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PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPING THE SENSE OF SPIRITUAL SOLIDARITY AMONG YOUTH

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Abstract

The article analyzes the main principles of developing a sense of spiritual solidarity among youth, its significance in the process of education and upbringing, and presents effective pedagogical approaches to strengthening it within educational institutions.

Keywords: Solidarity, spirituality, youth, education, upbringing, unity, cooperation, values, person, community.

Introduction

In the context of globalization and the digital society, enriching the spiritual world of the younger generation and ensuring their coexistence in a spirit of respect and solidarity is becoming an increasingly urgent issue. Spiritual solidarity is one of the key factors in ensuring peace, stability, and social cohesion in society. The formation and strengthening of this feeling among young people is not only the task of the education system, but also of the family, the community (mahalla), the mass media, and society as a whole.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to issues of moral and spiritual education within the framework of the Law "On the State Youth Policy", the principle "New Uzbekistan – New Opportunities", and the reforms initiated by the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev regarding youth. In this process, it is of great importance to educate young people based on national values, to increase their social activity, and to strengthen their sense of spiritual solidarity. The concept of "spiritual solidarity" refers to a culture of living together based on principles of mutual respect, cooperation, tolerance, compassion, and interethnic harmony. It expresses the unity of members of society in pursuit of common goals and their sense of mutual support and responsibility. The presence of a sense of solidarity

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among young people is closely linked with their social activity, civic position, and commitment to positive life values. This feeling ensures not only social stability, but also the spiritual maturity of the individual.

The development of spiritual solidarity among youth is a multifactorial process that relies on the following key socio-pedagogical directions:

1. Influence of the family environment. The family is the primary school of moral values. Young people raised from childhood in an atmosphere of mutual respect, support, unity, and tolerance will demonstrate these same qualities later in society.

2. The role of the education system. General and higher educational institutions are important institutions that shape not only students' knowledge but also their spiritual culture. During classes and extracurricular activities, special attention should be given to topics such as the national idea, patriotism, humanism, and interethnic harmony.

3. The significance of the mahalla (community) institution. The mahalla is a historically formed model of social cohesion in Uzbek society. Spiritual and educational activities carried out by youth leaders, elders, and community representatives in the mahalla educate young people in a spirit of mutual respect and support.

4. Mass media and the internet. In the information space, it is important to produce content that promotes spiritual unity, national pride, and human values to positively influence young people's worldview. Otherwise, the influence of foreign cultural pressures may strengthen attitudes of individualism and indifference among youth.

Key Principles for Developing Spiritual Solidarity among Youth

1. The principle of relying on national and universal values.
2. The principle of dialogue and cooperation.
3. The principle of personal responsibility and active civic position.
4. The principle of mutual assistance and empathy.
5. The principle of developing information culture.

These principles serve to strengthen unity, tolerance, and social responsibility in the inner world of young people.

Practical Measures for Enhancing Spiritual Solidarity

- Improving the system of "Spirituality Hours" and "Youth Clubs";

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- Expanding volunteer activities;
- Introducing initiatives such as "Spiritual Solidarity Week";
- Strengthening cooperation with family and mahalla institutions;
Developing programs on information security and media literacy.

Conclusion

The formation of a sense of spiritual solidarity among youth is one of the most important factors for ensuring the stability, peace, and progress of the future society. To achieve this, the education system, family, mahalla, mass media, and public organizations must work in close cooperation. By cultivating the qualities of solidarity, compassion, and tolerance in every young individual, it is possible to create a genuine atmosphere of unity and harmony in society.

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