

Educational values and youth spirituality

Ziyaev Adkham

– senior teacher of KSPI, e-mail: adham_qdpi@mayl.Ru

phone:998945529032

Abstract: *By explaining the history of pedagogy and commenting on the themes addressed, the article describes the pedagogical features of the use of educational values in the development of spiritual perfection among students. It also includes the problem's importance, conclusions, and recommendations.*

Keywords: *Value, educational value, spirituality, education, progress, university, development, technology, education system, thinker.*

Our country's progress and prospects are inextricably linked to the rapid development of the educational system, its compatibility with public life and production, and its ability to keep up with the highest international educational standards, as well as to meet the demands of the times and existing subjective needs. The results of effective use of science's possibilities also depend on the radical changes taking place in the education system, the enrichment of education content with new ideas and views, and the creation of new technologies that enhance the intellectual potential of the rising generation as well as the high spiritual and moral qualities of students.

The purpose of this article is to emphasize the pedagogical aspects of applying educational ideals to enhance students' spiritual development through the teaching of pedagogy history.

Future teachers should be aware of the perspectives of Eastern and Western thinkers on the organization of personal education, upbringing, the history of educational development, school and pedagogical thought, the traditions of the global education system, education and upbringing, and the subject of pedagogy history.

The term "value" encompasses a wide range of concepts, including spiritual values. Social phenomena focused at the junction of the concepts of "nationality," "spirituality," and "value" are referred to as national-spiritual values. The following is a definition of "national spiritual values": Moral values, behaviors and principles, ideas and conventions that are required and important to the members of a nation, precious and worthwhile, and serve their interests and aims are referred to as national spiritual values.

Every nation has its own spiritual treasure, which it values and honors. These are masterpieces that have been passed down from generation to generation for centuries, and they have maintained their significance and value today, becoming a source of national pride. Moral traits are incorporated in the system of spiritual values, together with the distinctive historical heritage, art and literature of nations and peoples, their rituals and rites, and cultural links. They have a crucial part in the preservation of people's identities, as well as the upbringing and socialization of the younger generation.

In people's daily lives and livelihoods, national values function as a form of criterion. Different events and situations, as well as emergent activities and patterns, are appraised using these values. Spiritual values also influence the life objectives and perceptions of the "hero of the times" among the younger generation.

Mankind is made, and it aspires to be perfect. The importance of spirituality, knowledge, and nurture cannot be overstated. Because human children develop through education and nurture. It is improbable that he will find his position in life if he does not gain information and a good upbringing. As a result, human spirituality is the result of the synthesis of acquired knowledge and upbringing in the human mind, as well as its metamorphosis into a way of life.

Spirituality is defined as the incorporation of any natural, moral, social, political, or economic knowledge into human thought, as well as the transformation of that knowledge into skills, abilities, and lifestyles. Spirituality can also be defined as a person's psyche, self-awareness, taste, intellect, ability to differentiate between right and wrong, good and bad, beauty and ugliness, calm and ignorance, intelligence, the ability to set goals and ideals, and the ability to try to attain them.

Spirituality is a moral characteristic that is embodied in a person's consciousness, feelings, emotions, knowledge, and beliefs, and it is one of the most important factors for determining a person's maturity and perfection. Only a spiritually peaceful society can reach the pinnacle of socioeconomic achievement. The uniqueness of development is visible in a culture with a high level of spirituality. The ability to blend knowledge and talents with universal human ideals and morality is a hallmark of profound spirituality.

After all, the subject of "History of Pedagogy" taught in higher pedagogical schools offers a wide range of prospects for students' spiritual development as well as their respect for our people's magnificent past. Educational principles, which constitute the foundation of our national spiritual ideals, are particularly important in this regard.

It is well known that the subject "History of Pedagogy" is the study of our great ancestors' lives and work, as well as the folklore of our people, demonstrating that the Uzbek people have historically created a unique university in the field of education, the decision to instill in students a respect for educational values, and pride in our people's rich spiritual heritage in the development of spiritualism.

In the growth of spiritual perfection in student youth, all topics are vital educational values. "The evolution of education and pedagogical philosophy from antiquity to the seventh century," with a focus on Zoroastrianism's sacred book. On the theme "Development of school and pedagogical thought in Central Asia in the first half of the VII-XIV centuries," the Avesto contains information about the emergence of the science of hadith, the contribution of hadith scholars (Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, Imam Isa al-Termizi, and others) to the development of the science of hadith, as well as "Pedagogical ideas in the development of the Eastern Renaissance." On the subject of "The development of educational and moral thought in the Eastern Renaissance," our encyclopedic scholars such as al-Kharezmi, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Raykhan al-Beruni, and Abu Ali ibn Sina provided information about their scientific work and teaching, and the opinions expressed about the recommendations show that they are of great importance in this regard.

The following themes are "Amir Temur and his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren who contributed to education and science in the second half of XIV century and to the development of education, school and pedagogical thought in Transoxiana in XVI century": the Republic of Uzbekistan has excellent opportunities to develop students' spiritual maturity by studying the development of educational, school, and teaching ideas in the pre-independence period, due to Mirzo Ulugbek, Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Baburs, Alisher Navoi's encyclopedic knowledge, Abdurakhmon Jami's pedagogical views, and later the establishment of education in the Bukhara Emirate, Kokand, and Khiva

khanates.

To summarize, independence created the circumstances for all peoples residing in old Turkestan to restore and develop their national values. Its story could be handled from a fresh perspective. One of the most serious challenges is the employment of educational ideals in the development of spiritual perfection in pupils through the teaching of pedagogical history.

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