

The Uniqueness of our Traditional Values

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ABSTRACT

Tradition is a material and spiritual value that is inherited from the past to the future, passed down from generation to generation, and manifested in various spheres of society. There are national, cultural, domestic, socio-political, religious and other traditions. Traditions are formed in the process of historical development of nations. People's lifestyles and material conditions influence the formation of various traditions. It manifests itself as certain social rules, morals, customs, rituals and other rituals. Traditions are: a) a socio-historical phenomenon; b) an integral part of the processes of public life; c) criteria for determining the lives and activities of people; g) can be described as one of the spiritual factors governing society and people. It is also a means of educating young people and teaching them the experiences of the older generation. Each epoch has its own customs, which change over time and become richer in content, some disappear and new ones emerge.

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It is very important to preserve and adhere to our ancient traditions and values in order to avoid various harmful influences of today, to have a unique national image and unique qualities of our people in any situation.

Every nation on earth is distinguished only by its unique traditions and values, of course, such values and traditions, which are the priceless wealth of each nation, did not appear in a day or two. Thousands of years of human experience have shown that it takes a long time for something to become a tradition, especially a value. Over the years, centuries, certain views, habits, concepts, experiences have been tested and refined by times and generations. If they are passed on to future generations, continue and become a tradition, then they can now be called national traditions and values.

Values related to ethnicity and characteristics that are important to a nation are called national values. National values are closely linked to the history, way of life, spirituality and culture of a nation.

The national values of the Uzbek people, which have been passed down through the centuries, have also been formed in a long historical process. In particular, respect for the motherland, the inability to imagine their own destiny without this country, devotion to the memory of ancestors, constant respect for the elderly, the preservation of modesty in any situation, marriage. many qualities, such as a special emphasis on cleanliness, form the basis of our national values.

From time immemorial, our people have moved from nomadic to sedentary, accustomed to such a way of life. People have a habit of valuing and preserving the land and the water resources around it. This is because the land and water crops are the only important source of human sustenance and livelihood. This

sedentary lifestyle led people to live as a team, shoulder to shoulder, and to enter into trade relations through the exchange of labor products. Thus, agriculture and urban culture flourished. It is no coincidence that dozens of cities built in our country, such as Samarkand, Karshi, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Andijan, Margilan, Termez and Kokand, are thousands of years old.

We want to say that our people are a nation that is firmly attached to the land where they were born and grew up, and learns to respect it from childhood. This means that the national traditions and values of our people, associated with their boundless devotion and respect for their country, are explained by its rich history. Similarly, the traditions and values of our people, such as respect for the elderly, respect for the little ones, hospitality, compassion for the needy, modesty, kindness and compassion, protection of his wife and family, high appreciation of cleanliness in everyday life. is our immortal spiritual heritage that has passed the long trials of life.

From the first days of independence, truly historic work has been carried out to restore the memory of our people, to respect the ancient traditions and values, to restore the sacred sites to their original state. This large-scale process is carried out not only with the restoration and development of the language, religion and values of the Uzbek nation, but also with the highest respect for the values of all nations and peoples living in our country. This is an important factor in the manifestation of the qualities of mutual respect, brotherhood and tolerance among all our citizens, calling Uzbekistan its sacred homeland, the consistent implementation of the noble idea of the President "This dear homeland belongs to all of us." is playing. In general, the spiritual heritage, national values are the embodiment of the development of meaning, the embodiment of the human intellect, formed over a long period of time. Each nation has its own national values, spiritual heritage, which has gone through a long historical period. We would like to emphasize that the settlements of our first ancestors were found in the present-day Fergana, Tashkent, Surkhandarya and Samarkand regions. During the Upper Paleolithic period, the tools of labor of the people living in the territory of our Motherland were much improved. They made needles, hooks, various ornaments and objects from bones and horns, and skillfully depicted the scene of hunting animals on rocks and caves. During the Paleolithic period, applied and fine arts appeared, and people carved images of animals, people, fish, and birds on stones and bones. The first religious beliefs and rituals emerged during the Seed Age. In the New Stone Age, the use of ceramics was invented, and clothing was made from animal skins, wool, and vegetable fibers.

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