

Moral Development of Youth in Harmony with National Values Formation

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Abstract: In this article, as a philosophical analysis of national values, the principles of the formation of such human qualities as friendship, hospitality, humanity, moral purity, generosity, politeness, honesty, freedom, goodwill, courage, sincerity, love for one's country and people, loyalty, honesty, respect for the past, dignity, national pride, patriotism, nationalism are illuminated.

Keywords: Social development, spiritual and moral education, democratic state, civilization, neighborhood, harmonious personality, global problems, spiritual heritage, sustainable development, human society.

ENTRANCE

There is a newly emerging custom that tramps the honor of every nation, people (within the double ring), leading to the crisis of the state and society.

National values, as values, are formed in an ethnic space that ensures the natural, historical, and social unity of people, manifest themselves in a pluralistic manner, in various forms, and reflect the feelings and way of life of people in a unique way. In social development, national values are reflected in the relationships and activities of people and serve as a spiritual foundation for their activities, goals, needs, and aspirations. Our nation's system of values, which is an expression of historical cycles, national values, and their interconnectedness, has been refined and shaped under the influence of modern trends, various social and political processes. In the world community, national and universal values, in illuminating their essence and content, are inextricably linked to the past, present, and future (by the system of yesterday - today - tomorrow) development of many peoples (nations, nations) in the world, and are expressed in a holistic whole of world civilization. National and universal values are the property and treasure of not only individual peoples and nations, but also of humanity. As a philosophical analysis of national values, it has been proven that among the priority issues in the formation of such human qualities as friendship, hospitality, humanity, moral purity, generosity, politeness, modesty, freedom, goodwill, kindness, courage, sincerity, kindness, love for the motherland and people, loyalty, honesty, honor, national pride, hard work, respect for the past, patriotism, nationalism, patriotism, patriotism, patriotism, patriotism, patriotism, patriotism, patriotism,

National values are shaped by the peculiarities of the nation's origin and territorial location. In the scientific work of Eastern thinkers, the issue of morality occupies a central place in the upbringing of the younger generation as a harmoniously developed person based on national and universal values. Starting from Kaykovus's "Kabusnama," the works of Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, "Kutadgu Bilik" ("Knowledge that brings happiness") by Yusuf Khos Hojib, "Hibatul Haqaiq" ("Gift of Truth") by Ahmad Yugnakiy, "Al-Adab al-Mufrat" ("Famous poems of the world") by Imam Ismoil al-Bukhari, "Rahmat al-Mufrat" ("Famous The issues of education and upbringing, morality in Kashfi's works are written briefly and reasonably as a standard, a model, and a norm of morality for many. According to Koshifi, the quality of a person depends on the teacher he receives. He says, "Emanent is the ability to protect one's heart from bad words and bad behavior, to respect oneself and others." The idea close to his opinion can be seen in the work of A. Navoi. "A decent person is the best of all people and is more attractive to all people," he acknowledges. In doing so, the human

characteristic of these people is measured and emphasized by their decency and morality, and they call on all people to be good-humored. In A. Navoi's work "Mahbubul Kulub," ideas of morality and ethics are put forward. His one dream - hope, love for the ideal person, sincerity, human qualities are mentioned, and in today's difficult time, educating young people as physically and spiritually mature people is a very important task for us."

It should be noted that in the formation of spiritual and moral education of young people, as a place of national and universal values, it is expressed in connection with the emergence in their upbringing of skills such as patriotism, freedom, justice, courage, friendship, upbringing, morality, honor, honesty, hard work, and kindness. The social development of fraternal peoples and the development of their national-territorial values have been improved in close connection. In this way, our nation has developed its facets as a result of the formation of unique universal values. National values do not stop in a narrow circle in the process of life, but prosper, are renewed, and are enriched by the achievements of the values of other peoples. It is clear to us that it is not expedient to measure the values of people living in a different place, in a different way, by one's own scales, or to judge others in this matter, since a unique value is formed in the traditions of each nation, ethnicity, clan, or people.

Throughout a person's life, a sense of universal humanity is based not only on the desire to cherish the value of one's own people, to be admired and spread among others, but also on accepting the values of each people, nation, and tribe as they are, and respecting them.

The significance and role of Islam as a value in the development of our national values is very important. It further enriched our national values. The humanistic ideas of Islam have a significant impact on the improvement of the people's spiritual values. Following the arrival of Islam in the lives of the peoples of Central Asia, the system of religious values was renewed, and many scientists and thinkers from our land grew up. It would not be an exaggeration to say that Islam became the reason for the construction of many architectural monuments and cities.

Based on the ideas and teachings of Islam, which have become our national value, the formation of morality in young people is inextricably linked to the natural and historical development, social life, way of life, past, future, culture, spirituality, customs, traditions, and language of our nation. It has formed a unique system of national values, manifested itself in various forms and in an inseparable connection with one another. In this process, values that ensure historical unity, unity of beliefs, kinship, cultural and spiritual closeness, spiritual heritage of the past, and the sense of motherland ensure stability. The forms of manifestation of national and universal values at the national level, the spiritual heritage, traditions, customs, literature, and art of our people are connected to Islamic values. Values find their essence in the cultural characteristics and aspects that are passed down from generation to generation in the process of the nation's historical development. As a result, the great history and unique values of our country and its wise people will be reflected in the course of centuries. No influence, propaganda, or prohibitions can be changed on these values, as they have become an integral value of the nation.

The role of morality is considered important in the development of the younger generation as a harmoniously developed individual. In the early stages of human society, moral norms - rules of conduct and principles of morality - emerged in the process of people's work, and their observance became a tradition. Subsequently, with the development of society, social life, when intellectual labor is separated from physical labor, when the division of labor occurs, questions about the rules of behavior of people, the essence of human morality, are included in a whole system of philosophical knowledge, and to a certain extent become an independent science. In this way, ethics, that is, the doctrine of morality, arises. The word "morality" is derived from the Arabic word "morality," which means "behavior." Morality is one of the forms of social cognition. A set of stable, specific norms and rules that regulate the historically established behavior, behavior, social and personal life of people, as well as their relationships with society. Moral norms are reflected in the behavior of people.

As the Jadid thinker Abdullah Avloni noted in his treatise "Turkic Gulistan or Morality," "Morality is a science that calls people to good and prevents them from evil." A book that describes the good behavior of good people and the bad behavior of bad people with evidence and examples is called morality.

It is also worth noting the definition of the renowned philosopher Erkin Yusupov: "In general, morality is a manifestation of the forms and norms of self-governance of people who exist as a separate person on the basis of social relations, the level of spiritual perfection that they have achieved in mutual communication and relationships."

The relationship between national and universal concepts in shaping the moral culture of youth is complex and multifaceted. These two concepts define spiritual and moral values for young people, pay attention to certain aspects of the issue in their personal development, and scientific and religious values, as well as their synergistic paths, play an important role in social development. These should be noted as national concepts, for example;

Cultural heritage: national values, traditions, and customs play a key role in shaping the moral culture of youth. For example, values such as family relationships, love and respect are an integral part of national culture.

Cultural heritage is an important factor that embodies the history, traditions, and values of peoples. It plays a significant role not only in the formation of national identity, but also in the social and economic development of society.

National values are things related to the religion, language, customs, way of life, and other cultural elements of a people. They define the general history and identity of the people. National values must be unchanging, stable, and successful in renewal.

Traditions are customs, rituals, and customs passed down from generation to generation. Traditions are important for a successful life in society. They strengthen people's relationships with each other and ensure social stability.

For the preservation and development of cultural heritage:

Education: Teaching national values to young people.

1. Activities: Participation in cultural events.
2. Research: Study and protection of cultural heritage.
3. Government policy: State programs for the preservation of cultural heritage.

Therefore, cultural heritage is the highest value of the nation, and its protection is the duty and duty of every person.

Methods of upbringing; the national education system helps young people learn the history, language, and cultural characteristics of their people. This will contribute to the formation of their national identity.

Methods of education and the national education system are of great importance in the process of acquiring knowledge. Educational methods are used by teachers and parents to enhance the spiritual, moral, and social values of the younger generation, ensuring their personal development.

Methods of upbringing are described as follows:

1. Creative education: This method is aimed at developing children's creative abilities. For example, involvement in activities such as art, music, and theater.
2. Thinking method: Developing students' independent thinking skills through voting and organizing discussions.

3. Enhancing responsibility: Teaching children to approach their work responsibly, preparing them to make choices and accept their subsequent results.
4. Spiritual education: To teach moral norms, to take into account religious and cultural values in order to shape a worldview.
5. Collaborative Upbringing: Developing social skills through working in groups and participating in collective activities.

As a national education system, the national education system defines the country's educational policy and creates the necessary conditions for the spiritual and moral development of youth. The national education system in Uzbekistan is based on several key principles:

- a) Level of knowledge acquired: In the learning process, the responsible persons provide an individual approach for each student.
- b) Continuity of education: The concept of continuous education, where opportunities for education should be open to every citizen.
- c) Innovative approaches: Effective organization of the educational process using modern technologies.
- d) Education and Cultural Integration: Preserving National Values and Integration with Global Consultations.
- e) Social equality: Work will be carried out to create equal conditions for all segments of the population.

Through these methods and principles, the national education system serves the continuous development of young people and helps them develop as individuals. It is based on the fact that the spiritual factor, which performs social functions, is a means of shaping a person's beliefs.

The Code of Conduct; Every nation has its own moral norms and principles. They determine how young people behave in social relationships.

The code of ethics is a set of norms that define the relationships between people in society, their behavior, and ethical standards. Every nation has moral norms based on its own national traditions, spiritual values, and historical experience.

The Code of Conduct is of great importance for maintaining order in society, ensuring mutual understanding between people, and promoting social justice. It encourages sincerity, respect, justice, joy, and other positive qualities in human relationships. For example:

- a) Respect: Respect for people, their opinions and values.
- b) Sincerity: Helping people and being in open communication with them.
- c) Justice: Taking into account the rights and interests of everyone.

Moral norms are linked to the culture, religion, history, and geographical characteristics of each nation, and they can change over time. Therefore, the code of ethics is an important element that unites society and creates an opportunity to increase initiative.

Universal human concepts are the foundation of universal human values - human rights. Conciliation of the rights and freedoms of youth, respecting them is an important element of universal culture.

Universal human values are inextricably linked to human rights. Human rights are fundamental rights and freedoms that every person has at birth. These rights help to ensure the dignity of people and their respect as human beings.

The main principles of universal human values are as follows:

- a) Equality: Everyone has equal rights, regardless of nationality, gender or religion. The principle of equality plays an important role in ensuring social justice.
- b) Respect: It is necessary to recognize and maintain personal respect for a person. Everyone has the right to express their opinion, manage their life and make their own choice.
- c) Freedom: It is necessary to give people the opportunity to make free decisions based on their memories, thoughts and feelings.
- d) Justice: Human rights require fair trial and equitable treatment. Based on this, the rights of every person should be protected.
- e) Responsibility: People should be held responsible for their actions, which requires respect for their rights and not to violate the rights of others.

Only when a people or nation has the right to determine its own destiny can it freely determine its own path of independent development and raise young people on the basis of their national values. However, it is impossible to achieve true freedom without liberalizing all aspects of society's life. The reliance on national and universal values in the worldview of young people, their interpretation, and their role in implementing economic and political reforms in our society are among the important problems of today. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Freedom for the nation is the highest manifestation of the triumph of justice." Freedom does not allow someone to depend on him, to rob someone else's property, to betray someone, to kill someone or cause harm." Freedom is based on the law, and actions and actions taken within the framework of the law are considered legitimate in terms of moral and legal values.

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