THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL AND UNIVERSAL VALUES IN SHAPING AN INDIVIDUAL'S SPIRITUAL WORLDVIEW

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Annotation:
This article reveals the importance of enhancing the moral and spiritual worldview of young people by fostering harmony between national and universal values in the context of complex trends such as *hybrid identity* and *mobile consciousness* emerging under the influence of the global information environment. It also analyzes, from a philosophical perspective, the youth policy and reforms implemented in the field of spiritual education in Uzbekistan and their role in ensuring socio-ideological stability. Furthermore, the paper discusses the necessity of promoting national and universal values as a conceptual foundation for developing ideological immunity among young people in the face of modern challenges.

Keywords: spiritual worldview, national values, universal values, global influence, hybrid identity, ideological immunity, youth policy, moral education, Generation Z, Generation Alpha.

Introduction

In today's globalized world, the role and socio-political activity of youth in society have become central to the development strategies of every nation. The younger generation stands out for its aspiration toward innovation and its ability to adapt to new conditions, placing them at the heart of social transformations. Therefore, the society's confidence in the future is directly linked to the socio-cultural concepts that shape the consciousness of its youth.

In Eastern cultures, the upbringing of young people is mainly based on the traditional experiences and values of the elder generation, while in Western Europe and North America, the emphasis is placed on freedom of expression, independent decision-making, and social activity. At the same time, in both approaches, the acceptance and assimilation of national and universal values form the core foundation of youth's spiritual worldview. This system of values not only ensures inner stability but also strengthens the cultural identity of the nation and determines the place and role of youth in the national and global arenas. Indeed, the cultural and spiritual development of humanity is closely connected with the social activity, critical thinking, and moral values of the younger generation. Therefore, the solid formation of national and universal values in the minds of young people serves as a foundation not only for their personal growth but also for the democratic and sustainable development of the

country. The spiritual elevation of youth is an integral element of civilizational progress — it is the key to stability, continuity, and renewal within society.

Today, the level of youth participation in society and the quality of their development are directly dependent on youth policy formation, which itself arises from complex and multifaceted socio-cultural factors. These factors include youth activity, political and social reforms, and the harmony between national and universal values. The activity of young people depends not only on the stability of the social system and democratic transformations in the country but also on the moral-ethical context shaped by national traditions and cultural values. Efforts to reduce the gap between society and government, the desire of young people to protect their rights and freedoms, and their search for a meaningful role and identity in new social conditions define the internal and external socio-cultural orientations of youth activity. Therefore, it is natural that perceptions of youth activity are diverse. The moral, ethical, and political knowledge of young people is shaped within the context of personal interests, religious beliefs, customs, state policy, and social relations. Unfortunately, under market economy conditions, inconsistencies between different value systems have become more frequent, leading to moral and psychological tension among youth. The weakening of the system of values that forms the foundation of our native culture sometimes opens the way for anti-national tendencies that threaten national identity and stability. Hence, strengthening interethnic and interfaith harmony and tolerance has become one of the highest priorities in our country.

It is necessary to direct the moral, ethical, and political education of youth toward their national historical culture and heritage, to ensure peace and harmony in society, and to foster in the younger generation a sense of pride and loyalty toward the Motherland. Developing personal qualities such as patriotism, ethics, responsibility, and diligence should be the central direction of youth education. In this regard, the role of the older generation in guiding young people on the right path is significant. The current complex socio-economic transformations demand active participation from youth, and state policy serves as a crucial guiding force in this process.

In the era of globalization and rapid development of information technologies, the worldview, social position, and value orientations of the younger generation are undergoing profound transformation. In particular, among Generations Z and Alpha, new principles such as “mobile consciousness” and “hybrid identity” are becoming widespread. These tendencies require new approaches to understanding youth’s moral thinking, attitudes toward values, and sense of self-identity. The young generation, influenced by information explosions in the global media space, is reshaping both personal and national identity. In such complex circumstances, ensuring the harmony between national-civilizational and universal values has become an urgent task.

In modern society, the socialization of youth cannot be separated from the ongoing social changes. Therefore, addressing youth-related issues effectively requires the development of a new, deeper, and more systematic state policy. Especially in the current conditions of social reform, it is crucial for young people to adapt early to market relations. Consequently, it must be emphasized that youth issues cannot be separated from the general issues of the state.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, has noted, the rapidly changing modern world offers new opportunities for young people but simultaneously brings unprecedented risks and challenges. Malicious forces are attempting to turn the younger generation against their parents and homeland. This, in turn, calls for vigilance from all sectors of society — parents, teachers, the public, and community leaders alike. As the President emphasized, "We must not entrust the upbringing of our children to others — we must educate them ourselves." This appeal represents one of the most urgent imperatives of our time.

Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati mamlakatimiz ijtimoiy va madaniy rivojlanishining asosiy poydevoridir. Har qanday davlat uchun yoshlar siyosati ularning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, huquqiy, madaniy va ma'naviy mavqeini himoya qiluvchi va rivojlantiruvchi strategik yo'nalish bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Shuningdek, yoshlarni vatanparvarlik, odob-axloq, bilim va madaniyatga asoslangan tarbiya orqali shakllantirish mamlakatimiz uchun ustuvor qadriyatlardan biridir. Yoshlarning qiziqishlari va iste'dodlarini to'g'ri yo'lga qo'yish, ularning jamiyatga foydali bo'lishini ta'minlash, hamda vatanparvar, bilimli va madaniyatli insonlar etib tarbiyalash davlat va jamiyat oldidagi eng muhim vazifalardan hisoblanadi. Bu jarayonda yoshlarning ta'lim va tarbiyasi ularning ma'naviy va milliy-axloqiy fazilatlari bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

O'zbek xalqi tarixan farzand tarbiyasiga alohida e'tibor berib kelgan. "Bolani boshidan tarbiyalash" an'anasining qadriyatlari yosh avlodni kuchli, mehribon, zukko, halol, adolatli va ijodkor shaxs sifatida shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, yoshlarni mustahkam ma'naviy poydevor bilan ta'minlash davlat siyosatining markaziy yo'nalishi bo'lishi zarur. Ayni paytda, global muhitda ma'naviy muvozanatni saqlash, ijtimoiy-falsafiy immunitet va qadriyatlarning barqarorligini ta'minlash insoniyat taraqqiyoti uchun hal qiluvchi mezon sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Shunday ekan, yosh avlodni zamonaviy davrning murakkab muhitida to'g'ri yo'naltirish va milliy qadriyatlar asosida shakllantirish davlat siyosatining eng muhim vazifalaridan biridir.

Jamiyatni shakllantirish va davlat sivilizatsiyasini yuksaltirish maqsadida uning asosiy tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan xalq, ayniqsa, yosh avlodning **ma'naviy kamolotiga** alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Binobarin, mamlakatimiz kelajagi bo'lgan yoshlarning faolligi va ularning qanday yo'nalishda rivojlanishi **eng dolzarb masalalardan biri** sanaladi. Chunki jamiyat tabiiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy jihatdan aynan yoshlar orqali shakllanadi, ular davlatning kelajagini belgilovchi eng muhim resursdir. Shu sababli, yoshlarning kayfiyati, xulq-atvori va

holati jamiyatdagi siyosiy va ijtimoiy-psixologik vaziyatning o‘lchov barometri sifatida qaraladi.

Yoshlar uchun **vatanparvarlik**, odob-axloq, mahorat va mas’uliyat kabi shaxsiy fazilatlarga intilish ustuvor vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi. Har bir davlat uchun yoshlarga oid siyosat resurslari, madaniyati va ilmiy bilimlari, avlodlar soni va sifati, turmush darajasi, shuningdek, milliy xavfsizlik va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta’minlashga xizmat qiluvchi asosiy omil hisoblanadi. Mustaqil O‘zbekistonda milliy ong uyg‘onishi va milliy g‘oyaning umumiy ob’ektga aylanishi, siyosiy erkinliklarning ma’naviy yangilanish uchun qo‘shimcha imkoniyatlar yaratishi – bularning barchasi yoshlarning rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Bugungi kunda yoshlarning **dunyoqarashi va ijtimoiy pozitsiyasi** o‘zgarib, zamonaviy sivilizatsiya tushunchalari bilan uyg‘unlashmoqda. Turli yosh guruhlarining hayotiy qadriyatlari ham farq qilishi tabiiy holatdir. Masalan, maktab yoshidagi bolalar va 25 yoshdan oshgan yoshlarning ota Vatanga bo‘lgan munosabati, qadriyatlarni qabul qilishi farq qiladi. Shuning uchun yoshlarning **ma’naviy-axloqiy** va siyosiy bilimlarini oshirish, ularning **ijtimoiy ongini shakllantirish** davlat siyosatining ustuvor vazifalaridan biri hisoblanadi.

Yoshlarning **bag‘rikenglik madaniyati,** milliy mentalitet, vatanparvarlik tuyg‘ulari, dunyoqarashi va diniy e’tiqodlari mustahkamlanishi ularning milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlarni qabul qilishi va rivojlantirishiga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois, yoshlarni milliy madaniyatga sodiq holda, zararli oqimlar va salbiy targ‘ibotlardan sug‘urta qilish zarur. O‘zbekiston uchun globallashuv davrida uning milliy o‘ziga xosligini saqlash va avloddan-avlodga yetkazish muhim vazifalardan biri bo‘lib qoladi. Milliy ta’lim-tarbiya tizimi va ilg‘or yutuqlar asosida bilim olgan avlodgina kelajakda millat taqdirini teran tushunadigan, zamonaviy dunyoda o‘z o‘rnini topadigan, **ma’naviy kamolotga erishgan shaxs** bo‘lib yetishadi. Yoshlarning ichki kuchini tiklashi, Sharq va G‘arbning ezgu qadriyatlarini uyg‘unlashtirishi mamlakatimizning barqaror va ravnaq topgan kelajagini ta’minlaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, yoshlarning ma’naviy kamoloti va ijtimoiy faolligi – milliy va davlat siyosatining ajralmas qismi, u mamlakat barqarorligi va taraqqiyotining poydevori hisoblanadi. Shu boisdan, davlat tomonidan yoshlarni vatanparvarlik, odob-axloq va ma’naviy qadriyatlar asosida tarbiyalashga qaratilgan siyosat doimiy ravishda rivojlantirilishi lozim. Yosh avlodning ma’naviy kamoloti va ularni davlat siyosati doirasida tarbiyalash millatning barqaror rivojlanishi hamda mustaqil davlatimizning kelajagi uchun asosiy omildir.

Zamonaviy sharoitda yoshlarning ijtimoiy faolligi, milliy qadriyatlar va ma’naviy-axloqiy tamoyillarga sodiqligi mamlakatimizning ichki barqarorligi va jahon maydonidagi o‘rnini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu boisdan, yoshlarni vatanparvar, bilimli, ma’naviy yetuk shaxslar qilib tarbiyalash uchun davlat siyosatini yanada takomillashtirish, ularning salbiy ta’sirlardan himoya qilish va ularni milliy ong asosida shakllantirish ustuvor vazifa bo‘lib

qoladi. Faqat shu yo‘l bilan biz mustahkam ma’naviy poydevorga ega, barkamol avlodni tarbiyalab, mamlakatimizning yorqin va farovon kelajagini ta’minlay olamiz.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati

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