

**Philosophical content and essence of the formation of a culture of peace in youth**

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**Annotation:** this scientific article is written about the philosophical content of the formation of a culture of peace of youth in the world as a result of current scientific research and in the era of globalization.

**Keywords:** youth, spirituality, value, peace, science, innovation, human right, lifestyle, economic development.

As a result of the successful domestic and foreign policy strategy implemented by the head of state, Uzbekistan's integration into the world community is accelerated, and our country works closely with the world's leading countries, and our country's reputation in the international world is growing. day by day. Therefore, many leading countries of the world, influential international organizations support the rightful work of the Republic of Uzbekistan and recognize its territorial integrity.

Uzbekistan is known all over the world as a state that supports stability and security and offers a way to resolve many conflicts peacefully. Peacekeeping missions are part of the work carried out in this direction. Ensuring human rights, raising the culture of peace and tolerance, legal education of the population, raising their legal thinking and cultural level to the level of requirements of the time are the most important factors that stimulate the development of a democratic-legal state and civil society. In addition to the legal education of various segments of the population, the development of their legal thinking and culture from an early age, the restoration of their violated rights, initiatives, research that stimulate the process of building a democratic-legal state and civil society are important for the organization of educational work in the field of human rights.

Solving problems with the help of violence still remains a common practice in some states, for example, terrorism, extremism, murder, destruction of public objects, looting during demonstrations, disputes with rude and inappropriate words are among them. The use of violence to solve problems is not actually a characteristic of people. The use of violence is the result of learning and, therefore, people can learn to solve problems using calm and nonviolent methods. At the same time, the culture of peace, according to the definition given through the resolution of the United Nations 243/1999, is a culture based on human rights, the celebration of diversity, equality between women and men and respect, which prevents the use of violence in the resolution of conflicts with the democratic participation of each person and is based A culture of peace is a set of values, beliefs, actions and rules established by society to be a guide for human beings so that they become individuals who support different aspects of peace in each way of life.

Humanity itself lives for the good of tomorrow, the prosperity of dreams, love for the motherland, family, work, etc. The basis of all this is the origin, the production of certain achievements, including the upbringing of your teacher, today's children and young people. A special place in the scientific and technical, production, cultural and spiritual growth of society is occupied by young people. This feature of young people is that they receive the most advanced knowledge and experience possessed by representatives of the older generation. These values harmonize with young people and become a powerful factor in social development. Life experience shows that an organized youth group has tremendous social and creative power, the ability to form modern approaches and methods of solving its own life problems and actively influence the Prevention of everyday problems of the entire younger generation. The need to study the potential of the youth movement in Uzbekistan, give scientific assessments and develop a strategy for the development of youth policy is very relevant and relevant in

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the context of the development of modern Uzbek society. Certain measures are being implemented by our state to further improve the life of young people, ensure their rights and interests, promote economic development, acquire knowledge, master the profession and specialty. The implementation of state youth policy is a system that combines these measures and serves their effective implementation. The main driving force of the system of state youth policy is youth associations, the development of their activities and strengthening of their potential serve to comprehensively raise the life of young people, increase their political literacy, achieve economic independence, acquire cultural knowledge, self-development and development of the life of society.

Today, it is necessary to carry out scientific work on the implementation of the most pressing problems of youth policy in education, health, development of the economy, participation in political platforms, youth culture, education, civil society, etc., in which there are requirements for youth. Youth education in society is one of the most important issues at the state level. It is known that state youth policy is a system of socio-economic, organizational and legal measures carried out by the state and aimed at supporting and developing youth. State youth policy is not limited to protecting the rights and legitimate interests of young people, comprehensive work is being carried out to educate them in the spirit of citizenship, to strengthen the sense of patriotism of Uzbekistan. In this work, the principles of cultural, moral and spiritual values, as well as the succession of generations, the priority of family education, are taken as a basis. In the future, it will take a lot of work to educate young people who are able to contribute to the development of our country and take a responsible, active look at life, to form Uzbek patriotism, to instill in their minds national values. Accordingly, one of the priority tasks in the education and education of young people is to take into account the spiritual values of our people, which have reached the depths of our history and have reached the present day. The main task of today is to educate young people who love their homeland, can be proud of their history, honor their language and culture, respect their traditions. Only then will our youth be the leaders of the people who will protect their land in the future, will not turn off the lights of their nation during globalization, will not let their language die, will create a new history of our people.

Every parent, civil servant, member of society should deeply understand the responsibility of educating children and young people today and look at it as a solid foundation of our future statehood. It is necessary to pay special attention to the upbringing of children and adolescents if we want our independence, sovereignty to be strong, to preserve our identity, not to be swallowed up by the "clash of civilisations". To this end, it is necessary to effectively use the available means and opportunities in raising a child from an early age as a future person in accordance with national values. In particular, in order to draw attention to other malicious information on the internet, taking into account the age of children, it is necessary to create internet resources that offer useful videos, educational games and programs that are interesting to them. Because today, dubious resources on the internet have a negative impact on the minds of children and adolescents. True, it is common for young people who do not have certain goals, do not want to live, are not interested in anything to commit suicide, resorting to various crimes.

According to the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, recently there has been an increase in the number of groups on social networks that promote the idea of suicide and indicate ways to implement it. Considering that young people are being imitated, it is alarming that they are distracted and fall into the trap of these groups. These problems indicate an insufficient level of traditional spiritual values in the upbringing of young people. Insufficient attention to youth education is paid by parents and society, traditional national values are not properly used in educational work. Therefore, the cultivation of educated young people for the future of our country is lacking in itself, and the Uzbek people will not stumble for centuries only if they bring up a noble generation that can instill spiritual values in their hearts. Let's not forget that the future of our country is in the hands of young people. Our people have long focused on their future – youth education. There are many ways and means of educating young people who carry the heritage of a nation, a nation. One of the most important of them is to educate and educate young people in the spirit of patriotism.

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The question of what peace is means what peace is. The meaning of peace means describing what are the defining signs of peace. Peace can be expressed by meanings that refer to the harmony that mutually recognizes the differences, that is, the culture of non-conflict, the culture of reconciliation, mutual recognition or individual meetings that are exactly in harmony with each other. However, it is important under what conditions, basis and relationship level the culture of non-conflict, compromise or mutual recognition is maintained. Peace is peace in its name in the first place. Then each citizen expresses his peace with his fellow citizens, finally expressing the state of coexistence of mutual harmony in relations with nature, taking into account the environment in which people live. Peace can again be described as a state of non-oppression and mutual harmony in all spheres of life. From the characteristics mentioned above, it can be concluded that peace; indicates the existence of democracy, equality, freedom and Justice. Peace means the spread of democracy, equality, freedom and justice to everyone and everything, the domination of the atmosphere of love and trust in the material and spiritual life of people, developed by providing mutual assistance in the relationship of Man and nature. Peace is the most invincible immanent autarchy that mankind has achieved through freedom and socialization.

If people are not in peace, they turn life into war in the constant tension of preparing for conflict and destruction. The scourge of all mankind today is the inability to avoid this situation. These same cases clearly show violence.

Violence is a complex concept. Violence is often understood as the use of threats and force that can lead to injury, damage, deprivation or death. It can be physical, verbal or psychological. The World Health Organization (WHO) describes violence as "intentional application of physical force or force, mental harm, under threat or in practice, which may or may lead to death in relation to oneself, another person, group or community. or deprivation.gives the definition of" use". 1 this definition emphasizes intention and expands the concept so that it includes actions derived from power relationships. Every year, 8 million light weapons are produced.

Every year, 2 bullets are produced for each person on the planet. Of the 3 people killed as a result of armed violence, 2 die in "peaceful" countries. For each person killed in armed violence, 10 people were injured. The concept of widespread violence includes not only direct "behavioral" violence, but also systemic violence, which is often unconscious. Structural violence arises from unfair and unequal social and economic structures and is manifested in all forms of poverty and deprivation.

Forms of violence can be classified in many ways. One such classification consists of: direct violence, such as war, bullying, domestic violence, physical or behavioral violence such as isolation or torture, as well as systemic violence such as poverty, deprivation of basic resources and rights; oppressive systems exploiting and abusing poor, weak and marginalized cultural violence, such as devaluation and destruction of human identity and lifestyle, sexism, ethnocentrism, racist and colonial ideologies, aggression, domination, injustice and other forms of moral exclusion rationalizing oppression.

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