



ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE NEIGHBORHOODS OF NEW UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the organizational and legal foundations of the spiritual education of youth in the New Uzbekistan makhallas from a socio-philosophical point of view. The study highlights the role of the makhalla institute in ensuring the spiritual development of youth, state youth policy, regulatory and legal mechanisms, and the importance of cooperation between the makhalla, family, and educational institutions. Also, some problems encountered in the process of spiritual education of youth are analyzed, and scientific and practical proposals and recommendations are developed to improve the field. The results of the study show that the development of the makhalla institute plays an important role in educating youth in the spirit of national and universal values, as well as in forming civic responsibility and spiritual immunity in them.*

Keywords: *New Uzbekistan, makhalla institute, youth policy, spiritual education, organizational and legal foundations, spiritual and educational work, civil society, national values, youth spirituality, legal culture, social cooperation, spiritual immunity.*

Introduction

Today's globalization and informatization processes have a serious impact on all spheres of social life, including the system of spiritual education of youth. In particular, various ideological threats, negative manifestations of mass culture, destructive ideas in the Internet space affect the consciousness and worldview of young people, making ensuring their spiritual and moral development one of the priority areas of state policy. From this point of view, the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy pays special attention to the issues of educating young people

in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national and universal values, and strengthening their legal consciousness and spiritual immunity. In our country, the institution of the mahalla, as an important social structure of civil society, occupies a unique place in the education of youth. The mahalla is an important institutional mechanism not only for solving social problems of the population, but also for educating the younger generation on the basis of national traditions, spiritual values, and moral principles. In particular, in the context of New Uzbekistan, wide-ranging organizational and legal reforms are being implemented to improve the activities of makhallas, strengthen their authority and responsibility in working with young people.

The regulatory legal acts adopted in recent years have established the institutional foundations for social support for young people through improving the spiritual education of young people, strengthening cooperation between makhallas and educational institutions, and introducing a system of “mahallabai” work. This requires scientific analysis of the organizational and legal mechanisms of spiritual education of young people in makhallas, as well as conducting scientific research to assess and improve their effectiveness.

This article analyzes the organizational and legal foundations of spiritual education of young people in makhallas of New Uzbekistan, the state policy implemented in this area, regulatory and legal mechanisms, and the social functions of the makhalla institution from a socio-philosophical point of view. It also reveals the importance of cooperation between makhallas, families, and educational institutions in increasing the effectiveness of spiritual education of young people.

Materials and Methods

This study used a comprehensive approach to studying the organizational and legal foundations of the spiritual education of youth in the New Uzbekistan makhallas. In the process of research, socio-philosophical, legal and sociological analysis methods were used in harmony with each other.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on youth, the laws on the activities of the makhalla institute and the development of the spiritual and educational sphere, presidential decrees and resolutions, as well as scientific views of national and foreign scientists on youth education, civil society and the makhalla institute.

The following scientific methods were used during the study: The method of systematic analysis - was used to analyze the role and functions of the makhalla institute in the spiritual education of youth as an integral social system; The method of comparative legal analysis - was used to compare national regulatory legal acts on the spiritual education of youth and to compare them with some foreign experiences; The socio-philosophical approach served to reveal the importance of spiritual education in the development of society and the formation of the social consciousness of youth; The content analysis method was used to analyze ideas and concepts in state programs, legal documents and scientific literature; The methods of induction and deduction made it possible to draw general scientific conclusions based on the practice of working with youth in the mahalla and to link theoretical views with practice.

The system of spiritual education of youth in the mahallas of New Uzbekistan was chosen as the object of research. The subject of research is the organizational and legal mechanisms of this sphere, the functions of mahalla institutions and social relations aimed at ensuring the spiritual maturity of youth.

The principles of scientific objectivity, historicity, consistency and objectivity were adhered to in the research process. Based on the results obtained, scientific and practical proposals and recommendations were developed to improve the spiritual education of youth in mahallas.

Results and Discussion

The results of the study show that in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, the mahalla institute functions as an important social mechanism for organizing the spiritual education of youth. In particular, the introduction of the “mahallabai” work system has expanded the opportunities for identifying social problems of young people, organizing their free time meaningfully, and strengthening their spiritual and moral education. In this process, cooperation between the mahalla citizens' assembly, youth leaders, preventive inspectors, and educational institutions is of great importance.

The analysis revealed that the organizational and legal framework for the spiritual education of young people has been significantly improved in recent years. In particular, the state youth policy, the mahalla system, and regulatory legal acts aimed at developing the spiritual and educational sphere have established the education of young people in the spirit of respect for national values, patriotism, legal culture, and civic responsibility as a priority task. This serves to strengthen the legal basis for spiritual and educational activities carried out in mahallas.

At the same time, some problems were also observed during the study. In particular, it was found that in some makhallas, organizational coordination in the system of working with youth is insufficient, spiritual and educational activities are becoming formal in nature, and innovative approaches are not being effectively used. In some cases, organizing activities without fully studying the interests and needs of young people has a negative impact on their effectiveness.

According to the results of the analysis, the following factors are of great importance in increasing the effectiveness of the spiritual education of young people:

- strengthening cooperation between the makhalla, family, and educational institutions;

- using digital technologies and interactive methods in working with young people;

- expanding educational programs based on national and universal values;

improving the skills of specialists working with youth in the makhalla system; strengthening spiritual immunity aimed at protecting young people from various ideological threats.

The results of the study show that the effective use of the opportunities of the mahalla institution is an important factor in ensuring the spiritual maturity of young people, forming their social activity and civic responsibility. Also, further improvement of organizational and legal mechanisms in this area is an important condition for ensuring the upbringing of a harmonious generation in New Uzbekistan.

Conclusion

In the process of democratic reforms being implemented in the new Uzbekistan, the spiritual education of youth is emerging as one of the priority areas of state policy. In this regard, the role and importance of the mahalla institution is increasing, and it is not only a mechanism of social governance, but also an important spiritual environment that educates the younger generation on the basis of national and universal values. The results of the study showed that the mahalla system is an effective institution in ensuring the spiritual maturity of young people, forming their civic position, sense of patriotism and social responsibility.

Based on the analysis, it was found that the regulatory legal acts adopted in recent years serve to strengthen the organizational and legal foundations of the spiritual education of young people. In particular, the state policy on youth, laws and state programs aimed at developing the mahalla system and improving the spiritual and educational sphere have made it possible to further improve the institutional mechanisms of working with young people in mahallas. This serves to increase the social activity of young people, raise their legal and spiritual culture, and expand their participation in the life of society.

At the same time, some systemic problems were observed during the research. In particular, it was revealed that in some makhallas, a formal approach to organizing

spiritual and educational events is still in place, the mechanism for in-depth analysis of the interests and needs of young people is not sufficiently formed, and the level of use of modern information technologies and interactive methods is low. This situation negatively affects the effectiveness of some educational events.

Based on the results of the research, the following scientific and practical proposals were developed:

institutionally strengthen cooperation between the makhalla, family and educational institutions;

introduce special innovative programs and platforms for the spiritual education of young people;

systematically improve the skills of youth leaders and specialists in the spiritual and educational field working in makhallas;

strengthen preventive and educational activities aimed at forming ideological immunity in young people;

expand modern media projects promoting national values, historical heritage and spiritual traditions.

In conclusion, improving the organizational and legal foundations of the spiritual education of young people in the New Uzbekistan mahallas is one of the important factors in the formation of a harmonious generation, ensuring social stability and developing civil society in the country. Effective use of the educational opportunities of the mahalla institution is of great importance in protecting young people from various foreign ideas and spiritual threats, educating them in the spirit of loyalty to national interests and turning them into active participants in the development of society.

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