

**THE SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF THE GREAT ANCESTORS IS A SOURCE FOR THE
SPIRITUALITY OF YOUTH**

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Abstract: The article discusses the issues of drawing attention to the unresolved problems of youth, which are one of the main principles of our state policy, the issues of turning them into a truly decisive force in our lives, their role as participants in the processes of democratic renewal by ensuring their active participation in reforms, the issue of attitude towards youth in the new century, the intellectual abilities of youth, the new worldview in the conditions of today's New Uzbekistan, a new generation of young people with democratic thinking, in particular, the guarantee of their free choice of ways to realize their interests within the framework of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the direct participation of youth in the development and implementation of policies and programs related to the life of society and youth.

Key words: a common law, further improving, the homeland, witnessing, values, enlightenment, a national-independence, movement, the developed countries, The Jadids, courage and perseverance, to implement, this program, noble deeds. to unite the invaders, the Motherland.

The desire to create conditions for young people, who make up the majority of the population of our republic, to find their place in life is one of the main principles of our state policy. A lot of work is being done in our country to draw attention to the unresolved problems of young people, to make them a truly decisive force in our lives. The true essence of this work is clear as day.

In the policy of Uzbekistan after gaining independence, by involving young people in political and social processes, ensuring their active participation in reforms, their role as participants in the processes of democratic renewal has further increased. This is determined by the following:

By the new century, the existence of a common law for today's world development in the issue of attitude towards youth has become clear, that is, young people are now turning from a relatively priority person into a leading force that determines and implements the development of society;

such social qualities of young people as intellectual abilities, professional qualifications, moral and spiritual maturity have a positive impact on the level of development of the entire society. Such trends indicate that young people are becoming an active subject of state policy as a separate socio-demographic stratum. Today, further improving the role and status of young people in public life is an extremely important issue.

The increasing role and status of young people in society is a characteristic feature of our country.

In the conditions of today's New Uzbekistan, a new generation of young people with a new worldview and democratic thinking is being formed. There is no doubt that they can become a solid support for the future of our republic. After all, the rights and guarantees of youth activity are stipulated in our main constitution.

In particular, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in addition to the norms applicable to all citizens, also contains rules that apply specifically to young people. The Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulate that it is its task to guarantee the free choice of ways to realize their interests, to ensure the direct participation of young people in the development and implementation of policies and programs related to the life of society and youth.

In the context of radical reform of society, the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism is one of the priority areas of the activities of state institutions.

The homeland is a sacred place where a person and his descendants shed their umbilical cord blood. The homeland is the place where ancestors, a people, a people come of age, where their language, history, culture, traditions, values are truly formed, grow and mature.

The whole world recognizes that the territory now called Uzbekistan, that is, our Motherland, was one of the cradles of not only Eastern, but also global civilization. Great scholars, virtuous people, famous politicians, invincible commanders grew up from this ancient and sacred soil. The foundations of religious and secular sciences were created on this land.

In a situation where threats to the fate of the homeland and the people were increasing, it was the national heroes - bright-hearted intellectuals, poets and writers, artists, workers in the field of spirituality and enlightenment who courageously took to the stage. Let us remember our modern ancestors who called on our people to fight for freedom and science and enlightenment at the beginning of the 20th century. Indeed, at this time when our country is entering a new, high stage of its development, we need mature personnel like our modern ancestors, who, along with the achievements of Western science, were brought up in the spirit of national values, like water and air.

Independence has given each of us the opportunity to realize our identity, our faith and beliefs. Now, along with other peoples living on earth, we are fortunate enough to realize our identity, preserve it like the apple of our eye, and share our national identity with future generations.

Today, we are directly witnessing the process of reforms of great historical, social, economic, political, legal, and scientific significance throughout our country. It should be noted that on the whole, a bright expression of patriotism among our people is being seen.

The issue of strengthening the spiritual foundations of the independence of our homeland, preserving our moral values, traditions and customs, and deeply instilling feelings of love for our people, our homeland, and loyalty to independence in the hearts and minds of people, especially the younger generation, is gaining increasing importance today.

Folk oral art occupies a significant place in our spiritual heritage. Folk proverbs, sayings, tales, legends, and epics, along with calling us to goodness, courage, honesty, truthfulness, and purity, call us to love our homeland and be loyal to our people. The masterpiece of our epics, "Alpomish", is considered a heroic song of our ancestors, reflecting the identity of our nation, and it has served to strengthen the will of the defenders of the Motherland for centuries.

In the image of the invincible hero of our people - Alpomish, we see the spiritual image of our great sons – today's Alpomish, who are capable of protecting our Motherland from evil eyes and disasters, and if necessary, are ready to sacrifice their lives for this path.

Values are an exemplary mirror reflecting the past, present and future of every nation. It is worth saying that national values are formed on the basis of the national-spiritual heritage of our ancestors and are constantly improving over time. In particular, our national values, which have been formed over the centuries on the basis of the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors, reflect all universal human and moral qualities. One of the human qualities that our people have maintained for centuries without losing its high value, even for a moment, is the quality of love and patriotism for the motherland, the homeland where they were born and raised. It is a fact that such a high human quality and such a sacred feeling are ingrained in the blood of our people.

At this point, if we look at history, since our country is located at the crossroads of civilizations, history is also a witness to the fact that many empires and rulers wanted to own this heavenly land. People like Shirak, Tomaris, Spitamen, who have become legends, mobilized all their strength and capabilities to protect the homeland and protect it from the enemy like the apple of their eye, not sparing their wealth, soul, honor, life and family on this path. That is why the great

services of such patriotic people to the Motherland left an indelible mark on the pages of history. Later, during the Mongol invasion, national heroes such as Jalaluddin Manguberdi and Temur Malik went to the defense of the Motherland, fought bravely against an army several times larger than themselves, and showed unparalleled courage. In fulfilling their sacred duty to the Motherland, not only the commanders, but also the religious leaders and sheikhs of their time, such as Najmiddin Qubro, made a great contribution to the mobilization of the people to defend the Motherland.

Even though Genghis Khan offered to spare Najmiddin Qubro, considering his great age, mature sheikhdom, and religious leader status, he did not agree and, under the slogan “O Motherland, or an honorable death!”, fought with the enemy army until his last breath and died in the defense of the Motherland. Their lives and fortitude are worthy of admiration.

For our great ancestors, such as al-Khwarizmi, al-Farghani, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, and al-Beruni, who made a great contribution to the development of world science and culture, the feeling of homeland and patriotism was of great importance.

Therefore, they always recorded their names with the name of the country where they were born and raised, and became known to the world as Bukhari, Termizi, Samarkand, Shoshi, Khorezm, Nasafi, Ferghani, Marginani. The spiritual heritage, life, legends and stories of our ancestors are all important sources and role models in the spiritual and moral upbringing of a well-rounded generation today.

The processes of the late 19th and early 20th centuries are also of particular importance in the history of our country. During this period, on the one hand, colonial oppression reigned in Turkestan, and on the other hand, a strong wave of people's struggle against this oppression was emerging. The Jadid movement left a bright mark in the history of Turkestan as the most tragic event of this period. Although Jadidism began with enlightenment activities, during its development and evolution it grew from enlightenment and turned into a national-independence movement. Its basis was a great idea, a great goal - to liberate the country, turn it into a prosperous country in all respects, and bring it among the developed countries of the world at that time. The Jadids worked for this purpose, and in order to achieve this goal, based on the existing conditions, they gradually began to involve the people in the struggle through the process of reforms. They planned to first promote enlightenment, make the people literate, enlightened, and cultured, and then lead them to the struggle for national independence. Despite many difficulties, they worked with courage and perseverance to implement this program.

In the history of Turkestan, the Jadids accomplished many noble deeds. Their ideas called on the people to unite, unite, and fight against the invaders who had been demanding the country's wealth and trampling the soil of the Motherland for years.

Understanding national identity begins with the people studying their history, rich culture, and the heritage left by their ancestors. After independence, it became possible to objectively re-study this great history and pass it on to the growing younger generation.

In recent years, great work has been carried out in the development of the spiritual and educational sphere.

The adoption of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On radically improving the system of increasing the spiritual and educational level of military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan” is of great importance in educating our young military personnel in the spirit of patriotism. Today, the introduction of a continuous system of spiritual education in our country is a logical continuation of the work of modern enlighteners in the field of spirituality, education and upbringing.

The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education and measures for its implementation” serves as a

legal guarantee of practical actions in this regard. Currently, the “Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education” is a practical project aimed at solving the urgent problems of the modern educational system, and based on the requirements related to its goals and objectives, all participants in the educational process - family, education system, community, representatives of law enforcement agencies - are equally responsible.

The work carried out by the Jadid enlighteners in the field of spirituality in history was as important and relevant for our nation in their time as it is for us today.

In the process of implementing the tasks set out in the Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education, the appropriate use of the rich and unique spiritual and educational heritage of our great Jadid scholars is also yielding its own results.

As the Head of State noted, “I am confident that our creatively thinking, talented and ambitious youth will build a new renaissance of the Turkic world in the future. On this path, the scientific discoveries and spiritual heritage created by our great ancestors will serve as a solid foundation for them.”

In conclusion, we have a huge spiritual heritage, a treasure passed down from ancestors to generations, and their in-depth study and skillful application are of great importance today.

In this regard, “even the scientific heritage of the Jadids can be an important source for the purposeful and targeted organization of the continuous process of spiritual education.”

In general, the role of the spiritual heritage of the Jadids is of particular importance in educating today's youth in the spirit of military-patriotism.

During its historical development, our people were forced to live under the oppression of various invaders and colonialists at different times. During these times, our heroes who grew up among our people and considered it an honor to fight for their country and its freedom fought against the invaders. For example, when our people were oppressed by the nomadic Mongols, Temur Malik, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Najmiddin Kubro, and Amir Temur showed examples of heroism against them. Jalaluddin Manguberdi, a representative of the Khorezmshah dynasty, showed unparalleled heroism against the army of Genghis Khan. Even Genghis Khan recognized Jalaluddin's courage. Despite his old age, Najmiddin Kubro fought against the Mongols and sacrificed his life with the banner of freedom in his hand.

The conclusion is that in order to educate our youth to be well-rounded and patriotic in every way, it is important to study the courage shown by our great heroes who have emerged from among our people, including the legacy of Amir Temur, Temur Malik, Jalaluddin Manguberdi, Najmiddin Kubro, Mirzo Ulugbek, and our young men, Abdulla Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat, and Abdulla Qodiriyil, for the future of their people.

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