

AS A SYSTEM OF NATIONAL SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL RELATIONS

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Annotation: *In this article, the spiritual development of the society is promoted the nature of spirituality and its specific features are explained. It is also a magnavite that threatens the social development of the society about threats and the social necessity of fighting against them information provided.*

Key word: *spirituality, development, spiritual threats, social environment, reform, material and spiritual life, spiritual heritage, civilization.*

Before elucidating the essence of the national idea and inter-ethnic relations, it is necessary to comment on some concepts. National relations - more than three thousand nations, peoples and tribes live in more than 200 countries around the world. They speak more than five and a half thousand languages. Most of these languages do not have their own script. The most characteristic feature of the national processes is that as the intelligence of mankind increases, it moves rapidly not towards mutual "assimilation", but towards the demonstration and confirmation of its "I".

No nations in the world, no matter how small they are, have not willingly merged with other nations, on the contrary, some nations have not given up their values of freedom and freedom, even though they have to suffer the hardships of poverty. They lived freely and independently, and respected their customs, traditions and values.

National relations should be understood as a set of interactions between different nations and peoples in the economic-political and cultural-educational spheres.

Such contacts take place in the internal life of a multinational country or between nationalities living in different countries. Today, it is difficult to find a country or state in the world whose population consists of only one nationality. For the same reason, the friendly relations of the nationalities living in them in the relations between countries and states in various fields is an important factor that ensures the development of any state. The stronger

this factor is, the stronger the relations between the countries in various fields will be and will give the results expected by both sides.

Harmonization of national relations in multinational countries is a guarantee of stability and development in this country, the main aspect that ensures its prospects. Because national disputes and conflicts in any country lead to the failure of stability in that country and eventually collapse. Therefore, in any country, including independent Uzbekistan, harmonization of national attitudes is considered as one of the most priority directions of state policy.

The tragedy of the former Soviet system was that it realized its own interests at the expense of national interests. That is, they did not underestimate the strength and power of the national factor and tried to perpetuate their rule by promoting class interests. They aimed to create a "single Soviet nation" by violently bringing different nations together, and at the next stage, to create great nations all over the earth and absorb other nations into the hegemonic nation. Their actions, starting from the natural to the artificial, destroyed the former Soviet system. Of course, in this process, the theory based on violence and the attempts to implement it without taking into account the interests of other nations and peoples hastened the destruction of the Soviet system.

Focusing on national harmony is important as a key factor in ensuring development. "In our country, 137 national cultural centers play a leading role in the development of ethnic identity and further harmonization of inter-ethnic relations. They develop their own unique culture, language, folk crafts, make a significant contribution to the mutual enrichment of different cultures, strengthening the feeling of a single multinational family in each of us." In addition to promoting the positive aspects of their culture, these cultural centers serve as a leading factor in ensuring national harmony in the society of Uzbekistan.

It was officially announced that by January 1, 2019, the total population of our country exceeded thirty-three million. In Uzbekistan there are representatives of more than 130 nationalities and peoples, including Uzbeks (80.0%), Karakalpaks (2.2%), Tajiks (4.9%), Russians (3.8%), Kazakhs (3.6%), Tatars (1.0%), Kyrgyz (0.9%), Koreans (0.6%), Ukrainians (0.3%) and representatives of other nationalities (2.7%) live there. goal orientation also shows the conceptual importance of the national idea in the field of inter-ethnic relations in our country.

The place of national interests is incomparable in the development of society's life, the strengthening of independence, the improvement of inter-ethnic relations.

In the conditions of democratization of the life of the society, deepening of humanistic thinking, while preserving the moral image, without being an obstacle to the uniqueness, interests of all nations and peoples, it is very important to constantly seek ways to strengthen the friendship of peoples, to educate young people in the spirit of internationalism and patriotism, in the conditions of today's rapid development.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve inter-ethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries", in particular, on the basis of the Republican International Cultural Center and the Council of Societies of Friendship and Cultural-Educational Relations of Uzbekistan with Foreign Countries, Inter-National Relations and Foreign Relations under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan the establishment of the committee of friendly relations with the countries is of great importance.

The committee implements measures to support, coordinate and encourage social initiatives aimed at establishing the principles of inter-ethnic harmony, friendship and solidarity, developing the culture of inter-ethnic relations. It also provides practical and methodical support to national cultural centers, supports their initiatives, takes measures to strengthen the sense of a multinational single family in the minds of citizens, regardless of nationality, race and religious belief, and to implement the principle of "Uzbekistan is our common home".

Special attention is paid to educating young people in the spirit of tolerance, respect for national and universal values, preservation of history, culture, national traditions and customs. This will make it possible to form a morally sound generation that is ideologically immune to the beliefs of nationalism and extremism, is loyal to the ideas of independence, and protects and promotes the national interests of Uzbekistan.

The committee is tasked with protecting the interests of national cultural centers and friendship societies in state bodies, coordinating their activities, and helping to preserve and develop unique national traditions, customs and rituals of representatives of different nationalities and peoples living in our country.

Social Respect for representatives of all nationalities, nationalism, respect for national mentality is one of the characteristics that determine the perfection of a person.

The national idea and the science of international relations have their own goals and tasks. The main goal of this science is to create knowledge and ideas about the role of the nation, inter-ethnic relations in the process of society's life and development, based on the national idea. Everyone should realize and feel the need for a national policy in multi-ethnic, poly-ethnic states that is in the interests of all nations. The main goals of the science are to inculcate in the minds of all citizens that the national values of all nations are being restored in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, and that today's rapid development policy serves the benefit of all nations.

One of the main goals of this science is to shed light on the role of the idea of inter-ethnic harmony, which is one of the main ideas of our national ideology.

A social unit (seed) is a community formed as a result of the union of blood relatives from one parent. Breeding is characteristic of the ancient period of human history, and it arose as a result of the union of people on the basis of kinship in order to fight for survival and avoid external enemies. The clans were headed by elders who came from among them and had respect and prestige among their blood relatives. It is known from ethnic history that Uzbeks consist of 92 major clans, such as: Kungiroṭ, Mangit, Lakai, Ming, Barlos, Jaloir, Naiman, Kurama, Kipchok, etc. It is not a sin for everyone to find out which clan they belong to in order to know who their ancestors are, moreover, studying the unique aspects of these ethnic units and directing their activities towards the national interest is the main factor that ensures national development. humiliating others, gathering one's loved ones around them, putting the main emphasis on kinship and disdain for the people around them, threatens the unity of the nation as a phenomenon contrary to our development.

Ethnic unity is a historically formed unity of people in terms of language, territory, economy and culture. Clans and ethnic communities that are close to each other in many respects are united in the ethnic unity. Ethnic unity is the third stage of nation formation, a sign. In ancient times, the fact that people were an ethnic unit and lived in the same area strengthened the feelings of common interest and blood kinship among them. Ethnic units were also formed as a result of strong tribes subjugating weaker tribes and mixing with them. In order for the ethnic unity to preserve its image, develop and rise to the level of a nation, it must have its own territory.

The concept of nation is closely related and inseparable from the concept of ethnic unity. Ethnic unity is a term that is used in relation to a

specific ethnic group in a certain social system. The formation of ethnic units from the unity of clans with similar culture and values is a frequently observed phenomenon in ethnogenesis. However, it is also possible for heterogeneous groups with different cultures and values to form one ethnic unit and absorb the positive aspects of their culture and values due to objective and subjective reasons.

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