

## THEORETICAL METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPIRITUAL WORLD VIEW IN YOUTH

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*ANNOTATION. The worldview is a system of dialectical views and beliefs that determine the development of the content of nature, social society, thinking and personality activity. Within the framework of this system, beliefs formed on the basis of socio-ideological, philosophical, economic, natural-scientific, spiritual-moral, aesthetic, legal and environmental knowledge are manifested as the main structural elements.*

*Having a certain worldview sets the stage for the individual to have a sense of responsibility for the environment, social relations, labor activity and the production process, the decision-making of a certain attitude towards the subjects, as well as a full-fledged understanding of the social duties that the individual has on them and their fulfillment.*

*Key words: natural, social and humanitarian Sciences, social relations of various directions*

## ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ДУХОВНОГО МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЯ У МОЛОДЕЖИ

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*АННОТАЦИЯ. Мироззрение – это система диалектических взглядов и убеждений, определяющих развитие природы, социального общества, мышления и содержания индивидуальной деятельности. Главными структурными элементами внутри этой системы выступают убеждения, сформированные на основе социально-идеологических, философских, экономических, естественно-научных, духовно-этических, эстетических, правовых и экологических знаний.*

*Наличие определенного мироззрения создает основу для чувства ответственности человека за окружающую среду, социальные отношения, труд и производственный процесс, определенного отношения к предметам, принятия решений, а также наличия полного взаимопонимания. Понимаются социальные обязанности человека и их выполнение.*

*Ключевые слова: социальное общество, социальные и гуманитарные науки, социальные отношения разных направлений, система взглядов.*

## YOSHLARDA MA'NAVİY DUNYOQARASHNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING NAZARIY METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI

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*ANNOTATSIYA. Dunyoqarash tabiat, ijtimoiy jamiyat, tafakkur va shaxs faoliyati mazmunining rivojlanishini belgilovchi dialektik qarashlar va e'tiqodlar tizimidir. Bu tizim doirasida ijtimoiy-mafkuraviy, falsafiy, iqtisodiy, tabiiy-ilmii, ma'naviy-axloqiy, estetik, huquqiy va ekologik bilimlar asosida shakllangan e'tiqodlar asosiy tarkibiy elementlar sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Muayyan dunyoqarashga ega bo'lish shaxsda atrof-muhit, ijtimoiy munosabatlar, mehnat faoliyati va ishlab chiqarish jarayoni uchun mas'uliyat hissi, sub'ektlarga nisbatan muayyan munosabat qaror qabul qilish, shuningdek, to'liq tushunchaga ega bo'lish uchun zamin yaratadi. Shaxsning ijtimoiy majburiyatlari va ularning bajarilishi lozimligi tushuniladi.*

*Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy jamiyat, ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar, turli yo'nalishdagi ijtimoiy munosabatlar, e'tiqodlar tizimi.*

*INTRODUCTION. The worldview in a person is formed as a result of the establishment of a consistent, systematic, continuous and purposefully organized education, its active participation in the process of social relations of various directions and content, as well as self-education. In the formation of the worldview of the younger generation, a significant place is occupied by the careful assimilation by them of the foundations of the natural, social and humanitarian Sciences, which are established to be taught in educational institutions.*

*The essence of the spiritual and moral image of a person, life approaches, values that are a priority for him and moral principles expresses the meaning of the worldview that he has. In turn, the richness of the worldview ensures an increasing stabilization of the individual's personal qualities and qualities. A worldview that expresses noble ideas in its content contributes to the enrichment of positive qualities that are manifested in the image of a person.*

*In its essence, the worldview is distinguished by a scientific (having a certain philosophical system) and a simple (not having a specific philosophical system) way of worldview. On the basis of a scientific worldview, there are ideas that have acquired stability as a result of a continuous, consistent thorough assimilation of the foundations of existing Sciences, active participation in the process of social relations.*

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The formation of a person's worldview is considered a complex process with a long-term, dynamic nature.

The main signs and essence of mental education and scientific worldview. Mental education plays an important role in the formation of a person's worldview. Mental education is a pedagogical activity aimed at giving a person knowledge about the development of nature and society, the formation of his mental (cognitive) ability, thinking, on the basis of which a worldview is formed on an effective basis.

Today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to providing mental education to young people. In the content of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «on education» and the «National Training Program» adopted at the IX session of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1997, it is emphasized that the education of highly qualified personnel meeting high spiritual and moral requirements is one of the priorities of the state policy. To grow up to be a highly qualified cadre that meets high spiritual and moral requirements means a thorough acquisition of existing scientific, as well as professional knowledge. Consequently, the acquisition of deep knowledge makes it possible to understand the essence of natural and social processes, to see and evaluate their positive and negative aspects. The development of psychological abilities (speech, attention, memory, thinking, creative imagination) and features (striving for a specific goal, curiosity, observability, independent thinking, creative thinking, reasoning one's own opinion, generalizing existing information, grouping, drawing logical conclusions, etc.) that help to assimilate knowledge. The development of knowledge acquisition as well as the emergence of need. Mental thinking occurs as a result of a long term as well as a tireless search. In its formation, scientific views and beliefs occupy a special place.

A scientific view (from the Greek «idea»- the sum of ideas, imagination, concepts) is a thought, an idea that is scientifically based, illuminating the essence of a particular phenomenon, process, which occurs when the existing system of scientific knowledge is thoroughly mastered by a person, comparing knowledge with each other, analyzing the essence of a subject, phenomenon or process. Teaching students to think creatively, the formation of inventive skills provides the basis for the conduct of scientific research by them and the promotion of certain scientific views. Effective organization of mental education ensures the emergence of scientific thinking in a person. Scientific thinking is considered a high form of human mental activity and refers to a scientific approach to social phenomena, processes. At the first stage, they are unstable and acquire the property of variability according to the circumstances. At the second stage, it becomes stable principles of spiritual and moral views. The existing demand is to organize a conscious movement in difficult, conflict situations to deviate from the ethical rules recognized by society, to act with reliance on volitional qualities. At the third stage, faith remains a priority spiritual and moral principle in all situations. When the scientific knowledge acquired by the reader is widely used in the process of life relationships, their true essence becomes a belief only when it is deeply felt and realized.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan In I. A. Karimov's works, an important place is occupied by the views of young people on being educated, high-minded, with a special emphasis on the fact that their intellectual potential is a factor in ensuring the development of society, I believe, for Culture, a new generation will emerge that will give its life for enlightenment and make it the main goal of its life. We live for this generation. We are trying to instill these noble goals in the minds of people. When the generation we are waiting for sees this wealth as the greatest in the world and blesses its life, know that it is inevitable that humanity will reach bright days»<sup>21</sup>.

Eastern thinkers have given a special place in their works to the issues of cognition and human mental thought. In particular, Abu Nasr Forobiy assesses the role of science as a determining factor in human perception of being, in his understanding of the secrets of nature. According to the human body, brain, sensory organs are formed in the process of mental knowledge, spirituality, psyche, intellectual and moral qualities, character, religion, customs, education, when it exists at birth, influenced by the external world, social environment, in the process of the relationship it organizes with people.

According to Abu Nasr Forobiy, the human mind, thought, is the product of his spiritual rise. As a person assimilates knowledge, he is able to assimilate, create, scientifically substantiate information from the existence to the history of the creation of a living being.

#### Analysis and results

Continuing alloma's thoughts, Abu Rayhon Beruniy puts forward the following: «a person not only does not receive knowledge about the external quality and characteristics of things and phenomena, but also compares things and phenomena due to his thinking, intelligence, compares them with each other, determines the validity of his knowledge»<sup>22</sup>. The Thinker also says that the assimilation of knowledge by people leads to the creation of new knowledge: «there are many Sciences. They are timeless and increase when different thoughts and memories accompany them. The encouragement of men to the sciences, the respect of the sciences and the people of science, is a sign of that talent. (In particular) the respect of the ruling People for the people of science causes an increase in various sciences»<sup>23</sup>.

Abu Ali ibn Sina in his works, while commenting on the concept of knowledge, makes a special note that the deep acquisition of knowledge is wisdom: «science is the study of things with the help of the human mind. Knowledge is said to perceive things, while that is. This is such that the human mind is something that he will have to achieve without making mistakes and getting out of the way. If the evidence is clear and the proofs are genuine, then it is said Wisdom.»<sup>24</sup>.

The organization of Environmental Education organized in the family and society with the help of such forms as

conversation, Round Table, excursion, discussion, creative contests, meeting, socio-beneficial labor (Saturday, hashar, greenery) and methods such as conversation, observation, organization, promotion and punishment of practical activities ensures that environmental culture is decided in students.

Personal examples of subjects involved in Student Education, Educational Resources, non-fiction, media (including the Internet) materials and their ideas are considered important tools for the formation of ecological culture in students.

Spiritual and moral education is an important factor in the formation of a person's worldview. Spiritual and moral education also has an important place in the formation of a person's worldview, the effective organization of which contributes to the formation of spiritual and moral consciousness in the reader. Moral education is a pedagogical process aimed at the formation of moral consciousness, skills of moral activity and moral culture in them, the absorption of rules of conduct, criteria for which are recognized and necessary to be observed by a particular society, into the minds of students, and is considered one of the important components of social education.

The basis of moral education is morality and moral standards. Ethics (Latin «moralis» meaning behavior) is the sum of the rules, criteria for behavior that govern social relations and personality behavior, recognized by a particular society and necessary to be observed. Knowledge of moral standards is instilled in the minds of students in the process of education and upbringing. The result of moral education is visible in students in the formation of moral consciousness, skills of moral activity and moral culture.

Moral consciousness is one of the forms of social consciousness, the rules of behavior, criteria that are recognized by society and need to be observed, as well as the reflection of the idea of national independence in the minds of readers.

Moral consciousness, skills of moral activity and moral culture talk, debate and debates on moral, socio-ideological, economic, legal, aesthetic and environmental topics, which are established in the educational process, are selflessly working in various fields of the national economy, gaining high-level success in the fields of science, culture, production and sports, making the name of the Republic of Uzbekistan world famous, the effective use of information about the lives and activities of individuals who make their worthy contribution to the increase in his reputation is formed on the example of folk heroes, who showed patriotic patterns.

#### CONCLUSION

Moral education is also important in the formation of a worldview in students, and in its effective organization it is desirable to achieve a unity of consciousness, emotion and behavior. After all, the occurrence of certain shortcomings in their unit also negatively affects the students' maturation as a perfect person. The worldview is a system of dialectical views and beliefs that determine the development of the content of Nature, Society, Human Thought and personality activity.

Such qualities as high spiritual perfection, freedom of the country, prosperity and selfless work in the prosperous path of the people, being demanding towards oneself and those around them, being able to educate volitional qualities in oneself, having the ability to strive, initiative, organization, creativity and independent thinking can be recognized as principles that are a priority in the life of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the spiritual and moral education of students, the foundations of the idea and ideology of national independence are manifested as supporting factors.

In the process of organizing moral education, the use of conversations, lectures, discussions, conferences, seminars and debates of moral content gives its positive results.

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