

## **MILLIY URF-ODATLAR - ZAMONAVIY DUNYODA**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tezisdagi yurtimizda buyuk rejalar va bunyodkorlik ishlari tarixiy an'ana va tajribalarga asoslanib olib borilayotganligi va dunyo miqyosida an'analarning yurtimiz yoshlari tomonidan ayrim jabhalarda o'zlariga o'rganish sifatida tanlaganliklari to'g'risida so'z yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** an'ana, ma'naviyat, madaniy, maishiy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, odob-ahloq, milliy-ma'naviy.

**НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ТРАДИЦИИ – В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ**

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**Аннотация:** В данной диссертации говорится, что в нашей стране осуществляются великие планы и созидательные работы, основанные на исторических традициях и опыте, и что молодежь нашей страны выбрала традиции в некоторых аспектах как свое собственное обучение.

**Ключевые слова:** традиция, духовность, культурно-бытовая, общественно-политическая, нравы, национально-духовная.

**NATIONAL TRADITIONS – IN THE MODERN WORLD**

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**Abstract:** This dissertation states that great plans and creative works are being carried out in our country based on historical traditions and experiences, and that the youth of our country have chosen traditions in some aspects as their own learning.

**Key words:** tradition, spirituality, cultural and everyday life, socio-political, morals, national and spiritual.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "If the body of society is economy, then its soul and spirit is spirituality. As we decided to build a new Uzbekistan, we rely on two strong pillars. The first is a strong economy based on market principles. The second is strong spirituality based on the rich heritage of our ancestors and national values. Traditions are a material and spiritual value that is inherited from the past to the future, is passed from generation to generation, and is manifested in various spheres of society's life. There are national, cultural, domestic, socio-political, religious and other traditions. Traditions are formed in the process of historical development of nations. People's lifestyle and material conditions affect the formation of various traditions. It manifests itself as certain social rules, moral standards, customs, rituals and other traditions. Traditions: a) socio-historical phenomenon; b) a component of processes in the life of society; c) criteria for determining people's lives and activities; g) can be characterized as one of the moral factors of managing society and people. Traditions are also a means of educating young people and teaching them the experiences of the older generation. Each period has its own Traditions, which change over time and become richer in content, some disappear, and new ones emerge. Also, the Traditions of one era may not correspond to another era. Traditions that do not meet the requirements of the times are forgotten. The traditions of each nation reflect the way of life, level of cultural maturity, national consciousness and image of that nation. It is very important to preserve our ancient traditions and values and live according to them in order to avoid various harmful influences today, to remain the owner of the national image and unique qualities characteristic of our people from time immemorial. The content of the fundamental reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan is aimed at educating the young generation into a spiritually mature, well-rounded generation with intellectual potential. Today, reforms in the political, socio-economic, and spiritual spheres aim at building a democratic society that protects human rights and freedoms. The main goal of the implemented changes is to protect the material and spiritual interests of a person. Our parents, grandfathers, and ancestors, who always serve as torches for us on such a difficult and complicated path,

illuminate our path with exemplary life lessons. Restoring national values, raising spirituality, especially paying more attention to the traditions of eastern manners are among them. In our country, great plans and creative works are being implemented with wisdom and understanding, based on historical traditions and experiences. Every nation has traditions related to education, which serve the development of pedagogical thought and express ideas and views about child education. Every parent wants their child to be perfect. That's why there is a proverb in our nation that says "The perfection of children is the perfection of parents." Just like this, the dreams and hopes of parents are passed down from generation to generation as a tradition. Since the intellectual and spiritual image of every nation in the world, including the Uzbeks, that is, the national mentality, is formed within the framework of its own historical-ethnic natural-climatic conditions, its attitude to the socio-political events and historical processes taking place in the society is also no doubt it will be different. After all, national identities are determined on the basis of socio-economic, political processes of a long historical period, natural geographical location, mutual ethno-cultural relations, religious affiliations, and ancient traditions, customs and ceremonies are formed on the basis of these and the psychological views of the people. Nowadays, the study of national values has become one of the urgent issues in our Republic. The reason is that without studying the history of our rich national values, it is difficult to analyze their current state and think about their future. Values are those things and events that surround a person, including national spirituality, that have special importance and value for a specific person or social group, or for a specific nation, or for all of humanity. As national value, the paintings, traditions, qualities, morals and manners of a particular nation, way of life, holidays, buildings, national clothes, household items, food, which deserve to be admired by the majority of this nation. are said to hold. For example, Uzbek national values are industriousness, hospitality, kindness and gentleness, enthusiasm and obedience, mutual understanding with people of different categories, forgiveness, consideration and thinking, peace-loving.

Spiritual values are the product of the spiritual activity of people, the result of knowledge, views and skills that have arisen as a result of a complex process of cognition. Classification of these values, as a result, depends on the spiritual needs, interests and types of activities of a person. In such cases, spirituality is not opposed to materiality. On the contrary, they are interrelated. Examples of these are various holidays, national customs and traditions, beautiful morals and manners, music, paintings created by the artist's work, fiction, etc. Material values are material things that satisfy people's material needs and arouse special feelings in people according to their characteristics and forms. These include grand buildings, gardens and avenues, antique household items, historical items, and the like. Spirituality is the knowledge acquired by people and the level of transformation of this knowledge into a way of life; value - a type of spirituality that is of particular importance to a certain person or group of people; culture - the state of being able to make others happy when a person applies the knowledge he has acquired in life; If art is an activity that arouses people's pleasure by artificially reviving one of the previous cultures, then the cultural and spiritual heritage is the spirituality and culture left by the ancestors to the generations, which is preserved in this part of the nation. it is said.

Only a part of the spiritual and cultural treasure of our ancestors reached us. Many of them remained on the pages of history because they completed their service in time, and those who are not suitable for us today are remembered only as a spiritual and cultural monument. For example, the paranji (veil), which is the symbol of our nation, was a great value in its time. Some have brought the veil to the level of culture. However, we did not inherit it. He is a spiritual monument of our nation. Our various ceremonies and traditions have a national basis and are one of the parts of the national culture. We can believe that the use of national-spiritual heritage in the activation of youth, instilling them in the minds of students, and protecting them from the influence of foreign views that are contrary to the development and prospects of our country, will serve to improve human qualities in the society. Educating the young generation as a morally and morally perfect person is a necessary task for strengthening, developing and improving today's independence. After

all, spiritual and moral perfection effectively affects the development of the newly built legal democratic society.

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