

POPULAR CULTURE AND YOUTH EDUCATION

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Abstract

Nowadays, the negative influence of “mass culture” is increasing, as it negatively affects the national spirituality and worldview of young people. “Popular culture” causes many people in the world to subconsciously enter the virtual world of the “abstract world”. Observers, researchers and scientists estimate that today 10 percent of the world's population has entered the virtual world. In other words, you are exposed to internet surveillance. 70 percent of them are men. Researchers divide those addicted to the Internet into five groups: 1) virtual acquaintances; 2) cybersex or pornography users; 3) those who gamble on the Internet; 4) online gamers; 5) Those who “enjoy” surfing the Internet or open websites without thinking about a purpose.

Introduction

Today, spirituality, enlightenment and education is the only way to prevent a person from falling into such a virtual world, and if he falls into such a space, to save him. In short, culture and spirituality are the factors that protect humanity from various ideological and ideological threats and prevent spiritual and moral decay.

The more a person's spiritual world improves, the stronger his ability to properly examine the people around him will be.

A person's spiritual world does not arise by itself. A humane life and a humane lifestyle in family, school, neighborhood, society and conditions created by the state are factors that shape the spiritual world of people, especially young people. At the same time, the ideological environment has a very serious influence on it. Various conflicts and contradictions are increasing in today's world. In particular, the risk of mental attacks is increasing. In this regard, the following opinions of the First President Islam Karimov are very important: “When we talk about protecting our young generation from various spiritual aggressions, it is necessary to speak openly not only about the great qualities that glorify our people, but also about the bad habits that have had a negative impact on their development. “about the old times”[1.120]. Among the bad habits, selfishness, indifference, localism, corruption, self-interest, selfishness, negligence, envy and betrayal are obstacles to our social progress. Therefore, eliminating such vices among the youth is one of the most important tasks [2,44] – said the first president, Islam Karimov, in his brochure “The Uzbek people need peace and security”.



Today, great attention is paid to researching our national history, but at the same time respecting our universal values. And these strengthen the ideological-political, social and cultural-pedagogical foundations of our national independence.

We know that independence is a great blessing and a sacred feeling for us. Unfortunately, not all of our young people have in-depth knowledge of the difficult path to independence. In order for our youth to better know and imagine the value of independence, they should understand the reason for the mass protests at that time.

Our youth should clearly understand that the politics of the Katagon years were directed against the intellectuals - teachers, factors, cultural and artistic figures of the Uzbek people.

There were reasons for this, because the intellectuals played a key role in the education of the nation, in restoring the historical memory in the members of the society, in realizing the national identity. That's why during the Katagon years, various slanders were organized against any person who glorified the interests of the nation, freedom, and humility, and they were destroyed.

For this purpose, fictitious companies such as "Kasimovchilik", "Group of Eighty" and "Inogomovchilik" were created.

B. Soliev, a historian of Uzbekistan, is considered one of the scientists who have made a significant contribution to the study of the history of the country, the nation and the development of historical science.

These actions of B. Soliev, the author of numerous scientific articles, such as "History of Central Asia", "History of Bukhara", "The country of Bukhara during the rule of the Mangites", "History of Uzbekistan in the ..." For this reason, he is accused of being a Being an "enemy of the people". He will be a victim of Catagon.

In those years, a special Central Commission for Purification of Universities operated to check the "political purity" of students of higher educational institutions. In each higher country, the departments of this commission were tasked with "exposing" the demands of non-working people belonging to the property class and expelling them from institutes and universities.

A similar situation could be observed in all areas of social life. Exposing "groupism," identifying "enemies of the people" and punishing them formed the true core of the Soviet authoritarian system.

The persecution and execution of intellectuals was aimed at destroying the process of national identity. From the end of 1936 to 1940, 5,758 intellectuals, writers, scientists, leaders, cultural and artistic personalities were imprisoned throughout the republic. 4811 of them were shot [3,40].

A total of 41,000 people were imprisoned between 1937 and 1939. 37,000 of them were punished and 6,970 were shot [4].

Looking at the long and recent history of our country, we can see that the concepts of independence and freedom have always been the most sacred for our people.

1. Literally, the struggle for independence began after Islam Karimov was elected as the first leader of our republic. It is scientific that Islam Karimov, the first leader of Uzbekistan, despite the threats made by the former center at that time, carried out brave actions in the path of independence, gave priority to the national interests of our country and people his courageous



step towards independence based on a well-planned plan gave its results. It is appropriate to give special importance to three aspects and note that our young people should study them in depth:

- 1) On October 21, 1989, the Uzbek language was granted the status of the State Language;
2. The Twelfth Call for the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR was the first in the former Union to recommend the Presidential Administration of Uzbekistan and accordingly Islam Karimov was elected as the first President of the Uzbek Republic on March 24, 1990;
3. On June 20, 1990, the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan adopted the Declaration of Independence.

In short, these were the major practical steps towards Uzbekistan's independence. Undoubtedly, understanding this historical fact plays an important role in developing the sense of pride and patriotism in the minds of our people, especially our youth. Our young people are aware that the history of independence is a story of struggle and have a deep feeling that it was the age-old dream of our people. Only then can they literally diminish the value and prestige of independence.

References:

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