

Factors Of Raising A Spiritually Mature Generation

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Annotation: The article analyzes topical issues related to the upbringing of the spiritually developed young generation and the role of humanitarian education in this process.

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The increasing number of threats in today's globalized world, which lead to the development of a stable and peaceful nation, negatively affect its culture, national values, and the system of cultural education, awakens a desire in our hearts. Current continuous education system in our country covers only one out of five of the population. In addition to the youth covered by this system, the need to systematically establish the field of education and upbringing among a large part of the population, in which to achieve loyalty to national values, has become a requirement of today.

It is in this sense that education is considered to be the main basis for building a highly cultured society, and on the other hand, it is an educational tool for forming a mature generation. In this field, measures aimed at forming a mature generation in our country, educating young people to be morally and physically healthy, and turning them into active participants of ongoing reforms are being implemented consistently. In the "New Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy" developed by our President, the directions of activities that need to be implemented in this regard are clearly defined.

In this strategy, the goals to be achieved within the next 7 years, i.e. until 2030, indicate the sustainability of the reforms. In this direction, the need for kindergartens will be met by 100% by 2030. It is said that the problem of lack of schools will be solved by creating 500,000 student places every year for 7 years, a total of 2.5 million additional places. It was promised that all kindergartens and schools in Uzbekistan will be provided with filtered drinking water. In the next 7 years, every kindergarten will have a computer classroom, and every school will have educational tablets for all elementary school students. Teaching computer science starts from the 1st grade. Foreign language teachers are brought to all schools. Free school buses start running in remote areas.

All this is the implementation of quality education in our country and certainly expands the possibilities of raising an enlightened generation. But in the works of the President and the decisions and decrees in this direction, along with the analysis of the work in this field, special attention is paid to the fact that the following problems remain.

In particular:

firstly, the measures aimed at instilling in the minds of the young generation a sense of loyalty to the Motherland and responsibility for its fate, and forming ideological immunity against the negative effects of foreign ideas and views in them are not effective enough;

secondly, the activity of state bodies and public organizations is still not at the required level in terms of loyalty to national and universal values, strengthening religious tolerance and inter-ethnic harmony, as well as forming intolerance towards extremism, terrorism and other destructive ideas;

thirdly, the lack of cultural and entertainment facilities, out-of-school educational institutions, including various creative and educational circles, sports sections, necessary for the meaningful organization of free time of students and young people, has a negative impact on the healthy upbringing of children and the choice of the right way of life;

fourthly, the social status and prestige of teachers and coaches have decreased, the system of their material and moral stimulation does not meet today's requirements at all, causing serious problems in terms of teaching and educating the young generation and forming an independent worldview;

fifth, the low level of inclusion of young people in higher education institutions, insufficient cooperation with leading foreign higher education institutions is the reason for the lack of qualified people and the failure to fully achieve the goal of the ongoing reforms;

sixthly, the existence of violations of the law in the field, including the lack of control over the targeted use of funds allocated for youth support, creates systemic problems.

All this, in turn, on the one hand, actively involves young people in the process of deepening the ongoing reforms, ensuring the protection of their rights and freedoms and legal interests, and on the other hand, raising their moral, educational and intellectual level, increasing their cultural level, and their loyalty to national values. It requires consistent continuation of activities to bring it to a new stage. At the moment, educating the young generation on the basis of high moral values, improving their legal and political culture, protecting them from the influence of "popular culture" and foreign ideas, and forming a healthy lifestyle for them is one of the most important tasks.

Unfortunately, in recent years, the exclusion of some social and educational subjects from the curriculum, which have gained a place in the education system, have a broad worldview, are stable in their civic position, and serve to educate all-rounded and spiritually mature young people, and the sharp reduction of study hours has resulted in a sense of belonging to the processes of national development and leading to the decline of active patriotism.

In some educational institutions, the work related to this field is considered as a secondary task, some faculties and departments in this direction have been added, their number has decreased, and their composition has expanded too much. When organizing the activities of representatives of socio-educational science, professors and teachers, the characteristics and methodology requirements of this field were not sufficiently taken into account, and the teaching hours in this regard increased. This causes a sharp decline in the effectiveness of teachers in this field.

Today's reality, in which the negative influence of various foreign ideas on the processes of national identity awareness and strengthening is increasing, the pace of renewal related to the development strategy, along with comprehensive reforms aimed at forming the modern image of our society typical of developed countries, requires the implementation of scientific and research works in socio-educational sciences.

From the point of view of today's realities, the past era of social sciences is behind us, the reality without the need for false concepts and principles has disappeared. Now it is clear what is white and what is black. Actually, that's not the point, because that era has passed, its social sciences have become a thing of the past. But have the social sciences themselves changed? In the course of the reforms implemented in all areas of our life, has it become a science that serves the interests of our modernizing society, is in tune with the times, and can meet the requirements of today's life? Have we, those who serve in this field, been able to change our thinking, our attitude to life and science in accordance with today's requirements? What is the "useful work rate" of the research and dissertations being defended in this regard? How many of them can meet the requirements of the current era, the needs of the modernized society? These important questions make us all think and worry, of course.

There are several aspects of the issues related to these questions, first of all, the correct understanding of the dialectic of denial and renewal in this direction, teaching social sciences at the level of contemporary requirements, effective organization of research and the potential of scientific people most importantly, the people who serve in this field, that is, the outlook of all of us and it has to do with our sense of responsibility.

Currently, the processes of globalization, large-scale integration, science and technology, and information technology, which are becoming priority features of world development, have a serious impact on the industry. In such conditions, it is extremely urgent to preserve the national identity, to preserve the ancient values of our people and to pass them on to the future generations, not to get lost in the world of innumerable information, whose scale doubles every year, and in this regard, to form the ability to distinguish between "white and black" is gaining importance.

At the same time, today's world is becoming not only globalized or informational, but also technocratic. According to experts, the resulting technocrat is like a human robot, he lives in a more virtual world, gradually withdraws from others and begins to separate from society. The cries of history, the memory of ancestors, the feeling of indebtedness to the past and future of the people and country are alien to him, and there is no place for virgin feelings in his heart. He doesn't read folk epics, he doesn't understand the songs of Bakhsh, he can't sing our national songs, he doesn't "flow like a torrent" after listening to our classical music. Wherever he lives well, that is his homeland, as long as no one touches him, if there are conditions to sit "buried" in the world of his phone and computers.

Modern social sciences cannot agree with this. If it does not realize that it is the need of the time to educate alert and aware people who can adapt their concepts and principles to the goals of the people, who seek the solution of laws and categories from the requirements of the time, then it cannot become a real social science. In this regard, it is worth noting that the history of different views on the question of the relationship between humanitarianism and technocracy, their role and importance in the social thinking of the peoples of the world, has been going on for centuries. In this regard, the history of claims such as "Is the scope and influence of technical knowledge and concrete sciences not increasing too much?", and claims such as "Social sciences are abstract and of no practical value, therefore they are not needed" also started from the same distant past.

In fact, these two aspects are one whole, integrally connected and inseparable, like two parts of one body, two sides of one leaf, two wings of a bird. Just as it is impossible to imagine the life of any society and its future without the

development of exact sciences and technical progress, social sciences, which bring up a mature generation based on spiritual principles, moral values and noble ideas, and shape their outlook and thinking, especially without philosophical knowledge, are alert in today's world. It is impossible to educate a modern person who correctly understands the essence of the events that are taking place and approaches them with a sense of belonging.

This, in turn, shows that the officials and specialists of the field should have a deep understanding of the needs of the time and correctly understand its requirements. At the moment, it is necessary to develop a special program for 2023-2030, covering all directions of activity in this field, and specify the following in it:

systematic organization of educational, promotion and campaigning work on strengthening the understanding of national values and traditions, assimilation of moral norms and principles, gradually improving the methods of activity in this regard;

determining the measures to educate pupils and students in the spirit of national identity awareness, respect for the unique traditions of our people;

formation of a mechanism aimed at expanding the possibility of effectively using spiritual-educational and ideological-educational factors to protect young people from various internal and external threats and fight against them;

ensuring that the content of socio-educational subjects in the educational system is related to real life, spiritual needs of young people and areas of activity, preparing curricula and programs on the basis of coherence and continuity, systematic approach to the teaching of these subjects;

to further increase the effectiveness of scientific and pedagogical activity in educational institutions and to strengthen the ideological foundations of spiritual and educational work and to strengthen the integration of the system of scientific research in this direction with the development of academic science;

creation of a new generation of educational literature on socio-educational sciences and their systematic application to the educational process, providing educational institutions with modern educational-methodical, scientific and auxiliary literature;

organization of spiritual-educational activities in the educational system and activities outside it, ensuring cooperation of state organizations, civil society institutions, mass media and private sector on meaningful spending of free time of students.

The analysis of these issues in terms of the need to raise social sciences to a new level shows that they are inextricably linked with increasing the responsibility of specialists in the field. In this regard, there is no doubt that the renewal of not only society, but also science, especially social sciences, automatically and inevitably leads to the modernization of man. In this sense, the opinion of Alloma Socrates that "A person who wants to change others, must first change himself" is not spoken without reason. This shows that as much as it is necessary to learn the basics of the original social sciences, it is equally important to learn about their modern issues related to the processes of globalization, and to learn the skills of applying the achieved results in life. Some categories and laws of social sciences have become abstract, it is anomalous not to study them or not to use them and for some experts to stick to concepts that do not reflect the requirements of the time and are far from life and do not give up such a position.

In recent years, along with other areas, new scientific paradigms are being formed in the area of renewal and change, understanding the nature of existing issues, identifying current tasks and finding their solutions. It was on this basis that it was

possible to study the national thinking of our people, the evolution and dynamics of social sciences, general laws and specific features, and to determine its concepts and principles, ways of development and effective means.

This shows that it is our most important and responsible task to study the original history of our people and the process of achieving independence, the essence and significance of the path of national development, to educate the people, especially the young generation, about the ideas of independence, love and loyalty to the Motherland. This is the demand of the times, the modernization of social sciences and the need to turn them into an important factor of national development demands this from all of us.

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