

**BUILDING CIVIL SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN SPIRITUAL AND MORAL
PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION IN THE PROCESS**

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"Education is a matter of life or death,
salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster for us"

Abdullah Avloni

Annotation: This article provides a scholarly analysis of the impact of intensifying processes of global integration and growing information flows on national spirituality, youth education, and the moral environment of society. The positive and negative aspects of globalization are examined, with particular attention to the threats emerging in the consciousness and worldview of young people. In addition, the role of civil society institutions in spiritual and moral education is explored, the importance of strengthening national values is emphasized, and proposals for addressing spiritual and moral challenges are presented.

Keywords: civil society, globalization, spirituality, morality, education, youth, national values, ideological influence, internet culture.

Introduction. Today, the processes of globalization taking place on a global scale have a significant impact on the political, economic and spiritual life of each country. In particular, in the process of building a civil society in Uzbekistan, deepening democratic reforms and building a legal state, a thorough analysis of the importance of globalization factors and their positive and negative effects is of urgent importance. At the same time, global information flows, cultural influences, various ideological views and the Internet environment also have a strong impact on the education of young people. This requires the study of spiritual and moral problems in the field of education and finding effective solutions to them.

The inspiring words of the great Jadid Abdulla Avloni, who resolved to change society through enlightenment, were spoken a hundred years ago, but they have not lost their value even a little today. No matter how technologically advanced society is, each historical period sets new and complex goals for the spiritual and educational development of man and the upbringing of youth .

Under the influence of the globalization process, this issue is becoming more serious. This problem is becoming the focus of attention of scientists, philosophers, political scientists, educators and mentors of societies.

The tombstone of one of the pharaohs, who lived three and a half thousand years ago, reads : "Our youth are stubborn and stubborn, they do not heed the advice of the elders, they deny the values of their ancestors." This confirms that this has been one of the main issues at all stages of human development.

The strength of civil society depends, first of all, on the spiritual maturity of citizens. A highly spiritual person knows his rights and duties, strives to be useful to society, and actively participates in social initiatives.

The main criteria for spiritual perfection are:

1. Loyalty to one's homeland,
2. Respect for national values and traditions,
3. Obedience to the laws,
4. Humanity and tolerance,
5. Active citizenship position.

Each institution of civil society - family, educational institutions, public organizations, media - plays an important role in the spiritual education of young people.

In our country, efforts have been made to realize the intelligence, abilities, and talents of our children, to help them grow up as fully developed people, and to meet the needs and interests of our youth.

It is also worth noting that in our country, special attention is paid to raising young people not only as a spiritually mature generation, but also to their physical health and growth. Especially for young people, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" guarantees the rights and freedoms of every citizen in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the law.

Social protection guarantees for youth include:

1. free medical care;
2. free general secondary and secondary specialized education;
3. free vocational and higher education in public educational institutions within the framework of state grants;
4. creating conditions for access to state sports, health and cultural and educational institutions, and others .

some young people , who, instead of being grateful for living in such conditions, were educated first in their families and then in educational institutions, and grew up eating the bread and salt of this country, who are embarking on the path of betrayal of their homeland and people, trampling on our ancient values and sacred religion, and causing suffering to their country and fellow

citizens?

Today we live in an extremely complex and contradictory information age. Through the Internet system, which surrounds the whole world like a web, anyone can receive or transmit any information. Of course, without denying its importance in expanding people's worldview, knowledge and level, can we ignore the fact that through the same system, pornographic sites that contradict simple moral standards are being placed, and that transnational criminal groups, terrorists and fanatics are also freely using this product of modern information technology?

Today, the Internet has penetrated not only cities but also villages. In order to protect our youth from any negative vices, we need to instill in them a sense of national pride and patriotism in them, instilling in them a sense of oriental morality and decency, and instilling in them a desire for knowledge and enlightenment.

To protect our youth from negative information that poisons their minds, we must first introduce new, consistent and effective teaching methods into the education system.

Secondly, the education of children should be the responsibility of not only the educational institution, but also of parents, neighborhoods, and the general public.

Thirdly, in order to prevent the emergence of an ideological vacuum in the minds of young people, it is necessary to form a strong immunity in them that will protect them from external ideological influences and attacks. To do this, our young people must be free and independent thinkers, have faith, intelligence, strong will, educated, wise, and consciously take into their hearts the history of their country, national values, and the scientific and spiritual heritage left by our great ancestors.

As we consider ways to address the spiritual and moral problems of our youth, it is necessary to implement comprehensive measures in the following areas to reduce the risks and threats arising from globalization processes:

Firstly, to strengthen national ideology and spiritual education, that is, to enrich the content of lessons on national history, culture, traditions and customs in educational institutions. To further expand activities aimed at educating patriotism among young people.

Secondly, strengthening the institution of the family, that is, creating methodological guides on family education, improving the culture of parents, and strengthening the spiritual immunity of young people through a strong family environment.

Third , to form an Internet culture, that is, to teach young people the culture of selecting, analyzing and using information, to strengthen preventive work to protect against harmful information, and to increase the share of national content.

Fourth, ensuring the active participation of non-governmental organizations and the public, that is, civil society institutions, will form in young people an active civic position, a sense of responsibility and involvement in the interests of society.

Fifth, it is necessary to develop cultural and educational activities, that is, to revive the activities of theaters, museums, and libraries, and to strengthen the promotion of a healthy lifestyle, education, and reading for young people.

Conclusion. The process of building civil society in Uzbekistan coincided with a period of rapid globalization. This process has a significant impact on the consciousness, culture and values of citizens. Due to globalization, the worldview of young people is expanding, their opportunities are increasing. However, along with it, spiritual and moral threats are also increasing.

Therefore, the most important way to sustainably develop civil society in the context of globalization is to educate young people on the basis of national and universal values, strengthen their spiritual immunity, and form a well-rounded personality capable of resisting information threats.

Only in this way will Uzbekistan continue to develop as a country with a stable, open, democratic civil society.

Therefore, we must create the foundation for educating our youth to be intelligent, intelligent, wise, knowledgeable, and selflessly serve our Motherland to take its rightful place among developed countries.

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