructive statement by Abdurauf Fitrat about upbringing: "Whether a people moves toward a clear goal, becomes prosperous, happy and respected, becomes a conqueror, or becomes weak and falls into humiliation, bears the burden of unhappiness, is neglected and becomes dependent, enslaved, and captive to others depends on the upbringing they received from their parents in childhood." [1.p.124]

According to Academician Jondor Tulenov, "In ensuring the cultural and spiritual independence of our state, educating young people on the basis of Eastern manners and morals, national values, customs, and traditions is of great importance." [3.p.233]

Secondly, "Spirituality lessons" should be organized in schools and higher educational institutions; relations between schools and higher educational institutions should be strengthened; history and literature lessons should be conducted using visual aids and multimedia; creative clubs should be organized in schools. In this regard, the reflections of Academician Erkin Yusupov are worthy of attention in educating young people to be knowledgeable and highly spiritual: "At schools, some subjects that provide general knowledge should be reduced and, instead, more subjects that serve as a basis for moral and ethical upbringing should be introduced." [4.p.128]

Thirdly, national films, cartoons, and games intended for young people should be created, they should be involved in amateur artistic clubs, and meetings with artists, poets, and historians should be organized. Fourthly,

increasing young people's social activity is important in educating them to be patriotic. For this purpose, they should be invited to communities such as the “Youth Parliament” and “Youth Clubs” to increase their activity. Only then will they gradually learn to join a community and carry out its tasks. Qiyom Nazarov writes that “using the achievements of culture in renewing our society on the basis of high intellectual and moral values and enriching them with new evidence is an important task today.” [5.p.367]

Fifthly, the upbringing of young people should be carried out with the help of spiritual leaders; for this, spiritual leaders themselves must be educated and trained. Meetings should be organized with exemplary individuals from the fields of religion, culture, sports, and science, and reading conferences should be held. Meetings with writers, poets, and artists should be organized. In this regard, the following statement by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev deserves attention: “The spiritual and psychological upbringing of children is much more difficult than their physical and intellectual upbringing... I am convinced that without spiritual upbringing, no education can bring benefit and may even cause harm.” [2.p.233]

Sixthly, one of the very important measures in upbringing is the proper organization of young people's free time. In villages and cities, the mahalla is an important link in properly organizing free time. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the number of youth centers, sports grounds, and libraries in order to properly organize educational work. At present, the number of sports grounds in cities and villages is increasing considerably, but there are very few libraries. There are libraries only in district centers. However, it can be said that the work of libraries in district centers is fairly well provided for. Another means of rationally organizing young people's free time is to involve every young person in useful work based on the principle of “One young person – one project.” Labor is one of the most important and effective means of upbringing.

4. Discussion

In conclusion, in New Uzbekistan, the issue of educating young people in the spirit of high spirituality is one of the most important social and spiritual tasks of today. Indeed, spirituality is the main factor ensuring the spiritual and moral stability of society and determining the future of the nation and

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the state. First of all, by raising the spirituality of young people, a sense of national pride, love for the Motherland, human qualities, and responsibility is formed in them. Such young people stand out not only within the country but also in the international arena through their potential and high culture. In this respect, educating a spiritually mature generation is a guarantee of state independence and development.

Secondly, in the age of globalization and information, strengthening the spiritual immunity of young people is of great importance. In order to resist various alien ideas, spiritual threats, and information attacks, spiritual upbringing based primarily on a healthy worldview and national values is necessary. In New Uzbekistan, the work being carried out in this area is consistently ensured through the activities of spirituality centers, the promotion of reading, the restoration and promotion of national heritage, and the expansion of spiritual and educational projects in cyberspace.

Thirdly, in educating young people in the spirit of high spirituality, families, educational institutions, and public organizations should act in cooperation. The moral and educational foundation provided in the family is deepened in educational institutions and strengthened in the social environment. This systematic approach is a decisive factor in the development of young people as spiritually mature individuals.

Fourthly, spiritual upbringing should not be limited only to preserving the heritage of the past; it must be harmonized with modern requirements. In the conditions of advanced technologies, the information space, and global cultural processes, it is important to enrich the spiritual worldview of young people and develop their ability to engage in critical thinking, creative inquiry, and the harmonious acceptance of national and universal human values. Finally, educating young people in the spirit of high spirituality, as an integral part of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan, ensures the long-term sustainable development of the state and society. Because spiritually mature young people are the foundation of an enlightened society, the driving force of development, and a reliable guarantee of independence. Educating young people in the spirit of high spirituality in New Uzbekistan is not only a priority direction of state policy but also a common duty of every member of society. The future of a people that raises a spiritually

mature generation will be stable, its development strong, and its position in the world worthy.

5. Conclusion

The article concludes that educating young people in the spirit of high spirituality in New Uzbekistan is one of the most important social and spiritual tasks of the present day. Spirituality, national values, family upbringing, educational institutions, public organizations, historical consciousness, rational organization of free time, and the development of critical and creative thinking are presented as important elements of this process. The proposed measures include strengthening family upbringing, organizing spirituality lessons, improving cooperation between educational institutions, creating national films, cartoons and games for young people, increasing their social activity, involving spiritual leaders and exemplary representatives of various fields, expanding youth centers, sports grounds and libraries, and involving young people in useful work through the “One young person – one project” principle.

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