



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajsshr>

Copyright: Original
content from this work
may be used under the
terms of the creative
commons attributes
4.0 licence.

PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL QUALITIES OF ADOLESCENT STUDENTS UNDER GLOBALIZATION

Submission Date: April 20, 2024, Accepted Date: April 25, 2024,

Published Date: April 30, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajsshr/Volume04Issue04-25>

Mamatkulova Ozoda

Doctoral student of the Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences of Uzbekistan named after T. N. Kori Niyoz, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article describes the pedagogical aspects of the continuous development of the spiritual and moral qualities of adolescent students in the context of globalization and its importance for today, as well as draws relevant conclusions on this topic.

KEYWORDS

Globalization, education, upbringing, youth, teenager, student, perfect person, spirituality, morality, hadith, diagnostic evaluation, society, state.

INTRODUCTION

Acceleration of the process of globalization in the world shows that there is an increasing need to improve the system of training and social-psychological influence on the individual in accordance with the specific principles of social development. No wonder, the French researcher B. Bundy describes the

process of globalization as follows did not describe was:

“Globalization is a continuous historical process.

Globalization is the process of homogenization and universalization of the world

Globalization is the erosion of national borders process”.

To create a comprehensive system of organizing spiritual and educational processes in our country, to improve the organizational-practical and scientific-research aspects of educating young people as morally and aesthetically perfect human beings, in this direction, state organizations, civil society institutions, mass media and private great importance is attached to effective establishment of social cooperation of the sector.

In the period of new development of Uzbekistan, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of spiritual and educational work, further expanding the scope and scale, strengthening the sense of belonging to the reforms being implemented in the hearts of the country's population, first of all, youth, propaganda and education organization of works in the field of science on a scientific basis, increasing the effectiveness of scientific and methodical research in this field, introducing a permanent monitoring system aimed at strengthening the stability of the socio-spiritual environment are defined as priority tasks. These priority tasks directly serve the development of the country.

We all know that the development of any country, its influence and position on the world scale, directly depends on the education and training of the young

generation, which is the future of this country. It is for this reason that humanity has emerged, and the most pressing task has been the issue of youth education. All scholars, thinkers, intellectuals of the nation connected the development of the society, prosperity of the country, peace and tranquility with education of the youth. It's not for nothing. Where there was an attempt to solve the issue of upbringing in a connection with education, national values, traditions, mentality, there was development and progress. Where young people have neglected their education, crises and national upheavals have occurred. The education of a perfect person has always been considered an important social task, and a well-educated person has been considered an asset of the society. A person's beauty is measured by the knowledge he acquires. If educated people are considered mature in the teachings of Islam, we can see that in the views of our thinkers, it is necessary to acquire many characteristics to be a perfect person.

In the holy hadiths, education, manners, rights of relatives, parents and children, kindness, honesty, purity, justice, honesty, patriotism, hard work are promoted. The goal of education is to educate young people to be mentally healthy, physically strong, morally pure people, adapted to the national and religious values that have been passed down from generation to generation, and to form them into perfect human beings.

The harmonious development of spiritual heritages with material values has been written with great skill in the historical and literary works of many thinkers, and has become an eternal contribution to the cultural treasure of the world. The advantages of education and vocational training, the necessity of living with honest work in the form of hadith, pandnama, narration, narrative epic, proverb, ghazal, rubai, masnavi and other forms created in different socio-economic periods. Ideas have reached our time.

In the current period, the rapid introduction of globalization processes into our daily life in all spheres has a positive effect on our social, political and economic development, and on the connection between countries and regions, but on the other hand, this process has an ideological effect in the current conditions. It is becoming a sharp weapon of display. And this serves the interests of various political forces in the West, under the guise of "mass culture", with the aim of spreading the ideas of moral immorality, putting oneself above others, and extreme selfishness. Disrespecting the thousand-year-old spiritual, cultural and religious values of the Uzbek people and encouraging them to abandon them.

Imam Bukhari, Imam Termizi, Bahauddin Naqshbandi, Abdukhaliq Ghijduvani, Burkhaniddin Marginani, Ahmad Fargani and others who were born and raised in our land and made a great contribution to world

culture and civilization. The legacy left by our great ancestors has not lost its relevance even today.

We know that the strength of any building depends on the strength of its foundation. Similarly, it is appropriate to start the education of young people from their first step into adult life - from the period of adolescence. Because adolescence period a person in his life the most important and the most difficult from periods one is counted. Already, the child in adolescence his education separately attention if not done, certain time from the past after his in morals disadvantages observation and this shortcomings correction later on difficult to be can. For nothing in our people: "I'll treat not his prevention received. It's okay." saying appear was not.

Adolescence years - parents for kids too is also complicated for era. At this age children own his opinion the most they believe that it is right. Parents are considered to be children walked of the child now own own opinion their views obviously that they do acceptance to do difficult will be. Especially only of the child in grief lives in mothers this process difficult will pass. In this they are themselves the same now to the child unnecessary being feeling left behind can. Children themselves mentally big. Although they feel like it is material and physical in terms of to parents subordinate being will remain. All misunderstandings from that come comes out.

A teenager children for from himself other everyone unfair If the parents by his If the idea is rejected, it is a child in mind again they insist. In this situation parents his his opinion respect that they do their feelings and therefore equal to thought decisions result about consultations need will be To the child in this questions to give through him to think so that's right decision release opportunity to give it is necessary Each parents his child different from problems protection to do wants But a teenager child 's education , school , grades with depends decisions to do and that's it decisions as a result answer to give learns In this place to them freedom if it is not given , it is big always in life them someone manage need will be That's why for national and cultural approach based on teenager age of students upbringing level diagnostic assessment important importance occupation is enough

From this point of view, it is important to improve the mechanisms of developing the moral and moral qualities of adolescent students based on the national-cultural approach at a time when spiritual threats of various forms are increasing on a global scale.

Organization of educational process of development of spiritual and moral qualities of adolescent students based on national-cultural approach can be characterized by the following aspects:

- this approach is based on national and cultural traditions . They determine the content of the

educational process, which is carried out taking into account the national-cultural norms, values and mentality of a certain people living in the region;

- the national-cultural approach helps to bring the educational process closer to the life of teenage students, to turn them into closely connected and interacting components;

- in the educational system, the national identity, religious faith, and historical heritage of adolescent students are taken into account;

- special attention is paid to the use of family experience and social-cultural heritage of the student in educational activities;

- the educational process activates the student's cognitive interest and stimulates his/her emotional perception of educational activities, based on familiarization with the student's cultural identity, family values, lifestyle, traditions and customs.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of cultural heritage, national traditions, ethnic identity and socio-pedagogical heritage in the development of spiritual and moral qualities of adolescent students based on the national-cultural approach, their coherence and interrelation is aimed at ensuring independence, and the content of education is focused on the development of a cultural personality provided with

spiritual characteristics and moral guidelines for activity.

REFERENCES

1. Umar o v B. Gl o ballash conflicts . - T.: Spirituality , 2006. p. 8.
2. M. Aminova, M. Rozikulova . Globalization basics . - T.: "Science and technology », 2016, p. 6.
3. Ochildiev A. Globalization and ideological processes. - T. : Muharrir publishing house, 2009. 64 p.
4. Danilov-Danilyan VIUstoychivoe razvitie-problema vizhivaniya cheloveka//. Nauka. Obshestvo. CHelovek.-M., 2004. -143 p.
5. Otamuratov S. Globalization and nation. - T. , New century generation, 2008. - 204 p.
6. Umarova H. Globalization conditions information attacks against struggle - T.: 2005, 3 p
7. Tursunboyevich AO Development of socially active citizenship competence in students and youth in continuous education. - 2022.
8. Tursunboyevich OA Pedagogical and psychological opportunities for the development of socially active civic competences in students //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – T. 11. – No. 3. - S. 1888-1897.
9. Abduganiyev O. Formation of legal training aimed at competitiveness in pupils of secondary schools //European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences. – 2019. – T. 9. – No. 7.
10. Tursunboyevich OA Pedagogical and psychological opportunities for the development of socially active civic competences in students //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2021. – T. 11. – No. 3. - S. 1888-1897.
11. Abduganiyev OT FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALLY ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS //E Conference Zone. - 2022. - S. 10-13.
12. Oglu AOT Pedagogical Conditions And Mechanisms Of Development Of Socially Active Civil Competence In Students //Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education. – 2021. – T. 12. – No. 7. – S. 433-442.
13. Abdug' Aniyev O. DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCE OF GENERAL HUMAN VALUES IN STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF A CULTURAL STUDY APPROACH //Science and innovation. - 2023. - T. 2. – no. Special Issue 9. – S. 316-319.
14. O'G , Abdug'Aniev Azod Tursunboy. "PEDAGOGICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES OF DEVELOPING SOCIALLY ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS." Science and innovation 2. Special Issue 5 (2023): 708-713.
15. Tursunboyevich, Abduganiyev Azod. "Development of socially active citizenship

competence in students and youth in continuous
education." (2022).

