



Historical Levels of National Values

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Annotation: The article provides information about values, the social importance of values, the difference between heritage and values. Today's importance of universal values, national and regional values is highlighted.

Keywords: value, types of value, heritage, universal, national and regional values.

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Values are also an important factor of human spiritual maturity. Historical events in the development of each nation, as well as individuals who have made a positive contribution to it, are also part of national values.

Before evaluating the values, it is necessary to know the concrete historical conditions under which they arose, the opportunities and needs specific to those times. Just as yesterday's events cannot be measured by today's demand, it is necessary to approach knowing the social significance of each value taking into account specific historical conditions.

Value is a philosophical-sociological and axiological concept used to show the universal, social-ethical, cultural-spiritual significance of certain events in reality. All things, events and events that are important for society, man and humanity: freedom, goodness, equality, peace, truth, enlightenment, culture, material and spiritual wealth, monuments, beauty, moral character and virtues. , tradition, custom, custom, etc. are values.

Understanding the social importance of values is also related to people's ability to correctly imagine future tasks. A mature social and national consciousness of the members of the society, a high level of spiritual maturity is a factor that strengthens the possibilities of development of values and increases the social and educational efficiency.

Now in Uzbekistan, great work is being done to develop the ideology of national independence. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that such an ideology has been created, which corresponds to the current tasks of development and the interests of the nation. When we say ideology, first of all, we understand education of thought, education of national and universal values. They are based on the concepts and values of our people that have been alive for thousands of years."¹ It is the heritage of the past in creating this ideology even if it is used effectively, it is emerging as a value formed in the new era.

1.From the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev at the video selector meeting held on January 19, 2021 on the issues of fundamental improvement of the system of spiritual and educational affairs and strengthening the cooperation of state and public organizations in this regard

Although the concepts of value and heritage are close to each other, they do not mean the same thing.

Although value and inheritance are inextricably linked, not every inheritance can be value. The meaning of the concept of heritage is broader than value. Moreover, value is not only a legacy of the past. Social, spiritual and political events that are formed based on the requirements of the present day, new conditions and opportunities are also considered a value.

Heritage is the socio-spiritual, material events, cultural assets, traditions, rituals, and moral norms created by the past generations that have reached us. Heritage can rise to the level of value only when it is also a necessary factor for development.

The criteria for assessing values with inheritance are different. When evaluating the material and spiritual heritage, great attention is paid to studying the conditions and possibilities of its historical formation. Knowing the importance of heritage for today is to include it in the sentence of values.

Value types.

Values are essentially divided into material and spiritual values. Natural beauties, architecture, works of art and culture created by human strength and intelligence are all included in the list of material, that is, non-spherical values. Morality, knowledge, knowledge, skills, faith, honesty, faith, etc. are spiritual values. Material and spiritual values are related to each other. They, in turn, appear in the following forms:

1. Values related to the material environment in which a person lives.

This type of values includes climatic conditions, natural beauties, reserves of national and state importance, conditions and possibilities of nature necessary for human living and work. The conditions and opportunities of the natural environment are valued only if they are compared with human needs and living opportunities. In this sense, viewing the natural conditions as a value is an assessment given by a person who approaches it based on certain goals and interests. The part of nature that is appropriated and changed based on human benefit is also a value.

2. Moral values manifested in traditions, customs and ceremonies.

These values are mainly an expression of objective development and subjective mentality and are visible in people's relationships, lifestyle and activities, behavior, morals and manners. Morality is the inner spiritual belief of a person, and etiquette is its practical manifestation. Various traditions and rituals are reflected in people's daily lifestyle, and moral values are reflected in their behavior and interactions. A person who embodies spiritual maturity is considered a high value.

3. Values manifested in labor qualifications and skills, knowledge and experiences, abilities and talents formed on the basis of human intelligence and practical activity.

These values are a person's labor skills, social interests, practical opportunities, knowledge, talent and abilities in the field of creating types of labor products. An artist can create great works of art not because he holds a pen in his hand, but because he is the owner of knowledge and talent formed through experience.

4. Values manifested in relations between people based on community, cooperation, goodwill, solidarity.

5. Values associated with people's age, profession, gender, and racial characteristics.

Of course, this group of values cannot be considered separately. But when we look at different periods of human life and spheres of activity, we see that there are values and their criteria that deserve attention in these spheres as well.

The values that are common to young and old, men and women, and people of various professions are also spirituality that serves society and human development.

The above-mentioned values, in turn, are divided into universal, regional, national, and religious values.

Universal values are an expression of the integrity of the world civilization and the interconnectedness of all its stages.

Universal values are not some immutable, dogmatic concepts. With the passage of time, changes in conditions, demands and needs, their content and evaluation criteria also change. But regardless of these changes, universal values are social phenomena that unite people, call them to work together for certain goals, certain ways of social and spiritual perfection. Universal values serve as a bridge between different countries and peoples, bringing people closer together, encouraging solidarity and cooperation. In terms of spirituality, universal human values bring the cultures of all nations closer together and allow them to mature faster.

Universal values are a generalized expression of national and regional values. Universal values are formed and developed on the basis of values specific to all humanity, they also serve the convergence and development of all national values.

Regional values are closely connected with universal values.

This set of values is found in countries and peoples who lived and worked in similar conditions and had a similar history. These values are still very important today.

The peoples of Central Asia have established close economic and political relations with each other for thousands of years. The fact that their living conditions, language, culture, religion, and customs are close to each other has led to the formation of many regional values. Although these values are slightly different in different places, they are close in essence. Hospitality, childishness, close neighborliness, respect for elders, respect for children, close relations with relatives and friends, generosity, distinguishing between honest and illegal are the characteristics of the peoples of Central Asia. Our President Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "In our ancient and generous land, people of different nationalities and peoples, cultures and religions have been living peacefully for many centuries. "Hospitality, kindness, generosity of heart and tolerance in the literal sense have always been characteristic of our people and form the basis of its mentality" is an example of our above thoughts. Although hospitality-related customs are a good tradition common throughout our region, they differ from place to place.

Respecting the elderly and parents is also a unique high spiritual wealth of the peoples of Central Asia.

Elderly people are people who have seen a lot, can give advice in everything with intelligence and understanding, and can have a great educational influence on young people. Respecting the elderly, learning from them, learning life experience is trying to find new opportunities for spiritual growth. Respecting parents, listening to their words and advice is also a great moral value. Respect for parents is found in all nations of the world. But in our region, respect for this value is more important than in other places. Helping each other in building houses, repairing houses, stroking the foreheads of orphans, widows, taking them under the protection of their relatives. that he does not allow them to stay is also a value characteristic of all the peoples of our region.

Another regional value of great social and educational importance is public opinion. Public opinion is an expression of closeness and mutual respect between people, and it is a value that can be widely used.

Another of the most important types of values are national values.

National values coexist with universal and regional values. Universal and regional values include many aspects of national values. National values will have the opportunity to develop and improve under the influence of universal and regional values. Dialectical relationship between them is one of the important factors of the development of world civilization.

The formation and development of national values is connected with each nation's unique history, language, culture, moral and psychological qualities, living conditions, lifestyle, and production activities. Each form of national values can be properly understood only through a deep study of the specific features of its long historical development.

As long as the nation exists, the importance of national values does not decrease at all. The spiritual convergence of nations does not reduce, but expands the possibilities of development and implementation of national values. In general, national values are one of the main criteria that determine the essence of each nation, its independent socio-ethnic unity.

National values are not some immutable phenomenon. The development of social, economic, and spiritual life related to the development of the nation, as well as changes in living and working conditions, make it possible for national values to develop as well.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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