

## **The Effectiveness of using National Values in the Educational and Upbringing Process**

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**Abstract.** *This article explores the theoretical and practical aspects of applying national values in the educational and upbringing process. It analyzes the pedagogical views of prominent scholars such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Alisher Navoi, and Abdulla Avloni, highlighting their relevance to contemporary educational practices. The article also examines how the integration of national values fosters spiritual maturity, patriotism, national identity, and social cohesion among the younger generation. In the context of globalization, utilizing national values in education is considered an effective tool to preserve cultural identity while ensuring the comprehensive development of youth.*

**Key words:** *upbringing, national values, heritage of scholars, globalization, patriotism, spiritual maturity.*

Throughout human history, education and upbringing have always been at the center of attention. The great philosopher Abu Nasr Al-Farabi emphasized that “A person attains perfection only through education and upbringing,” demonstrating the incomparable role of moral and cultural formation in personal development. Even today, when the process of education is based on national values, young people grow up as spiritually mature, patriotic, and open-minded individuals. National values—formed through centuries-old traditions, customs, spiritual heritage, literature, and art—serve as moral guidelines in the upbringing of youth. For example, Alisher Navoi regarded generosity, honesty, and justice as foundations of personal and social harmony, while Ibn Sina stressed that values instilled in childhood influence a person’s entire life.

As a practical example, instilling the value of “respect for elders and care for the young” in the family teaches children social etiquette. The traditional neighborhood activity “hashar” fosters cooperation, solidarity, and responsibility.

Views of the scholars and their relevance today:

- Al-Farabi emphasized that society cannot exist without moral and ethical values. His ideas remain relevant in improving social well-being today.
- Ibn Sina viewed a healthy lifestyle and moral behavior as core values in child upbringing, which remain crucial in modern family education.
- Alisher Navoi promoted patriotism, humanism, and justice in his works, serving as a moral compass for young generations.
- Abdulla Avloni in his work “Turkiy Guliston yoki Axloq” wrote: “The feeling of homeland is the holiest emotion in the human heart.” This highlights the role of national values in strengthening patriotism among youth.

Forms of using national values in upbringing:

- Family education – parents instill values through habits and behavior.
- Educational institutions – using national literature, historical figures, and folklore in lessons.
- Mahalla (community) – enhancing social activity through participation in communal works and events.
- Art and culture – developing aesthetic taste through national songs, theater, and dance.

Positive outcomes of education based on national values:

- Ensures spiritual maturity of youth;
- Strengthens patriotism and national pride;
- Promotes unity and harmony in society;
- Helps preserve national identity despite globalization;
- Cultivates hardworking and creative individuals.

Personal Development and Spiritual Growth: Learning the rich history of one's nation (e.g., the legacy of Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Mirzo Ulug'bek) instills pride and a sense of greatness, forming resilience against foreign cultural dominance. Answering the question "Who am I?" builds self-confidence and a personal value system.

Moral Stability and Social Responsibility: The traditional "elder–younger" relationship nurtures respect and cooperation. Customs such as compassion, neighborliness, and care for the needy foster socially responsible citizens—an important counterbalance to excessive individualism in the global era.

Positive Attitude and Diligence: The national traditions of hard work, honesty, and craftsmanship teach youth the value of labor, frugality, and entrepreneurship. Those raised in this spirit strive for success through perseverance and integrity.

Incorporating national values across all school subjects—such as referring to Mirzo Ulug'bek's legacy when teaching mathematics or astronomy—makes learning meaningful. Spirituality lessons should be interactive, supported by debates and cultural events. Promoting national music, games, clothing, and folklore builds cultural appreciation and aesthetic taste.

National values teach that defending the homeland is not only a duty but an honor. When youth feel connected to their country's past, culture, and present, they are motivated to protect and develop it—forming the strongest foundation for national security.

Family traditions (e.g., respect for elders, upbringing of daughters, family harmony) teach the importance of strong family bonds. Where family values are preserved, social instability decreases. Such values also encourage respect for other cultures and beliefs, ensuring peace and social cohesion.

Strengthening Family Values means preserving and developing virtues such as compassion, respect, honesty, loyalty, and responsibility. These are key in child upbringing, social stability, and cultural preservation. Parents' example, respect for national and religious traditions, and proper upbringing contribute to this process. A strong family forms the foundation of a strong society. Integration into the education system refers to the process of harmonizing specific ideas, values, and technologies into curricula and teaching methods. Integrating national values means enriching educational content with cultural heritage, ethical principles, and traditions. This fosters patriotism, respect for ancestors, national pride, and moral awareness, ensuring youth grow into independent-minded citizens.

In conclusion, national values—accumulated through centuries—are an inseparable part of education and upbringing. The pedagogical ideas of our great thinkers—Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Navoi, Avloni—remain relevant today, serving as a solid foundation for cultivating morality, patriotism,

diligence, and social responsibility in youth. In the age of globalization, integrating national values into the education system is the most effective way to strengthen national identity, historical consciousness, and moral resilience—ensuring not only personal growth but also the sustainable development of society.

Because strong spirituality is the foundation of a strong society, and sound upbringing is the foundation of a great future.

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