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THE ROLE OF NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES IN HUMAN EDUCATION.

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Abstract: This article talks about the forms and aspects of the origin of values. It is also justified that national and religious values occupy an important place in human education. There are conclusions about the restoration of national values and further improvement of the development of their application to life.

Key words: value, national values, religious values, forms of value, honesty, formation of love for the family, love for the Motherland.

Introduction. Every society develops a unique system of values that reflects its historical experience, cultural identity, and collective aspirations. Values are not only abstract ideals but also living principles that shape the way individuals interact with one another and contribute to the progress of their communities. They embody honesty, loyalty, respect, and compassion—qualities that ensure social harmony and moral responsibility. In the context of education, values have an even greater significance, as they guide the process of personality formation and determine the kind of citizens that a nation raises.

National values represent the cultural heritage, traditions, and customs that distinguish one people from another. Religious values, on the other hand, provide universal moral guidelines rooted in spiritual teachings. In Uzbekistan, both national and religious values have been central in shaping human development for centuries. With the achievement of independence, the role of these values has grown further, as the nation seeks to revive its cultural memory and adapt its traditions to the needs of a modern democratic society. This study therefore aims to examine how national and religious values contribute to the moral and educational development of individuals, particularly the younger generation.

Methods and Materials

This study is conducted through theoretical and analytical methods.

1. Historical Analysis – tracing the origin and evolution of values in Uzbek culture, with a focus on how traditions, rituals, and customs have influenced upbringing across generations.

2. Textual and Philosophical Commentary - study of religious sources, such as the wisdom of Bahauddin Naqshband, which emphasized honesty, purity, and spiritual perfection.

3. Comparative approach – analyzing the interconnectedness of national and religious values with universal human values, and exploring how they jointly influence educational processes.

Analysis. National values are a philosophical concept that expresses the unique characteristics, properties, signs, and symptoms of each nation, and it represents the contribution and share of the national cultural heritage formed in the process of social development of that nation. The same national identity, self-conformity, is expressed in the culture, literature, art, language, religion, historical memory, way of living, working and thinking, traditions, paintings, and holidays of the nation.

Restoring national values means giving them a new meaning suitable for modern times. For the same reason, after Uzbekistan gained independence, universal democratic values that meet the requirements of modern civilization began to enter the lifestyle of our people. As bright manifestations of our national values, we can give examples of: love for the motherland, loyalty to friendship, trust, loyalty to the family, and feelings of affection.

All nations of the world have national values that have been preserved for centuries. There are many national values of our nation that have been preserved since the distant past, and raising the generation based on these values is the main basis for the formation of universal and national feelings. Education is a continuous and systematic process that continues from birth to old age.

Another of our national and religious values is honesty. Bahauddin Naqshband's teachings that "There are ten parts to prayer, nine of which are asking for honesty, and the rest are other prayers" show how high the status of honesty is. Honesty represents complete purity.

Result. The analysis yields several important results. Firstly, it becomes clear that national and religious values are inseparable in the upbringing of individuals. They are not isolated domains but rather complementary sources of moral development. National traditions, such as family loyalty, respect for elders, and celebration of cultural holidays, nurture a sense of belonging and

identity. Religious teachings, meanwhile, provide principles of honesty, justice, humility, and responsibility, which reinforce these cultural practices.

Secondly, the study identifies a set of core values that are especially relevant in the moral education of youth. These include honesty, loyalty to the homeland, respect for parents, love for family, compassion toward others, diligence in work, and commitment to social justice. Together, these values create the foundation for a morally mature and socially responsible personality.

Thirdly, the study concluded that the restoration of national values after Uzbekistan's independence not only preserved the cultural heritage, but also became a spiritual and moral compass for future generations. The revival of traditions and the inculcation of religious ethics into everyday life strengthened the educational environment.

Discussion. The discussion emphasizes that values are dynamic; they develop over time while retaining their basic meaning. For example, traditions such as showing respect to the elderly, showing hospitality, and celebrating cultural holidays are still preserved today, but they are gaining new importance in modern educational conditions. Likewise, religious values such as honesty and hard work, once practiced mainly in private or family life, are now promoted as important qualities for social and professional success.

Education is seen as a lifelong process in which values must be systematically inculcated from early childhood to adulthood. Therefore, schools and universities should not only impart academic knowledge, but also focus on the moral and spiritual development of students. In this regard, national and religious values create a comprehensive basis for the formation of intellectual ability and moral character.

The study also highlighted the interdependence of state policy and cultural heritage. The government ensures the formation of qualities such as patriotism, responsibility, and tolerance in young people by adopting a policy aimed at spiritual and educational education. Based on national traditions and religious principles, these qualities serve the stability and harmony of society.

Neglecting values, on the other hand, poses serious risks. Without a strong moral foundation, young people may lose their sense of cultural identity, become vulnerable to destructive ideologies, and lack the resilience needed to face modern challenges. Thus, the integration of values into education is not optional but a necessity for sustainable national development.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the study demonstrates that national and religious values play an irreplaceable role in human education. They are

essential for shaping moral character, ensuring social responsibility, and preparing young people to contribute positively to society. By combining the richness of cultural traditions with the wisdom of religious teachings, educators can create a holistic upbringing that nurtures both the mind and the spirit.

The responsibility of transmitting these values rests with families, educational institutions, and society as a whole. As the future of the nation depends on its youth, it is imperative to cultivate in them a deep respect for their cultural and spiritual heritage while equipping them to engage with the modern world. Only through this balance can Uzbekistan preserve its identity, strengthen its moral foundations, and ensure the continuous development of its people.

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