

# Important Factors of the Formation of the Spirituality of Youth

Kurbanmuradov Bekzod  
Karshi State University

**We will resolutely continue the state policy on youth without deviation. Not only will we continue, but we will raise this policy to the highest level that the times demand today as our highest priority**

**Sh.M. Mirziyoyev**

**Annotation.** In the article, the important factors of the formation of youth spirituality are scientifically analyzed, it is important to make wide use of the opportunities of sciences that reflect special topics in the content of explaining to young people that religious knowledge does not negate worldly knowledge, the role of specialists in forming the worldview of young people, developing a new way of thinking in them. It has been revealed on a scientific basis that it is incomparable.

**Keywords:** youth, spirituality, mentality, language, good customs, traditions, values, oriental grace, visual, verbal and non-verbal, modernity, "popular culture".

**Introduction.** In order to further improve and increase the effectiveness of the social reforms implemented in our country, it is necessary to form both religious and secular sciences in them in order to activate the participation of young people in such changes. It is important to make wide use of the possibilities of subjects that reflect specific topics in the content that explain to young people that religious knowledge does not negate worldly knowledge. The role of specialists in shaping the outlook of young people and developing new thinking in them is incomparable.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, stated: - "The future of our planet, its well-being depends on how our children grow up to be human beings. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential" is our first priority task. In this context, the formation of both religious and secular knowledge among young people today is of great importance. It is important to involve religious scholars in this process, to increase the patriotism of young people, to increase their human qualities by focusing on issues such as the main purpose, specific characteristics, place and role of any religion in the development of society. It is reflected in pride in the country's past, present, and future. That is why, in today's conditions where a new society is being built in our country, "The feeling of the Motherland, the concept of the Motherland should be as holy as a place of worship, as pure and great as a place of worship... The feeling of love for the Motherland, which is a sacred heritage from our great ancestors, a true faith for our children today and for our future generations, truly should become a creed..."<sup>1</sup>.

The content of the conceptual idea of "loving the country is based on faith" reflected in our hadiths, and the issues of encouraging knowledge, which are repeated most often in the Holy Qur'an, should be properly inculcated in young people. Patriotism is extremely versatile and constantly improves and develops in the process of historical, social, political, and economic development. The more people understand the interests, value, fate, and prospects of the country, the higher the sense of patriotism in people. This process is endless. A person will never develop complete patriotism. Different stages of historical, socio-political, spiritual development exaggerate new aspects of patriotism. Therefore, the sense of patriotism in each person is related to the development of society.<sup>1</sup>

If it is not possible to solve the existing problems in this direction by involving religious scholars in this regard, then it is considered appropriate to organize short-term special courses for specialists who teach

<sup>1</sup>. Каримов И.А. Ватан саждагоҳ каби муқаддасдир. //Ватан саждагоҳ каби муқаддасдир. Том 3.-Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1996.- 82 б.

<sup>1</sup>. Юсупов Э.Ю. Ёшлар ўртасида ватанпарварлик тарбиясини амалга ошириш йўллари.-Т.: 1996.- 6 б.

the subject of "Education" in secondary schools, which will increase their religious knowledge. Only then will it be possible to more widely achieve the expression of important issues within the scope of this educational subject in the life of students.

The existence of important factors that distinguish each nation from one nation to another, not only plays an important role in the development of society, but also ensures the stability of the national mentality. Among these, all the citizens living in this country, regardless of their nationality, adhere to a set of characteristics such as language, noble customs, traditions, values, and oriental grace, which in turn causes the unity and cohesiveness of the citizens of this society. When it comes to this, our citizens of Russian nationality, who have lived in Uzbekistan for many years, visit Russia either on a trip or on a business trip, and say - "We remain Uzbeks, our thinking and our attitude to life and people are different from theirs, to us Uzbeks." the kindness and mutual support of the people have been ingrained so much that as a result, it was difficult for us to base relations between many people in Russia only on interests. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the wide use of various (visual, verbal and non-verbal) methods in instilling such qualities characteristic of our people in the young generation. It should not be forgotten that preparing videos aimed at this goal (promoting Eastern spirituality and culture) and focusing on their distribution through TV, Internet, and social networks will also have a good effect. Because in the process of rapid globalization, the role of our national traditions and values in preserving the nation, the people, and protecting it from the influence of various foreign ideas is incomparable. It is these national characteristics that, when the time comes, serve as immunity against various "modernities" and "mass culture".

During the former Soviet era, the socialist system sought to make everyone equal. At the heart of this system, a person's free thinking and full manifestation of his capabilities were limited. All citizens could express their views only based on the interests of the existing political system. Today, on the basis of pluralism (that is, diversity of opinions, diversity of views), opportunities have been created to promote ideas that serve our development in all aspects. However, today's youth should not behave like many Western youth (in a state of harsh, surbet-like counter-opinion in the tone of lack of education towards adults) in expressing their free opinions. Because one of the aspects of Eastern democracy that is different from Western democracy is determined by the fact that we even express our opinions with Eastern grace and compliance with Uzbek education norms.

**Conclusion.** Unfortunately, along with the interest-based relations coming from the West, we can meet the wrong philosophy that you can freely express your opinion wherever you want, in fact, this is what democracy is. So, we should pay attention to inculcate the feeling of Uzbek tolerance in today's youth. In the process of education, it is important to inculcate the values specific to our historically formed national mentality, to take into account the internal capabilities and genetic characteristics of students. That is, if we approach the issue from a historical and genetic point of view, the attitude of our ancestors towards adults and people in general over the centuries is characterized by their nobility, humility, kindness, and mutual support. We want to say that by paying attention to the content and forms of these aspects, it is possible to achieve great results if attention is paid to expanding the weight of practical training in the course of the lesson (in the lesson of Education). But if it is limited to theoretical knowledge and if it is not possible to turn the mentioned important qualities into skills, then it is observed that the young generation will be influenced by "modern" characteristics and eventually become victims of the process of disappearance of our oriental national characteristics.

## References:

1. 2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги ПФ-4947 сонли Фармони.
2. Мирзиёев Ш.М. - Эркин ва фаровон, демократик Ўзбекистон давлатини мард ва олижаноб халқимиз билан бирга қурагимиз мавзусидаги Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти лавозимидаги киришиш тантанали маросимида бағишланган Олий Мажлис палаталарининг қўшма мажлисидаги нутқи. – Т.: - Ўзбекистон, 2016. – 56 б.

3. Мирзиёев Ш.М. - Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси қабул қилинганининг 25 йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги маърузаси. – Т.: -Ўзбекистон, 2017.– 48б.
4. Мирзиёев Ш.М. – Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси.- Тошкент. Халқ сўзи. 2017 йил 23 декабр. (2017 йил 22 декабр).
5. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Танқидий таҳлил, қатъий тартиб-интизом ва шахсий жавобгарлик – ҳар бир раҳбар фаолиятининг кундалиқ қоидаси бўлиши керак. – Т.: - Ўзбекистон. – 2017.– 102б.
6. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Буюк келажагимизни мард ва олижаноб ҳалқимиз билан бирга қурамыз. – Т.: - Ўзбекистон, 2017. – 488 б.
7. Каримов И.А. Юксак маънавият – енгилмас куч. –Т.: - Маънавият, 2008.–176 б.
8. Каримов И.А. Ватан саждагоҳ каби муқаддасдир. //Ватан саждагоҳ каби муқаддасдир. Том 3.- Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1996.- 82 б.
9. Каримов И.А. Она юртимиз бахти иқболи ва буюк келажаги йўлида хизмат қилиш – энг олий саодатдир. –Т.: - Ўзбекистон, 2015. – 302 б.
10. Хоназаров Қ. Миллий менталитет-тараққиёт омили. //Мулоқот.- 2000-, №3.-,Б. 3.
11. Бекмуродов М. Ўзбек менталитети. Тошкент. 2001.- 95 б.
12. Юсупов Э.Ю. Ёшлар ўртасида ватанпарварлик тарбиясини амалга ошириш йўллари.-Т.: 1996.- 6 б.