

THE RELEVANCE OF HIGH SPIRITUALITY IN THE PERIOD OF GLOBAL CRISES

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Abstract:

The root causes of any crisis, in general, stem from spirituality, spiritual crises. Therefore, to overcome all social crises in human life, it is necessary to develop spirituality and cultivate high spirituality in society. This indicates the importance of studying this issue within a separate topic.

Keywords. Crisis, global crisis, spiritual crisis, causes of global crises, factors for overcoming crises, spirituality, high spirituality.

GLOBAL INQIROZLAR DAVRIDA YUKSAK MA'NAVIYATNING DOLZARBLIGI

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Introduction

Modern global problems require a new political thinking, high moral responsibility, and unprecedented united practical action. Although all problems are related to each other by reason, it is advisable to prioritize them within their scope and focus on them. It is advisable to consider economic development and the environmental movement as a single ecological problem. Because environmental problems cannot be solved without a high level of economic development, as well as without the improvement of the spiritual and moral environment. It is important to determine which of these will be prioritized. Currently, turning national, regional, and international forces towards a common goal and creating a global mass social movement can be considered a historical necessity. This movement is aimed at utilizing existing resources to improve the spiritual and moral environment around the world, implementing a set of spiritual and educational measures to purify the hearts and psyches of people, and taking measures for its consistent implementation.

When studying global problems from a philosophical perspective, first and foremost, attention is paid to studying their essence, causes, and general methodological aspects of ways to eliminate them. To do this, the analysis of these problems relies on the principles of philosophy, such as historicity, logic, and systematicity. Although global problems are the result of human development, they are also a consequence of the socio-economic situation that has arisen in modern conditions.

They can be divided into three groups based on their origin, deepening, scope, and complexity of solution. The first is the nature of the existing social system, the problems caused by the diversity



of interests of the states of different regions. The second is the problems arising from relationships within the system of human society. Thirdly, problems arising from relations within the natural system of society. Despite the differences in the types of global problems, the commonalities in these areas are primarily questions of the conditions, possibilities, and prospects of human life today.

On the other hand, they are, to a greater or lesser extent, the main factor of the modern era - the connection with the scientific and technological revolution, that is, its consequences. In our time, the pace of development of science is enormous. While scientific discoveries quickly ensure the creation of new technical means, in turn, the development of technology also gives a serious impetus to new changes in science. As a result, the discoveries made serve specific purposes. This leads to global problems becoming more acute and urgent.

In the 21st century, globalization is making a significant contribution to the development of cooperation between states in trade and other areas, and it is becoming clear that it poses a serious threat to national spirituality. Just as every social phenomenon in human society has both positive and negative sides, the process of globalization is no exception. Today, its acute and comprehensive impact can be seen in all spheres. Currently, all aspects of life are not excluded from the process of globalization. It can be said that this feature has an impact on the spiritual and educational sphere. Just as peoples and nations on Earth are diverse, so too are their spirituality, national traditions, and values. In today's complex and dangerous times, the efforts of various ideological attacks alien to our national identity, our ancient values, aimed at capturing the minds and hearts of our youth, are intensifying. This is a task of national importance to protect our children from these attacks and to fight against them. It should be noted that the President clearly and correctly indicated that the solution to this issue is to fight "thought against thought, idea against idea, enlightenment against ignorance." One of the most important tasks should be to cultivate in the hearts of young people pride in the history of their homeland, a sense of patriotism and devotion to the country. How does the process of globalization affect national traditions, customs, rituals, let alone national values? Like many peoples of the world, the Uzbek people have rich historical values that have been preserved from the distant past to the present day. These are the traditions and rituals, customs and customs of our people, which are reflected in our daily life. That is, they are revered as a value, a national value. Looking back on history, our people have faced a tragic fate for many years. However, our strong-willed, hardworking, and patient people have preserved our national values to this day. We can be proud of the fact that great scientists and scientists have emerged on our land. Their spiritual and educational heritage has been lent to us to pass on to future generations. We are proud of having such great geniuses as al-Biruni, al-Farghani, Ibn Sina, al-Bukhari, Amir Timur, Alisher Navoi. It is becoming increasingly clear that educating young people in the spirit of respect for our scientists and values is an urgent task. In this regard, it should be noted that ensuring the unity of the family, school, and mahalla is very important in respecting our national values. Because a child who is just growing up receives their first education and upbringing from this triad. Our national values are an important and integral part of education and upbringing. Because by instilling our values in the minds of our children, they develop spiritual, moral, and educational qualities. Our national values are like a building built on the pillars of customs, traditions, and rituals. If one of these pillars collapses, our values will certainly collapse. It can be said that our spirituality is also directly involved in the process of



globalization. Universal spirituality has always been formed on the basis of our national spirituality. Our national values are nourished by our national spirituality. Nationality is our true identity, and lack of identity is a great tragedy. In the process of globalization, strengthening and developing our Uzbek values, which have always made living with honor, faith, and pride a principle of life, is the only way to preserve our national image. As a result of globalization, it is felt that our national values are experiencing negative impacts. One of the most negative consequences is the "wind" that travels around the planet, which is called "mass culture." This is precisely the result of globalization.

Mass culture is attracting young people very quickly. It manifests itself in various ways. For example, with the help of materials provided on the Internet, in newspapers and magazines, on radio and television, you can count them again with your finger. The interdependence of societal development and individual development is closely linked to the development of its functional capabilities in new socio-economic conditions. It is no coincidence that the results of social reforms, including educational ones, implemented in society, are aimed at developing the intellectual potential, high intellect of the younger generation, the education system based on world standards, the introduction of new technologies into the educational process, and the strengthening of its national foundation.

The current development of society requires significant changes in the spiritual and material spheres of human activity.

This is determined by the increasing importance of the personal factor, the role of its socio-political activity.

Social progress cannot be achieved without the development of an individual's intellectual abilities, their spiritual and moral education. As society creates the necessary conditions for the realization of the individual's potential, in turn, the individual's abilities and capabilities contribute to the social, economic, and cultural development of this society. At the same time, the development of individual abilities and opportunities and their orientation towards a unified social goal is becoming increasingly relevant.

In the current context, personality-oriented targeted learning, practical-activity, and humanitarian-personal approaches to education play a leading role in the education system. In the educational process, organized on the basis of such approaches, the learner acquires a number of characteristics, such as the ability to freely express their personal opinions on the problem under study, identify and solve new problems, engage in communication in different social groups, and skillfully resolve conflicts in various fields and situations.

The booklet "The Idea of National Independence: Basic Concepts and Principles" emphasizes that only spiritually mature, strong-believing individuals can build a free civil society, emphasizing the importance of raising a healthy generation in a renewed society, shaping the spirituality of a free citizen, and raising spiritual and educational work to a high level. It should be noted that the primary goal of the education system is to shape the younger generation as a harmoniously developed individual.

Conclusion

Based on the ideas put forward above, the following should be reflected in the content of education aimed at shaping the personality: State policy in personnel training involves the development of a



comprehensively developed personality linked to the system of continuous education, intellectual and spiritual-moral upbringing. At the same time, the rights of every young person to education, the manifestation of creative abilities, intellectual development, professional and labor rights are realized. In the republic's system of continuous education, it is necessary to create the necessary pedagogical conditions for the comprehensive development of each individual. In this regard, the development of organizational and pedagogical principles for the education system, based on national-cultural, historical traditions, customs, and values, is of great importance.

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