



## National Traditions in the Spiritual and Moral Education of Pre-School Children

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the importance and role of national traditions in children's spiritual and moral education is based on the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities by educating children on the basis of national traditions. In this sense, the article analyzes the purpose of spiritual and moral education in preschool educational institutions.*

**Keywords:** *folk traditions, children of preschool age, culture, understanding, education, upbringing, preschool education system, spiritual and moral education.*

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The system of values, which is an expression of national values and their connection, passes from the past to the future, along with the nation itself, through the history series, eras of time, various social and political processes. These values are more related to the ethnic characteristics and ethnic space of the nation. The social development of the people continues to be organically connected with the development of their national ethnic values. Each people or nation, as a result of improving its own colorful values, forms universal values and develops its aspects.

Ancient traditions and customs occupy a special place in the socio-cultural life of every nation. They are people marriage of style to himself special event as manifestation will be " Tradition " , " custom " , " ritual " are directly related to the concept of " holiday " .

"Tradition" is a cultural phenomenon that arises in the course of historical development and among social needs, is inherited from generation to generation, and affects the spiritual life of people. Tradition is a complex as a unique social phenomenon. Folk traditions are based on the socio-spiritual needs of ethnic groups in the process of long development , passed from generation to generation based on their intellectual and creative activity, depending on the environment, nature, labor process , developed and inter-century. It has become an invaluable social and cultural heritage embodying the thoughts, dreams, experiences, achievements and other values of ancestors.

A custom is a behavior that is embedded in the life of people, repeated for a certain period of time, a skill of the rules of behavior accepted by the majority. For example: children greeting adults, tidying up the house, showing special respect to guests, receiving information from the elderly, sick, weak, and suffering people on the eve of the holiday, helping neighbors with their work, visiting the house, etc. It is good customs typical of the Uzbek people.

The concept of tradition is also present in psychology, and it means an action that is formed under

the influence of certain conditions, is strengthened in a person's character, and is later carried out involuntarily.

Tradition covers a wide range as a phenomenon characteristic of all spheres of social life, work, and culture. Tradition is manifested in the behavior, behavior, communication and family relations of a certain person.

A ceremony is a ritualistic event, aimed at celebrating important events in a person's life, taking place in a formal and spiritual atmosphere. For example: naming, marriage, burial, commemoration, seeding ceremonies.

A tradition is observed in everyday life, and a ritual occurs when important events in a person's life occur. The ceremony formalizes the most important events in people's lives. Symbolic and formal traditions and rules passed down from generation to generation are followed during ceremonies. People are killed as "witnesses" to what is happening at the ceremony. People share someone's sadness or joy, make good intentions for the future. Each ceremony has its own generally accepted structure. In the process of celebrating important events in human life, tradition, custom, and ceremony are embodied.

This can be seen in the following example: when young people come of age, boys get married, girls get married. This is a tradition passed down from generation to generation. A wedding is held for a boy and a girl to start a family. Holding a wedding ceremony is a tradition that has a rule embedded in human life. One of the main conditions of weddings is the marriage of the bride and groom. Each period has its own customs associated with this wedding. For example: currently, customs such as driving around the streets in specially decorated cars, going to the house of happiness with witnesses, signing the necessary documents, and exchanging wedding rings are followed. It is a formal and ceremonial ceremony.

"Tradition", "custom", "ritual" are directly related phenomena. Therefore, tradition can be part of tradition, and ritual can be part of tradition.

In some cases, when the concepts of "tradition", "custom" and "ritual" are used separately, they can have an abstract meaning. In this case, defining words are added to them, such as "traditional holiday", "award ceremony", "wedding ceremony", "retirement ceremony". The word ceremony means a large public event.

Traditions related to the life of the most ancient people: habits of living in a group; elections for captaincy, eldership; from childhood to adolescence; rites of passage from adolescence to manhood; funeral customs of various appearances; sacrificial rituals, such as pomgam, exogam, monogamous customs, which are the foundations of family and wedding ceremonies, played a significant role in the development of primitive society. They were of great importance in preserving and multiplying the experiences gained in the hard life of primitive people.

Avesta " is one of the most ancient sources for studying ancient customs. Zoroastrian traditions have been preserved to this day. The biggest among them is Nowruz holiday. Burning incense, cleaning the yard in the morning, washing, lighting a fire in the hearth in order to prevent or ward off disease are traditions that have been passed down from Zoroastrians.

Family rituals were created with the birth of the family. It has evolved along with it. Traditional rituals that did not meet the demands of progress and time were forgotten. They were replaced by new rituals that satisfied the needs of the family.

The family rituals of the Uzbek people were also created on the basis of historical necessity and developed as an important spiritual value over time. In the era of the Soviets, it is said that if everyone cannot live well, the whole society cannot live well. During this period, the main attention

was paid to state affairs. Personal and family needs have fallen out of focus. In particular, major public holidays became first-class, family-household holidays became second-class. Centuries of people The priceless wealth accumulated during the period - ceremonies and holidays related to personal and family life - were forgotten.

Currently, our society is facing an important problem of improving the lifestyle of an individual and family and paying attention to related family traditions, customs, and ceremonies. Although the family rituals of our people passed from generation to generation faced serious obstacles during the Soviet period, they began to be restored after independence. A number of books have been published about this tradition, customs and ceremonies. Family rituals are considered a component of national spirituality, an important moral value, and an effective means of education. Such qualities as morality, kindness, which are manifested in the process of family rituals, are important in the formation of youth spirituality. Young people brought up in families where folk traditions are valued are distinguished by exemplary morals. Criminals and thugs do not come from such families. Therefore, it is important to educate young people with the help of folk traditions and family customs.

A Spanish philosopher-scientist devoted his whole life to studying the customs and morals of the peoples of the world. That scientist visited our country and studied our customs. When he went to his country, he said: "I was willing to exchange all the things I had done and the knowledge I had learned for the politeness and delicacy of a 15-year-old Uzbek girl who stood up and placed her hand on her chest and handed her tea."

It is up to you and us to preserve our traditions, our oriental manners, the purity of our lineage, and our greatness, which our ancestors have preserved for the next generation.

In fact, the present time imposes on educators the task of raising well-rounded, selfless, perfect people, kind-hearted people. Each person understands perfection in his own way and strives to achieve it in different ways. That is why it is extremely important for a person to have a philosophical understanding and understanding of the important factors that lead to perfection. Improving people and realizing their identity is an important guarantee of ensuring the development of the society. The priority of spirituality also affects the economic and social development of the society. Because it is related to the cultural level of a person.

Educating the young generation to be fully mature, cultured and morally enlightened begins from a young age. Therefore, creating and strengthening a healthy environment is of national importance. Accordingly, children's upbringing in educational institutions is a topical issue from a social-political, educational-educational point of view, and researching its aspects related to the deep and comprehensive use of national values is an important requirement of the period of independence. Since the first days of independence, the reform of the education system has been considered one of the priorities of state policy. The main basis for the implementation of these reforms is the use of national and universal values and their inclusion in education. Because in all periods of the development of the society, the content of education has been developed in harmony with national and universal values. This principle has not lost its relevance today. Therefore, national and universal values are of special importance in the education of the young generation.

Our national values are especially important in the formation of feelings of compassion in the young generation. The development of the Republic of Uzbekistan facing the world today depends on the formation of an educated, cultured and potential citizen. Therefore, in the education of the young generation, it depends on their spiritual and educational formation. But the all-round development of children is continuous and starts from the family, kindergarten age.

Evaluating a person, his personality, attributing his positive or negative qualities in education is one of the characteristics of Eastern pedagogy. We can clearly see this in the interpretation of the complex of positive and negative qualities in educational and moral works from "Avesta" to "Turkish Gulistan or Ethics". Our nation has such a rich and well-respected pedagogical culture, it has its own educational system, content, methods and methods.

National education serves to strengthen the national independence of Uzbekistan and to raise children who are ready to implement it. In this regard, preschool education institutions face important and urgent problems.

Using our customs and traditions in solving these problems will give effective results. The unique traditions and customs of each nation have been formed over the centuries, and they have been absorbed into the life of this nation. The traditions of the Uzbek people are particularly noteworthy, such as respect for elders, elders, teachers, parents and siblings, childhood, hospitality, hard work, respect for nature and its riches. It is important to implement them not only in schools, but also in kindergartens.

Inculcating these national values in the young generation creates feelings of compassion. Adherence to moral norms, feelings and spiritual awareness formed in preschool age affect the entire future activity of a person and play a decisive role throughout his life. Because the psychological and physiological characteristics of preschool children are considered a favorable period for the formation of moral culture. At the age of preschool education, especially older preschool children, they are distinguished by their perceptiveness, speed of understanding, and intelligence. This feature is formed in the process of their ability to actively react to the events around them, to look at what they perceive with emotion, attentiveness, imitation and imagination. Therefore, it is good to turn the child's social needs into social needs during this period.

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