

THE STRATEGY OF FORMING THE FIGHT AGAINST SPIRITUAL THREATS OF THE YOUTH IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN AND THE PROSPECTS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation

The article analyzes socio-philosophical views aimed at protecting the younger generation from various spiritual threats in the development of new Uzbekistan in connection with the education system. The spiritual significance of the reforms in the formation of the worldview of young people, aspects of the fight against spiritual threats associated with the national idea are revealed.

Keywords: spiritual threat, youth, national idea, ideology, strategy, knowledge, faith, legal culture, worldliness, ideological education, information, humanism, culture.

Аннотация

В статье анализируются социально-философские взгляды, направленные на защиту молодого поколения от различных духовных угроз в развитии нового Узбекистана в связи с системой образования. Раскрывается духовное значение реформ по формированию мировоззрения молодежи, аспекты борьбы с духовными угрозами, связанными с национальной идеей.

Ключевые слова: духовная угроза, молодежь, национальная идея, идеология, стратегия, знание, вера, правовая культура, мировоззрение, идеологическое воспитание, информация, гуманизм, культура.

Аннотация

Мақолада янги Ўзбекистоннинг тараққиётида ёш авлодни турли маънавий таҳдидлардан сақлашга қаратилган ижтимоий-фалсафий қарашлар таълим-тарбия тизими билан боғлиқ равишда таҳлил қилинган. Унда ёшлар дунёқарашини шакллантиришга доир ислохотларнинг маънавий аҳамияти, маънавий таҳдидларга қраш курашишнинг миллий ғоя билан боғлиқ жиҳатлари очиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: маънавий таҳдид, ёшлар, миллий ғоя, мафкура, стратегия, билим, эътиқод, ҳуқуқий маданият, дунёқараш, ғоявий тарбия, ахборот, инсонпарварлик, маданият.

The material and moral condition of pedagogues in the field of education has been radically improved in our country in recent years, and modern technologies for improving the quality of education are being introduced.

Education and training cannot be separated from each other, these two stages are harmonious, organized on a continuous basis, polite, highly spiritual with moral qualities, at the same time knowledgeable, intelligent, mentally and physically healthy, with a broad outlook and thinking, a modern profession. He cultivates patriotic young people who own –craft.

Scientific- technological-reformation of youth education in Uzbekistan is carried out on a modern basis, based on scientific- based basic competencies. requires formation on the basis of qualities.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his greeting to our people on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, emphasized the following: “New Uzbekistan begins at the school threshold”, unprecedented attention is being paid to the fundamental reform of the national education system. A lot of work is being done to develop the fields of science, culture and art, literature, and sports, to increase the efficiency of spiritual and educational activities, and to realize the talents and abilities of young people, especially girls. All this serves to create the foundations of the new era of the Third Renaissance National Development in our country¹.

Today, we must constantly inculcate this idea in the hearts and minds of the population, especially young people. It is known that even in the most developed countries, about 15-20% of the population is educated. In the framework of this system, young people are also instilled with knowledge in the field of ideology. However, this does not eliminate the conclusion that this system occupies an important place in the education of ideas and ideology.

A worldview formed on the basis of a certain idea is a set of knowledge, imagination and perception about it, which is organized and transformed into a coherent conscious system, which helps a person to occupy a worthy place in life and society. The years of youth and adolescence are extremely important in the formation of such a worldview and the strengthening of faith. This period is favorable not only for the formation of worldviews, but also for changing them, if there is a certain system of views. Therefore, it is natural that many ideological influences are mainly aimed at the youth, their hearts and minds. Today, the development of spirituality is becoming more and more important both in the world and in our country. Its development is of practical importance not only for enriching the spiritual and moral potential of our youth in accordance with the requirements of today's rapidly changing times, but also for the economic, socio- philosophical and spiritual-educational development of our country.

“**Educational institutions**” serve the priorities of the independent development strategy of Uzbekistan, the goals and objectives of the Uzbek people to build a great state, and inculcate the national ideal in the hearts and minds of young people. Therefore, during the years of independence, education and training, science, profession great attention was paid to the fundamental reform of the education systems.

One of the goals of ideological education is to form the character of living with **a sense of responsibility** in young people. Responsibility is the ability of a person to understand what he can do for himself and others, his duty, fully imagining the result of each work and activity. A person who feels civic responsibility, first of all, thinks about the development of the community where he works or the school where he is studying, his neighborhood and the country.

In this regard, **the growth of socio- philosophical and legal culture is of great importance**. This is the direction deepening democratic reforms in our country, serves to develop civil society. With their activities, they serve the realization of the idea of building a democratic society based on the diversity of opinions.

¹Note.: <https://kun.uz/96804041>”We will continue on the path of openness and transparency” - the President congratulated the Uzbek people on the Constitution Day. 07.12.2020.

Increasing the level of knowledge of young people strengthens the scientific- theoretical foundations of ideological education. "The concept of the development of the higher education system until 2030" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019² is a historical document aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of young people. Setting priorities for the systematic reform of higher education in the Republic of Uzbekistan, modern knowledge and high moral Such a concept was adopted in order to raise the process of training highly qualified personnel with moral qualities and independent thinking to a new level in terms of quality, modernization of higher education, development of social sphere and economic networks based on advanced educational technologies. As written in the 2nd chapter of the concept: "Current qualification requirements, curriculum and programs are not focused on the formation of practical skills of graduates in terms of content, the share of non- specialist subjects in curricula remains high; work on personnel training in mutual cooperation with higher education institutions and personnel customers is not effectively established, the participation of employers in the formation of the content of higher education is insufficient; the skills of critical thinking, independent search and analysis of information have not been formed in young people; practical training in production enterprises is not effectively organized, the qualification level of trained specialists does not sufficiently meet the modern requirements of the labor market; Due to the low level of mastery of information and communication technologies of foreign languages and the requirements of their professional skills, van Shishevoi dosviy. Due to the low level of education, personal skills are lagging behind today's requirements.

There is a need to further develop work on respect for values, humanitarianism and high moral ideals, to educate them in the spirit of patriotism, to strengthen their immunity against foreign ideas and ideologies. In order to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism on the basis of humanism and high moral ideas, new modern management methods will be adopted. At this point, we would like to make some suggestions: first, organize additional courses for young people, regardless of their specialty, to acquire new knowledge and learn a trade; secondly, teaching to master information technologies and create skills; thirdly, it is appropriate to conduct interesting educational events and book quizzes in the hostels to meaningfully spend the free time of young people.

Today, in order to modernize the higher education system, a group of experts from foreign countries has developed various recommendations and proposed them for practice. Taking these recommendations into account is of great importance in improving the quality of training of highly educated specialists, and by further expanding the participation of economic sectors and industries, it serves to train highly qualified competitive personnel in the higher education system of the republic. This is based on the prospects and needs of the country's socio- economic development, radical improvement based on the modern achievements of science, culture, technique and technology, establishing close cooperation relations with the world's leading scientific and educational institutions in the field of higher education, advanced educational process introduction of foreign experiences, especially work related to internships and training of promising pedagogues and scientific personnel in leading scientific and educational institutions abroad serves to bring to a higher level. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 20, 2017 PQ-2909 "On

²Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030"<http://lex.uz/docs/4545884>

measures to further develop the higher education system” regarding the modern reform of the higher education system and increasing its efficiency by implementing this task, Uzbekistan from the ears of source. Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 27, 2017 No. PQ-3151 “On measures to further and expand the participation of sectors of the economy in improving the quality of training of highly educated specialists”, Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3775 dated June 5, 2018 “Education in higher educational institutions “Decision on additional measures to increase the quality and ensure their active participation in comprehensive reforms implemented in the country” and other important legal documents were adopted. In recent years, the development of the science of modernization of the system of higher and secondary special education in Uzbekistan large- scale work is being carried out on the modernization of the education system, the development of science, and the introduction of modern forms and technologies of teaching. transition to the credit- module system, the task of implementing the work that cannot be delayed was put before the managers of the field in the optimization of social and humanitarian sciences in higher education.

First of all, the provision of increasing the efficiency of the higher education system on the basis of these normative and legal documents depends directly on the professors and young people who are participants of higher education. Young people are taught by professors in various subjects. Social and humanitarian sciences can easily be included among such subjects. Because the widespread involvement of all young people in the teaching of social and humanities in the higher education system serves as a factor in the fight against spiritual threats. Through these subjects, young people will have sufficient knowledge about serious problems specific to society and ways to solve them, history, culture, economy, and the acquired knowledge will be further strengthened. Because social sciences are a set of disciplines related to society and human behavior, including philosophy, economics, linguistics, political science, sociology, history, law, psychology, and cultural studies. By studying these subjects, people have social and personal relations, conditions for their development in a certain place, spiritual threats immunity to fight will appear, personal development skills will appear in young people, ideological foundations and skills will be improved for the realization of the concept “from national recovery to national growth”.

We can cite obstacles such as one- sided development of education, problems in optimizing higher education itself, closedness of state policy as the problems that have arisen in the performance of social humanities during the last quarter of a century. But if a deeper analysis is connected to the specialty, optimization of subjects not in higher education cannot be considered as a solution to the problem. Because it is necessary to improve the specialized subjects of the educational areas in accordance with the requirements of the time. For this, it is important to strengthen research aimed at the development of media education integrated with social humanities at all levels of education. In the world experience, research in this field began in the 60s and 70s of the last century, and a unique direction in science, media education, appeared. It is expected that the new direction will help young people to adapt to the world of media culture, to master the language of mass media, to be able to analyze media texts.

According to the recommendation of YUNESKO, media education is being introduced in many developed countries of the world. The goal is to build media literacy. Currently, the nature, purpose and tasks of media education are being studied on a large scale and significant results are being

achieved. In Wikipedia, media studies are the study of the press, television, radio, cinematography, and the Internet. The knowledge in this regard serves not only for the supply of personnel for the industry, but also for the formation of the ability to analyze, evaluate and create media texts in every person who uses information technologies.

Today, invisible socio- philosophical methods and technologies are being used that lead to the long- term dehumanization of other peoples through some of the information disseminated in the media system. We see this in the following:

- messages distributed on the internet and other media that may negatively affect the security and development of society;
- in media systems among information, young people;
- nonsense that has a negative effect on spirituality and morals;
- resources, information, descriptions, films, clips, books;
- the presence of texts, songs, reports and others;
- based on the content of information distributed in media systems;
- not necessarily useful, just meant to pass the time.

therefore, the presence of games, information that attracts everyone; that due to copying of literature, textbooks, training manuals, abstracts, prepared course works available in the media system, the enthusiasm of the young generation to study and research is decreasing, and because of this, a hopeless process is taking place, such as the weakening of the ability to think.

The media system, which lures young people whose worldview is not fully formed, as well as people who do not have a firm opinion, the presence of currents with religious and magical power; in some media systems religious extremism, racism.

aggressive nationalism, fascist ideas are promoted;

large media, famous people, artists

personal life, household lifestyle, water, discrediting him

or messages that create a false reputation that are actually defamatory spread. As a result of the influence of the Internet, the increasing access to information and the increase in the possibilities of diversity in the print and information space, the formation of a multicultural (different cultures) information space in the information space, some subjects and special courses related to information security and information attacks have been developed and included in the educational process. In particular, some compulsory subjects in higher education institutions can be included among them. Important events published in the media will be discussed with the young people, comments will be made on the transmitted information, and today's the news appearance of the day is observed. In order to overcome the current crisis in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to strengthen the positive impact of the information age and eliminate its negative impact integration of non- professional media education with social humanitarian sciences, which serves the purpose of education, is considered promising.

In a word, the introduction of media education not only contributes to the formation of mature specialists for the field of mass communication, but also serves the formation of a healthy information environment in society and the formation of information culture among young people.

Based on our analysis, we suggest implementing the following measures to increase the effectiveness of teaching social and humanities in the higher education system:

- development of evaluation criteria aimed at increasing the effectiveness of teaching social and humanities in educational institutions and its implementation;
- organization of spiritual and educational circles on social and humanitarian subjects and ensuring active participation of young people in them during their free time;
- to strengthen the work of holding various events, evenings and round talks related to the study of social and humanitarian sciences;
- among young people in social and humanitarian sciences sociological surveys aimed at determining their interests to carry out
- organization of professors- teachers giving important news to young people in social and humanitarian field for a short period of time during class sessions;
- to create a society of social and humanitarian councils with voluntary composition of young people and to discuss the existing problems in the field.

By implementing measures in these directions, in the future, it will be possible to increase the effectiveness of teaching social and humanitarian subjects in educational institutions, increase the interest of young people in these subjects, expand the scope of young people's worldview and independent thinking.