



MORAL AND SPIRITUAL HERITAGE AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN INDIVIDUAL SOCIALIZATION

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Abstract: *This article examines the role and significance of moral and spiritual heritage in the process of individual socialization. Moral and spiritual values are considered important factors that directly influence an individual's worldview, behavior, social relationships, and adaptation to society. The study highlights the contribution of national and universal values to the upbringing of the younger generation and their moral and spiritual development. It also analyzes the role of the family, educational institutions, and other social institutions in transmitting moral and spiritual heritage from one generation to another. The findings demonstrate that moral and spiritual heritage serves as a key factor in ensuring effective individual socialization and fostering socially responsible and ethically conscious citizens.*

Keywords: *Moral heritage, spiritual heritage, socialization, individual, values, youth development, moral education, spiritual education, social institutions, national values, universal values, society, social relations.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization and rapid social transformation, preserving and transmitting moral and spiritual heritage has become an important issue for modern societies.

Moral and spiritual values play a significant role in shaping an individual's character, worldview, behavior, and social responsibility.

They serve as guiding principles that help individuals adapt to social norms, develop positive interpersonal relationships, and actively participate in community life.

Socialization is a lifelong process through which individuals acquire the knowledge, values, attitudes, and behaviors necessary for effective participation in society.

This process is influenced by various social institutions, including the family, educational institutions, religious organizations, and the broader cultural environment.

Among these factors, moral and spiritual heritage occupies a special place because it embodies the accumulated wisdom, traditions, ethical principles, and cultural experiences passed down from generation to generation.

"To study our moral heritage, its sources and philosophically analyze them, to convey to the harmoniously developed generation that morality has always been the core of spirituality, intelligence and lifestyle of our people.

Explanation, based on the immortal philosophical heritage, is one of the important themes in the history of philosophy"[1, 56].

Indeed, as researchers note, it is difficult to find any naturalist, philosopher, artist, historian, poet, or literary critic in the history of Central Asia who does not address moral issues in his works and philosophical treatises.



MAIN PART

The relevance of this study lies in the growing need to strengthen moral and spiritual education among young people in the face of increasing cultural diversity, technological advancement, and changing social values.

Moral and spiritual heritage not only contributes to the formation of personal identity but also promotes social cohesion, respect for cultural traditions, and a sense of belonging within society.

The moral heritage has always reflected all the changes and contradictions inherent in society. The moral heritage is the simple or everyday rules of public life that have been formed and formed over thousands of years.

When thinking about the essence and content of the concept of moral heritage, attention is always paid to the extent to which it reflects the spiritual needs, demands, desires, wishes of social groups that exist in this or that society. It also draws attention to the purpose for which these concepts are relevant in terms of their content and essence. These purposeful concepts, in turn, are not dogmatic in nature, but are inextricably linked to the spiritual development of society, which is passed from generation to generation as a moral heritage.

The culture of this period has served the development of human qualities. The culture serving universal qualities is hereditary. Morality is an integral part of the inherited culture. It follows that when thinking about the content and essence of morality and ethical heritage, one should pay attention to the signs of its inheritance. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the moral heritage of medieval Central Asian thinkers, their teachings on the content and essence of morality, as in this period Central Asian thinkers had comprehensive encyclopedic knowledge. As naturalists, musicologists, mathematicians, astronomers, geographers, writers, poets, literary critics, philosophers, they also paid special attention to ethical issues in their works and advanced moral ideas that meet the requirements of the time.

"Morality is an integral part of the society's spiritual heritage. It cannot be studied in isolation from the spiritual heritage of humanity. It is enriched in the process of studying nature, social environment, various human relationships, knowledge about the existing phenomenon, the constant desire to change it, leading to the enrichment of human spiritual qualities"[2, 35]. Not only today it is formed on the basis of centuries-old spiritual heritage and develops in the process of continuous cultural relations with other peoples, mutual exchange of spiritual and philosophical values. After all, history is a product of thinking.

Moral heritage is an integral part of the spiritual heritage of mankind. It is a set of all moral acts inherited from previous generations, which are evaluated and used on the basis of critical approach, revision, specific tasks of time and objective criteria of social development. Moral heritage is a set of positive models of behavior that can serve as a model for society, time, and human history; A spiritual phenomenon that determines and evaluates the level of maturity of man.

Morality is an event that evaluates the level and scale of historical development of society, as well as the society and people functioning in a particular social environment.



Morality, which evaluates members of society, has a relative character, develops and changes in an inseparable connection with the social life.

Overall, morality is not only a social phenomenon that evaluates members of society, but also includes the differences, scales, level of one stage of social life in another, as well as classes in a particular society, the morality of social groups and, finally, the inheritance of moral heritage.

In this sense, it is important to study the moral heritage of our people, conduct scientific and theoretical analysis, transfer and absorb it into the minds and hearts of young people.

Every event in our past was influenced by a certain spiritual, moral, socio-political environment. In the course of this study the task was set to shed light on this historical fact, to bring our rich moral heritage to the consciousness and consciousness of people, and at the same time wisely solve such philosophical problems as thinking, understanding the past and choosing the future.

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The solution to this problem is based on the historical and philosophical heritage of our great ancestors. It is no secret that the philosophical and moral heritage of Central Asian thinkers is based on man and his essence, human values, justice, loyalty, duty, loyalty and kindness.

"It develops inextricably with the social and economic, political conditions, lifestyle and spiritual development of society and is an assumed barometer that defines the level of spiritual development of peoples, nations and nations in a society"[4, 34].

The purpose of this research is to analyze the role of moral and spiritual heritage as an important factor in individual socialization.

The study seeks to explore how moral and spiritual values influence personality development, social behavior, and the integration of individuals into society.

Furthermore, it examines the role of social institutions in preserving and transmitting these values to future generations.

Understanding the relationship between moral and spiritual heritage and socialization is essential for developing effective educational and social policies aimed at fostering responsible, ethical, and socially active citizens.

Therefore, this topic remains highly relevant in contemporary sociological and educational research.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, moral and spiritual heritage plays a crucial role in the process of individual socialization. It serves as a foundation for the formation of personal values, ethical behavior, social responsibility, and cultural identity.



Through the transmission of moral principles, traditions, and spiritual values, individuals develop the skills and attitudes necessary for successful integration into society.

The study has shown that family, educational institutions, and other social institutions are key agents in preserving and passing moral and spiritual heritage from one generation to another.

Their influence contributes to the development of socially active, responsible, and morally conscious individuals who are capable of maintaining positive social relationships and contributing to societal progress.

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