

**THE IMPACT OF RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL REFORMS ON YOUTH EDUCATION IN
INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION**

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Annotation: The article focuses on the necessity of imparting knowledge related to religious and educational fields, preventing young people from falling under the influence of various foreign and harmful ideas, and forming ideological immunity in the process of education and upbringing of young people in the face of globalization. Issues related to effective use of national, spiritual and religious values in education and training processes and the content of a number of reforms carried out by our government will be highlighted.

Keywords: Culture, tradition, society, idea, value, global citizen, spirituality, education, morality, tolerance.

The importance of new reforms in the religious and educational sphere in the education of youth in our country is considered relevant today, and this issue is significant because it is one of the problems of all humanity.

The establishment of the International Center for Islamic Culture in Uzbekistan is a recognition of the great contribution of our country to world civilization. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said, the restoration of our sacred religion, national values, the memory and heritage of our great saints, and the improvement of their shrines determine the importance of reforms in the religious and educational sphere in the education of youth.

The UN General Assembly adopted a special resolution “Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance” put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the General Assembly. The special resolution “Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance” was adopted at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly on December 12, 2017. The document, the draft of which was developed by Uzbekistan, was unanimously supported by the UN member states.

The initiative to adopt this resolution was put forward by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly held in New York in September 2017. The main goal of the resolution proposed by Uzbekistan is to provide access to education for all, eliminate illiteracy and ignorance. The resolution also calls for “establishing

tolerance and mutual respect, ensuring religious freedom, protecting the rights of believers and preventing their discrimination.”

As noted in a statement by the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the UN, the resolution was not only unanimously supported by all UN member states, but was also adopted with the co-authorship of more than 50 countries. It is noteworthy that the authors include Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Azerbaijan, Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Ghana, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, the Philippines, and Japan.

The resolution emphasizes the important role of education, peace, human rights, tolerance, and friendship in promoting peace and security in the world, and recognizes the importance of integration, mutual respect, protection of human rights, tolerance, and mutual understanding in strengthening peace and security in the world.

At the same time, the adopted resolution proposes that UN Member States implement a communication strategy, such as conducting extensive propaganda work in national and international media and on the Internet, disseminating educational information on tolerance, non-infringement of freedom of religion or belief.

Delegations from Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Oman, Azerbaijan, Panama, the European Union, and a number of other countries made speeches in support of Uzbekistan's resolution at the UN General Assembly, thanking the government of Uzbekistan for presenting this important and timely document.

One of the main sources that determines the importance of new reforms in the religious and educational sphere in the education of youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan is Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations” called “Education System and Religion”. It states, among other things, that “The education system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is separated from religion. The inclusion of religious subjects in the curricula of the education system is not allowed. The right of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan to receive secular education is ensured regardless of their attitude to religion.”

The fact that the changes in the religious and educational sphere being carried out in our country have gone beyond the regional level and are being recognized on a global scale increases the educational significance of the attitude to religion. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5416 dated April 16, 2018 “On measures to radically improve the activities of the religious and educational sphere” determined its importance and strategic tasks in the religious and educational education of young people. The relevance of the

adoption of this decree is determined by the fact that the events taking place in the process of world globalization, the intensification of the socio-political situation require increasing the effectiveness of activities in the religious and educational sphere.

All world religions in the world are based on the ideals of goodness. They encourage people to be truthful, pure, compassionate and tolerant. They call on people not to harm others, to refrain from bad deeds, to not give in to their desires and go astray. The idea of religious tolerance, recognizing these common principles inherent in all religions, calls for cooperation between them and thus achieving the triumph of justice, which is the dream of all mankind. Experts still recognize that such relations between young people, in particular, are associated with these features of religion, which are associated with the preservation of many national values. In the era of globalization, the issue of youth is becoming more relevant than ever, including the concept of youth as a socio-demographic group in society, living at a certain period of a person's life, characterized by such specific features as maturity, entering the adult world and adapting to it. If you pay attention, the definition of youth, when the features of "entering the adult world" and "adapting to it" are separately described, it corresponds to the time when youth is called a transitional period. This shows how complex it is in the current era of rapidly developing globalization. It is urgent to educate these qualities of young people with the concept of tolerance, in particular with the concept of religious tolerance. Accordingly, religious tolerance is understood as the mutual respect and understanding of the beliefs of people of different religions and sects, as partners and in harmony, living on a common ground, in a common homeland, on the path of noble ideas and intentions. Today, in order to achieve religious tolerance, cultural dialogue and cooperation on the path of goodness are being established between them. Especially, the dangers that have befallen humanity in the last century - the threat of nuclear war, ecological disasters, disasters such as terrorism and religious extremism - are encouraging religions to unite and cooperate on the path of goodness, preserving our planet, which is one for all people. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan said, "We all know that in the world there is a sharp economic competition, information attacks, terrorist threats are increasing...

Given such a dangerous situation, we must comprehensively strengthen our activities to strengthen peace and tranquility in our country, to combat various threats. This is the demand of the time." That is, preserving peace and working hard for it is the greatest service for today's young generation. Since preserving peace is directly related to religion, there is no doubt that the concept of religious tolerance, conveying its essence to young people, remains an important issue. The essence of all religions is formed by concepts such as goodness, friendship and brotherhood,

kindness and compassion. In particular, it is no secret that representatives of all national religions themselves recognize this.

Here are some examples of the evidence on the subject given in the sources. Imam Bukhari cites the following in his work "Al-Adab al-Mufrad". Mujahid said: I was with Abdullah ibn Amr (may Allah be pleased with him). His slave was bringing a sheep to slaughter. "O young man! As soon as you slaughter the sheep, do not forget to start giving a share from our Jewish neighbor next to us!" Abdullah said. A man standing next to us said: "Do you give to a Jew? May Allah correct you!" Abdullah ibn Amr replied: "I heard the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) recommend giving to one's neighbor, so much so that we even wondered if the neighbor would inherit from us" [3.24.]. As you have witnessed, one aspect of tolerance in our religion is manifested in the example of a neighbor, in which not his religion, race or nationality, but the fact that he is a neighbor, and the manners and standards of neighborliness are elevated to the level of truth in our religion. This is another truth that does not require further proof of how invaluable the wise sayings of our people, such as "my neighbor is my soul neighbor", "the peace of your neighbor is your peace", are to our indelible values.

When our ancestors taught the younger generation about education and manners, undoubtedly, the first stage of manners was with "salam". It is also surprising that the norms of greeting that have been ingrained in our blood as values from our ancestors are currently under the influence of "popular culture". This ultimately means the impoverishment of a person's spirituality and culture, the separation from such great qualities as gentleness, compassion, friendship and forgiveness, which have been passed down from generation to generation as values. The important thing is to put it into practice and demonstrate it in practice, only then will the result be achieved.

In conclusion, the need for unity among all peoples and ethnic groups of the planet Earth, the need for youth and the concepts of religious tolerance, is becoming more evident than ever. Because only tolerance can prevent the tragedies that are happening in different regions of the world. Therefore, UNESCO adopted the "Declaration of Principles on Tolerance" in Paris in 1995. Since 1996, the United Nations has declared November 16 of each year as the "Day of Tolerance". Our country, which adheres to these principles, is currently uniting more than 130 nationalities and representatives of all religions, creating a basis for living in peace and tranquility under a clear sky.

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