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SPIRITUALITY AND ENLIGHTENMENTAL ISSUES IN PEDAGOGICAL PROCESSES

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Abstract. This article covers the lexical and historical definition of the concept of enlightenment, as well as the views of the independence period, the formation of the educational system, its role in pedagogical processes, goals and objectives, categories, and the need for enlightenment in each period.

Keywords. Culture, spirituality, enlightenment, education, literacy, pedagogy, enlightenment, new people, society, man, individual,

The study and research of our spiritual values has always been one of the most urgent and important issues. In all aspects of life, a lot of work is being done to understand our identity, to deeply understand and convey spiritual and educational values to the people, to educate young people in the spirit of love for the Motherland, people and nation.

The study of the spiritual and scientific heritage of our people and its proper assessment have become one of the important tasks. As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, noted: “From the oldest stone inscriptions and inscriptions created by the thought and genius of our ancestors, to the thousands of manuscripts stored in the treasury of our libraries today, with their valuable works on history, literature, art, politics, ethics, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, mineralogy, chemistry, astronomy, architecture, agriculture and other fields, they embody our great spiritual wealth. It is rare to find a people in the world with such a vast heritage.” Indeed, the content of our scientific heritage is formed by pedagogical ideas enriched with national and universal values, and only the knowledge that is its product can lead humanity to a new stage of development.

Our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, during his presentation at the Tashkent Center of Islamic Civilization, expressed his thoughts on the massacre of the enlightened Jadids, saying, "If our Jadids had not been massacred, we would now have the "Third Renaissance", if our ancestors had not been exterminated, great discoveries would have been made with their knowledge, their science. But they were destroyed. So, where did those who first went to Germany from Central Asia and studied come from? They were from us. They also went and destroyed them there. At the time, they included our innovations, discoveries, and history in books as they saw fit. And they destroyed what was not necessary," - we can feel the surge of ancient thoughts in our hearts in his words. It is clear from this that educators are faced with many tasks in the promotion of enlightenment.

In the spiritual and cultural life of every person and any society, educational values hold a primary place. Knowledge and humanity have always been considered the most important educational values, and the worldview and system of knowledge formed the basis of educational and upbringing programs: they served to form the virtue of humanity in a person. Uzbek folk pedagogy was formed precisely on the basis of national educational values.

So, what is enlightenment? Enlightenment is a general form of development of a particular individual and society. The spirituality, ideology and culture of any individual or society begins

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with enlightenment. After all, “Enlightenment is education and upbringing aimed at increasing the consciousness, knowledge and culture of people” .

“Enlightenment (from the Arabic word “arafa” – “to know”) – education and upbringing, an activity aimed at increasing the consciousness, knowledge and culture of people based on a set of economic, political, philosophical and religious ideas” . As can be seen from the definitions given, the basis of enlightenment is education and upbringing.

Our ancestors have long been engaged in the work of education and upbringing in harmony with each other; they did not separate education from upbringing, upbringing from education. Knowledge and enlightenment, which are invaluable assets, are considered the main condition and guarantee of human perfection and national prosperity. As we know from our history, ignorance was fought only with enlightenment. Today, a truly enlightened person can fight selflessly for human dignity, national values, self-awareness, living in a free and independent society, and for our independent state to take its rightful place in the world community.

Enlightenment is the integral unity and interdependence of the processes of education, upbringing and human perfection. Enlightenment is a factor that regulates the influence of human heredity and the surrounding natural and social environment on the perfection of the individual. Enlightenment is the only tool capable of changing human nature, but it is characterized by its relative powerlessness in the face of unfavorable human heredity (for example, genetic diseases) or extremely negative influences exerted on a person by the surrounding environment. Enlightenment - subordinates the development of the individual to itself, ensures that he develops in his own way based on his talents and inclinations, but people are given to enlightenment, that is, education and upbringing, differently: some - receive sufficient education and upbringing, while others - vice versa. As a result, people who are brought up at different levels in society, that is, cultured or uncultured, who bring blessings or curses to their parents, are distinguished.

Enlightenment - a social phenomenon and process. Enlightenment - a separate system that encompasses values, social consciousness and personality structures in society; an important area of social life. Enlightenment - introduces humanity to worldly values, scientific and technical achievements and is an environment for mutual communication between people. The intellectual, spiritual and cultural-moral potential of any society directly depends on enlightenment.

Thus, enlightenment is an integral (inseparable) holistic system of education and upbringing, as well as a set of knowledge, skills, qualifications, valuable landmarks (guidelines), work tasks, experience and competencies acquired by a person. From this point of view, the concept of "enlightenment" can be interpreted differently depending on its significance:

1) enlightenment - the process of conveying (transferring) knowledge accumulated in material and spiritual culture to an individual
(person);

2) enlightenment - a set of knowledge obtained in the process of education;

3) enlightenment - the level of knowledge of a person or education - literacy: primary education, secondary education, higher education;

4) Enlightenment - a synonym for words such as the development or formation (emergence, emergence, creation) of a person (person). Therefore, the enlightened approach to pedagogical phenomena and processes is one of the most basic principles of the updated national pedagogy.

The purpose of education is to form and develop the qualities necessary for a person and society in order to involve him in socially significant activities, in other words, to guide human

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development by introducing a person to a set of priority higher goals, values, and beliefs in society.

The educational system is mobilized to ensure:

1) ensuring the historical continuity of generations, preserving, disseminating, and developing national culture;

2) educating patriots of Uzbekistan, citizens of a legal, democratic social state who respect the rights and freedoms of individuals with high morals;

3) timely comprehensive development of children and youth, the formation of skills for independent study and self-realization in a person;

4) forming a holistic understanding of life and a modern scientific worldview in children and youth, developing a culture of interethnic relations;

5) regular updating of all aspects of education, reflecting changes in the field of culture, economy, science, technique and technology;

6) ensuring the continuity of education throughout a person's life;

7) ensuring the diversity of types of educational institutions and the variability of educational programs that allow for the individualization of education;

8) ensuring the consistency of stages and levels of education;

9) developing distance learning, creating programs that introduce information and communication technologies in education;

10) ensuring academic mobility of students;

11) restoring national traditions in working with gifted children and youth, ensuring the participation of teachers in scientific activities;

12) training of highly educated people and highly qualified specialists capable of professional growth and professional mobility in the conditions of informatization of society and development of new scientifically capable technologies;

13) creation of ecological education, which forms a careful and responsible attitude of the individual and society to nature, the environment.

Thus, the tasks of education represent separately obtained results of education, which have an independent significance for the life of man and society. These tasks can be divided into three groups:

1) tasks arising from the interests of social development - training qualified personnel, forming conscious and active citizens who share the values of society;

2) tasks arising from the interests of human development - formation and enrichment of the creative potential and spiritual world of man;

3) tasks arising from the need to harmonize the interests of the individual and society - simultaneous satisfaction of the needs for various educational services.

The goals and objectives of enlightenment are achieved through its two “wings”: education and upbringing, their integral unity - the “golden rule” of pedagogy. Therefore, enlightenment, that is, education and upbringing, was declared a priority area in the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main tasks of enlightenment:

1) education - ensures the transfer of historically formed social experience in society from generation to generation and its assimilation by the younger generation;

2) upbringing - creates conditions for a person to assimilate culture and, through continuous educational influence, transforms socio-cultural experiences, moral values and norms, in general, universal and national culture into the personal experience of each person, in this process forming their own unique socio-cultural behavioral qualities;

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3) socialization - the process of an individual entering into relationships with other people, mastering a set of values, norms and behaviors in society, as well as understanding the surrounding world, the natural and social environment under the influence of various socio-cultural conditions and accelerating his formation as a person, acquiring human qualities, in other words, becoming civilized;

4) training qualified specialists - qualified specialist personnel are trained in primary, secondary and secondary specialized professional and higher educational institutions.

The content of education is determined by the volume of knowledge, skills, qualifications and competencies in educational programs and the level of knowledge of the individual. The content of education is realized in the process of education, upbringing and independent study, that is, in the intellectual and moral activity of the individual and ensures the development of a person, his integration into national and world culture, and the quality of training highly qualified personnel.

The criteria for enlightenment (education) are different and are determined by the person's possession of primary, general secondary and professional (primary professional, secondary professional, secondary specialized professional and higher professional) education, the level of his mastery of knowledge and skills, methods of thinking and activity, in a word, competencies. An enlightened (educated) person is a person with the appropriate level of education.

Independent study and self-education are one of the main conditions for a continuous educational process. Enlightenment is historical in all periods, that is, the content of educational work is constantly changing under the influence of social life, production conditions, the rise of scientific knowledge and other social factors in a given place and time.

To become a teacher, one must cultivate the intellect of others, make them enjoy the light of enlightenment. The immortal value of enlightenment should be placed at the center of the work of teaching the children of our nation to think independently and to increase their self-confidence. After all, enlightenment is a pedagogical process that takes place in the unity of education and upbringing, regulates the development of the individual, leading him to culture and perfection. Therefore, the development of the individual and enlightenment are manifested as the goal and content of the pedagogical process, which is reflected in the science and practice of pedagogy.

The main pedagogical concepts that express scientific generalizations are called pedagogical categories. Concepts such as “enlightenment”, “education”, “upbringing”, “pedagogical process” are considered the main pedagogical categories. Pedagogy also works on the basis of general scientific categories such as “human development”, “personality formation”, which are considered as concepts that lead to the development of the individual.

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