

A Philosophical Analysis of The Process of Revival and Ascension in Spirituality

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Abstract

This article presents a philosophical analysis of the processes of revival and ascension in spirituality, exploring their metaphysical, epistemological, and existential dimensions. Revival is interpreted as the reawakening of the inner self, often catalyzed by crisis, reflection, or divine encounter, while ascension denotes the progressive elevation of consciousness towards higher states of being or union with the Absolute.

Keywords: Contemplation and worldview, morality and manners, national idea, value, national values, moral values, spirituality, spiritual attitude.

Introduction

A person must deeply study and analyze the essence of their needs, the means and processes for satisfying them. Studying the blessings that meet human needs (natural gifts, social production goods) and understanding the outcomes of their consumption and use can lead to positive results in the development of life. Spiritual needs are no exception. Especially in raising a well-rounded generation, forming the spiritual needs of young people is one of the key tasks. While needs are a sign of life, spiritual needs signify a person's social and human nature. Spirituality is a uniquely human quality. As a spiritual, intellectual, and moral value, it reflects the inner world, thinking, worldview, morals, and etiquette of a nation, a people, or an individual—in essence, all human virtues. Thus, spirituality is defined as a powerful inner force that enriches a person's inner world, calls for spiritual purification and ascension, strengthens faith and conviction, and awakens conscience.

The complexity of forming and developing the current national idea is due to the growing negative impacts of globalization—now affecting all areas of life including social, political, and economic spheres. These negative influences are causing apathy, indifference, cosmopolitanism, and a weakening sense of belonging in 21st-century individuals. This leads to viewing values with a generalized perspective and weakens the society's ability to unite around common goals. These factors create a need to consistently study the social and moral foundations of the national idea and to develop appropriate principles for all layers of social life.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To consider the social and moral issues of developing a national idea, we must first define the concept itself. The national idea is a form of social idea that reflects the nation's past, present, and future; embodies its core interests and goals; and serves the cause of progress. The national idea serves as a common criterion of action for individuals belonging to a nation, uniting them around shared goals.

It arises from the nation's historical development, shaped by material and spiritual life, national spirit and way of life, political system, and shared values. By its essence, the national idea reflects tasks and targets of national concern that need to be addressed in the short or long term. The emergence of an idea as a national idea is directly related to the nation's past and current situation. Only by relying on these two foundations can it accurately express the goals and aspirations of the nation.

In the case of Uzbekistan, since achieving independence in 1991 until 2016, the national idea was embodied in the concept of "National Revival." From 2016 onward, the idea of "From National Revival to National Uplift" has expressed the state's central ideology. A true national idea, in the end, influences the fate of humanity to some extent. In this sense, every national idea has a universal human dimension, though some ideas are more relevant to certain nations or humanity as a whole. For example, the idea of "national reconciliation" may be vital for a country in civil war, while "mutually beneficial cooperation" is relevant to all countries.

At historical turning points, every nation must resolve the issue of ideology—shaping a core idea that serves as a unifying force. For Uzbekistan, the practical importance of the national idea lies in addressing the negative consequences of intensified globalization and geopolitical shifts, including violence, disregard for human life, apathy, moral decline, and disconnection from national, historical, and spiritual roots.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Today, Uzbekistan has entered a new stage of national development. The primary goals and tasks of this stage are defined in the "Action Strategy for Further Development of Uzbekistan for 2017–2021," developed under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, along with several related political, economic, and social documents. The foundation of these reforms is the national idea "From National Revival to National Uplift." Core concepts such as unity of the homeland, justice and rule of law, public approval, enlightenment against ignorance, and innovative progress are central to this idea.

The main principles of this idea include:

Representing the interests and aspirations of all citizens regardless of ethnicity, language, or religion;

Ensuring harmony of national and universal values, interethnic peace, and interfaith tolerance;

Promoting the rule of law and human rights as the highest values;

Observing transparency and diversity of opinions;

Harmonizing the interests and responsibilities of the individual, society, and the state;

Enhancing the effectiveness of economic factors aimed at a prosperous life;

Transforming the idea of national uplift into a nationwide movement.

It is evident that Uzbekistan has set a range of high-priority goals encompassing all spheres of society. Among the objective and subjective factors influencing their implementation, the social and moral issues of developing the national idea are of particular importance. These issues encompass several societal challenges and efforts to address them. Some key principles include:

Preserving national values and educating youth in a spirit of respect for them;

Forming spiritual relationships based on national traditions and customs;

Strengthening the institution of the family and ensuring spiritual communication within it;

Advancing national self-awareness to a new level.

Preserving National Values and Educating the Youth with Respect for Them

This principle involves wisely using values developed over centuries, preserving them, and instilling them in the youth to pass them on to future generations. In philosophical dictionaries, values are defined as philosophical-sociological and axiological concepts used to express the universal, moral, cultural, and spiritual significance of specific phenomena. In other sources, values are described as natural or societal phenomena that are appreciated because they enrich personal and social life.

Values can be categorized as natural, social, political, legal, material, spiritual, moral, or religious. Among them, moral values are particularly significant for developing a national idea, as they encompass honesty, purity, justice, truthfulness, kindness, peace, personal freedom, compassion, diligence, and patriotism. Those who embody these values also display qualities such as duty, conscience, honor, patience, and humility—greatly contributing to the development of national ideology.

Forming Spiritual Relationships Based on National Traditions and Customs

This principle highlights the importance of internalizing one's national spirituality to strengthen social bonds and promote unity for the future of the nation. The concept of spirituality (from Arabic "ma'nolar majmui"—a collection of meanings) enhances intellectual and moral strength throughout life and is considered a treasure and source of progress for both the individual and the nation. According to Uzbekistan's first president, Islam Karimov, spirituality is a powerful inner force that calls for purification and upliftment, enriching the inner world, strengthening faith, and awakening the conscience.

Spirituality is a distinctly human and social phenomenon. It manifests in interactions and develops throughout life. Therefore, enhancing public spirituality and grounding all social relations in moral values is a key principle of national ideology.

Strengthening the Family Institution and Ensuring Spiritual Communication within It

The family is the foundation of society and the birthplace of national traditions and values. Every society has its unique legacy and traditions passed down through families. The strength of the family directly affects the strength of the society. Enlightener Abdurauf Fitrat emphasized that peace and harmony in society depend on the discipline within families. Where families are strong and organized, the nation is also strong and orderly. Conversely, moral decay and disorder in families lead to national decline.

Elevating National Self-Awareness to a New Level

National self-awareness reflects how a nation perceives its past, present, and future. It grows in relation to economic, political, and social developments. It is a higher level of consciousness that goes beyond national identity to include an individual's awareness of their place, values, and

mission within the nation. In the context of globalization, while there are positive aspects such as cooperation in science, technology, and humanitarian aid, negative effects include environmental degradation, cultural erosion, epidemics, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

Societies cannot avoid globalization, but they must protect their moral and cultural foundations. To combat its negative impact on morality, social actors must foster national pride and self-awareness through modern and effective methods.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, studying the social and moral issues of developing the national idea has both theoretical and practical significance today. Theoretically, it involves exploring the social foundations that develop national ideology and formulating key principles by combining these with moral norms. Practically, it means applying these values across society—especially in family and education—through the promotion of respect for national heritage, the formation of spiritual relationships rooted in tradition, and strengthening the family as a key social unit. These actions are vital to developing a resilient, unified, and morally grounded national idea in the modern age.

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