

THE ROLE OF OUR NATIONAL VALUES IN SHAPING THE SPIRITUALITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract

This article examines the role of national values in shaping the spirituality of young people. National values are analyzed as a system of moral, cultural, social and educational principles that influence the worldview, behavior, identity and civic responsibility of the younger generation. The article emphasizes that respect for parents and elders, family solidarity, hospitality, diligence, patriotism, tolerance, honesty, modesty and responsibility are not only traditional moral categories, but also important pedagogical resources in modern education.

Keywords: National values, spirituality, young people, moral education, identity, family, patriotism, education, cultural heritage.

Introduction

The development of young people's spirituality is one of the most important tasks of any society that aims to preserve its cultural identity and ensure stable social progress. Spirituality is not limited to religious belief or personal morality. It includes a person's worldview, ethical position, attitude toward society, responsibility for actions, respect for human dignity and ability to distinguish noble values from destructive influences. In the life of young people, spirituality becomes the inner foundation that regulates behavior, determines life goals and shapes their relationship with family, homeland, knowledge, work and social duty.



National values play a decisive role in this process because they connect the young generation with the historical memory, cultural experience and moral ideals of the nation. In Uzbek social thought, spirituality has been treated as a powerful moral force that strengthens the individual and society. I.A. Karimov emphasized that high spirituality is an invincible power, because it protects a person from moral weakness, indifference and spiritual emptiness [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

National values are transmitted through family, education, community, language, literature, art, customs and public life. The family occupies a central place in this process. Respect for parents, care for younger members, obedience to elders, mutual support and responsibility for family honor are among the most stable moral principles in Uzbek culture. These values teach young people that a person does not exist separately from social relations. Every individual is connected with parents, relatives, neighbors, teachers and the wider community. Therefore, personal success must be harmonized with moral duty and social responsibility. Respect for elders is another important value that shapes youth spirituality. In traditional society, elders are seen not only as older people, but also as carriers of experience, wisdom, memory and moral authority. When young people learn to listen to the advice of elders, they develop patience, humility and respect for continuity between generations. At the same time, this value should not be understood as blind obedience. In modern education, respect for elders must be combined with critical thinking, dialogue and conscious acceptance of moral experience. This makes national values flexible and meaningful for contemporary youth.

The mahalla tradition is also an important social mechanism for moral education. It forms a living environment where young people observe cooperation, mutual assistance, collective responsibility and social control. Through participation in community activities, young people learn that moral behavior is not an abstract idea, but a daily practice. Helping neighbors, participating in public events, respecting local customs and supporting vulnerable people develop social sensitivity. This corresponds to the idea that education is not only school instruction, but also a social process. J. Dewey argued that education is deeply connected with social life and democratic participation [5]. From this point of



view, national community traditions can serve as a practical school of civic and moral development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Diligence and respect for work are among the most important national values influencing young people's character. In Uzbek culture, work has always been associated with dignity, independence and responsibility. A person who works honestly is respected not only for material results, but also for moral discipline. For young people, this value is especially important because modern life often promotes quick success, consumerism and superficial prestige. National moral education teaches that real success requires effort, patience, knowledge and responsibility. A. Avloniy, one of the great representatives of Uzbek enlightenment thought, considered moral education, knowledge and discipline essential conditions for the development of the individual and nation [3].

Patriotism is another key element in shaping youth spirituality. Patriotism should not be reduced to emotional slogans. It means conscious love for the homeland, respect for its language, history, culture, nature, people and statehood. A spiritually developed young person understands that serving the homeland begins with education, professional competence, honesty, social responsibility and respect for law. In the strategy of New Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to educating young people as active, knowledgeable and responsible citizens who can contribute to national development [2]. Thus, national values become not only cultural heritage, but also a factor of civic maturity.

CONCLUSION

National values play a fundamental role in shaping the spirituality of young people. They form moral consciousness, cultural identity, civic responsibility, respect for family, love for the homeland, diligence, honesty, tolerance and social sensitivity. These values connect young people with the historical experience of the nation and help them find a stable moral position in a rapidly changing world. At the same time, national values must be presented in a modern, conscious and practical form. They should not remain only as slogans or ceremonial expressions. Their real educational power appears when they are integrated into family upbringing, school education, community life, literature, social practice



and digital culture. A spiritually mature young person is one who respects national heritage, understands universal human values and is ready to contribute responsibly to society. Therefore, the formation of youth spirituality through national values is both a cultural duty and a strategic condition for the future development of the nation.

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