Mukimjonova Mukammal Mansurovna, teacher School № 50 Uzbekistan district Uzbekistan, Fergana

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT OF "EDUCATION" IN RAISING THE SPIRITUALITY OF YOUTH

Annotation: This article talks about the importance of subject "education" in raising the spirituality of youth.

Keywords: tradition, value, moral qualities, culture, nationality, spirituality.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПРЕДМЕТА "ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ" В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ДУХОВНОСТИ МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о значении предмет "образования" в повышении духовности молодежи.

Ключевые слова: традиция, ценность, нравственные качества, культура, национальность, духовность.

The nation does not form by itself, but it is the fruit of the historical progress of society. In order for it to reach the status of a full-fledged nation, each ethnic unit must realize its individuality in the national language, culture, tradition, values.

In the system of national spiritual values, national quality, religious values occupy a special place and are manifested as an important condition and factor of national self-realization. Moral and religious values are interrelated in most cases and are equally important in the spiritual growth of society, in the upbringing of the younger generation. The concept of "value" is a very broad concept. Part of it is spiritual values. National spiritual values include social phenomena that are concentrated at the intersection point of the concepts of "nationality", "spirituality" and "value". The concept of "national spiritual values" can be described as follows: "spiritual wealth, deeds and principles, ideas and norms that serve the purposes and values of a person who is necessary and significant, dear and dignified to representatives of a particular nation are national spiritual values." Each people

will have spiritual wealth, which is dear to him, dear to him. These are masterpieces that have passed down from generation to generation for centuries, and have not lost their importance and value even now, the source of the gift of this people. For example, the Kyrgyz people are rightfully proud of the "Manas" epic, the ancient Pyramids of Egypt, the French palace of the Louvre in Paris, the Uzbek Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva.

In addition to the unique historical heritage, art and literature of nations and nationalities, their traditions and rituals, cultural attitudes and moral qualities are also included in the system of spiritual values.

In national spiritual values, the worldview and attitude of the people to life, their inner nature and way of life are expressed. These reflect the spiritual world of the nation and the style of contemplation, the expectations and ideals of dreams, conscience and the name of the etc.

Through these values, various phenomena and situations are evaluated, as well as new emerging types of activities and picture duties. The life goals of the younger generation, their imagination about the "hero of the times", are also formed due to spiritual values. National traditions and spiritual values are the factor of improvement of positive moral qualities, elimination of negative nation, which are conducive to the development of the state. With the passage of periods, the national tradition also changes, develops, renews and enriches spiritual values. The norm, which does not correspond to the spirit of the times and the requirements for progress, is denied by the Patriots. New visions and approaches, virtues and habits come to life. This can be attributed to many examples from our everyday life: lifestyle, dressing, eating, carrying out wedding, etc. The formation of such feelings as patriotism, nationalism and universality in the youth of the country is also an important principle of the national idea. In particular, a person seeks to ask himself questions about who I am, who my ancestral ancestors are, what nationality I belong to, where my native land is, and to find answers to it from the National idea, its enormous foundations. He cannot answer any other idea of the questions. Uzbek national tradition values are manifested in all aspects of human and nation life. We must not forget that the kindness inherent in our national nature has a place in them at the level of the whole value by describing the qualities of the individual, such as nobility concern, or shame, chastity, dedication, hospitality, which distinguishes our people in many ways.

Today's reforms carried out in the field of education in our country should be aimed at an important task-the upbringing of a harmonious generation that is modern - thinking, has a thoughtful look at the world, has the necessary knowledge and wealth, is spiritually healthy.

The Times today require us to renew on all fronts, to be in the pre-ranks of life. Today, even in the field of education, each educator requires an individual approach to each of his / her lessons, in order to further develop the cognitive potential of the student in the lessons, the teacher requires that will be able to correctly apply his / her new pedagogical skills in place in order to penetrate into the hearts of each indicates that the teacher should be able to effectively use pedagogical technologies that are constantly updated in the lessons.

Since pedagogical technology means influencing an individual, the use of interactive techniques; the organization of integrated lessons in order to ensure the connection of disciplines, their fields and directions, and even subjects, the serious preparation of the teacher for each lesson - all this is the motivation of the today and the development of independent and creative activity in the schoolboy youth, an important factor.

Because, since the upbringing of a harmonious generation is an important factor determining the day of our homeland and the people's tomorrow, we must carry out all our activities with a deep understanding that the use of any advanced methods and methods of its implementation and application to the educational and educational process is a period demand, and as a result.

Man by nature is thirsty to know. Because it has the consciousness, the mind in constant search. He seeks growth and perfection not only through his body, but also through consciousness and thinking. Love for the motherland, respect for centuries-old values of the younger generation, who became future owners-the task

of perfection in the spirit of honor is a work of enlightenment under the responsibility of teachers.

The modern teacher should always work on himself, read scientificpedagogical lectures and texts that serve the prospects of students, use educational aids, electronic textbooks that are suitable for children's health, shell, behavior and opportunities.

The oral creativity of the people consists of the main embodiment of the National worldview, which includes such qualities as patriotism, Justice, nationalism, humanism, patriotism, protection of the country, loyalty to the motherland and love.

The oral creativity of the people is the ark of such qualities as national pride, honor and dignity, loyalty and loyalty, courage and perseverance, nobility and generosity, tolerance and honesty. Monuments of oral creativity of the Uzbek people are our historical, spiritual, cultural and legal heritage.

At the initiative of the president of our country, this science was introduced in the schools of creation and teaching of "Education". A single science of in uzbek "Tarbiya" was introduced, combining such disciplines as "Milliy g'oya", "Odobnoma", "Dinlar tarixi", "Vatan tuyg'usi", by organizing spiritual and educational work in schools on a new basis. Introduced as a new science in secondary schools, the science of "Education" is distinguished by the fact that it covers the most important issues of society. "Tarbiya biz uchun yo hayot - yo mamot, yo najot - yo halokat,yo saodat - yo falokat masalasidir."

References:

- 1. Farhodjonovna F. N. Spiritual education of young in the context of globalization //Мир науки и образования. 2017. №. 1 (9).
- 2. Ergashev I., Farxodjonova N. Integration of national culture in the process of globalization //Journal of Critical Reviews. -2020. T. 7. No. 2. C. 477-479.
- 3. Farxodjonova N. F. HISTORY MODERNIZATION AND INTEGRATION OF CULTURE //Теория и практика современной науки. 2018. № 3. С. 13-15.

- 4. Farxodjonova N. F. MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION AS HISTORICAL STAGES OF HUMAN INTEGRATION //Теория и практика современной науки. 2018. № 3. С. 16-19.
- 5. Numonjonov S. D. Innovative methods of professional training //ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 01 (81) 2020 C.747-750.