



ISSUES OF FORMATION OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF TRADITIONAL VALUES

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Abstract: In this article, the need to form national democratic institutions on the basis of traditional values is scientifically and comparatively analyzed. In addition, the axiological foundations of traditional values have been researched, and their rationalist and praxeological influence on society has been studied.

Key words: national democratic institutions, value, traditional value, modern value, axiological, dialectic, modernization

Intoduction. In today's modernization process, ensuring harmony of human-society-state interests is becoming a very complicated issue. In our opinion, to the extent that the main reforming role of the state is necessary in maintaining the stability of this system, the role of the human being is also important. Of course, the interests of the state and society should be built on the basis of traditions that express people's outlook and lifestyle. It is appropriate to implement this task through national democratic institutions. Indeed, institutions such as family, neighborhood, and education are one of the criteria on which the current stage of social development is based.

The main part. The role and importance of national democratic institutions in the process of modernization of social and political foundations of society can be explained as follows:

- first of all, it is necessary to correctly understand the meaning of the concepts of "modern society" and "traditional society" and their impact on social and political processes. It is one of the most important tasks of national democratic institutions in the modern era to explain the original features of changes and renewals in our country in comparison with the foundations of the development of our national statehood, and to promote them on the basis of harmonizing them with the interests of society members.

- Secondly, the modernization of society creates complex issues such as radical reform of all spheres, as well as adaptation of social-political, economic-legal values that have become a tradition for people with new conditions and environment. Such a social reality can negatively affect the mentality and outlook of some social strata and lead to the formation of a nihilistic mood in them. That's why any form of "reforms" should be carried out gradually, within the framework of traditionalism, in order to introduce the changes of this period into the minds of ordinary people. Of



course, carrying out reforms in society on this basis has an important strategic importance in preventing revolutionary movements of various forms.

- Thirdly, social institutions are "ambassadors" between the state and society, and they obey the principles of impartiality, activity, and honesty in their work and create an opportunity to objectively assess reality. Understanding and development of these features serves to form a new, strengthened view of civil society relations. "At this point, it is worth noting that democracy means, first of all, a strong legal state, a strong civil society, governed on the basis of moral criteria" [1].

- Fourthly, another characteristic feature of national institutions is that values formed under the influence of traditional society perform a national regulatory function in modernization. Fifth, as a practical and theoretical manifestation of the main national criteria of society, institutions are a place of spiritual and ideological education. They are the primary means of forming people's initial imaginations, worldviews and points of view. Otherwise, people will be caught in the shackles of private interests, far from their common goals. This forms a kind of separatism (also a radical mood). Institutes develop priority aspects of transition to civil society in Uzbekistan as the most optimal source of collective (ie national spirit) unification of society members.

It is known that the reforms in our country coincide with the period of increasing influence of "attractive" ideas and ideologies that do not correspond to our specific national mentality. In this process, "national heroes" are social institutions that protect our people from the influence of "modern ideas". Today, it is not difficult to realize that under the "democracy" recommended by modern society, there is a danger of "new democratic conquest" of colonialism. It should be noted that it is not a secret to anyone what are the goals of those who evaluate "popular culture" as modernity. The worst thing is that as a result of accepting such alien, destructive ideas as modernity, the tendency to recognize "spiritual nihilism" as a "celebration of human will" is growing in the planetary consciousness. It is impossible to protect against such threats without developing national democratic institutions (that is, they are supposed to unite the views and values of the main part of society).

In general, the main task of social and political institutions in the process of modernization is the factor that ensures the effectiveness of this process, i.e., it is to form a political and social mood based on flexibility, the right choice, based on raising the consciousness and culture of society members. Renovation, modernization, first of all, embodying the existing mood, that is, the views of citizens, ensures its support and, as a result, its adaptation in this space. The process of modernization should not be carried out by the method of "copying", but by taking into account the social and political characteristics of the historical structure, and special emphasis is placed on the state and its authority (as a political institution), which is the representative of the society as a manager.

Indeed, independence clearly showed how deep and strong our national spiritual roots are. It is a proof of our opinion that "humanitarian principles in our people's age-old, life-giving values, customs, traditions and rituals, the spiritual and moral development of the society, and through it, the spiritual image of the individual and the character of the nation associated with it, have a positive effect on its prospects"[2].

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"Customs and traditions have deep meaning and importance in the historical and cultural life of the people of Uzbekistan, today and in the future. In it, the philosophy of life, human world, happiness, and worries are harmoniously embodied" [3]. Indeed, after the fall of the wall of "tyranny", which ruled for almost a century, the winds of independence entered our country. This "breeze" brought with it the "attractive" ideas of foreign cultures that were completely alien to this space. This situation demands a correct perception and understanding of traditional values, and calls for deep theoretical observation of the accumulated problems in these areas based on a new way of thinking.

The cultural heritage left by our hard-working, at the same time intelligent and knowledgeable ancestors, who made a worthy contribution to the development of world science culture over the centuries, is a priceless treasure for us. This treasure enriches our spiritual world and brings light and goodness to the hearts of every human being. Examples of folklore, which are the first expressions of our traditional values, are fairy tales and legends, wise words, musical works, architectural monuments and works of visual art, poems and epics, and studying the heritage of our ancestors who created Islamic moral standards is a criterion that ensures uniqueness in today's modernization era.

The essence of this heritage reflects the "national model" of education and upbringing, which expresses the traditional value system of humility, hard work, friendship, patriotism, heroism, patriotism, kindness, thoughtfulness, honesty, purity, correctness, and faith. is enough. Legends of "To'maris", "Shirok", "Alpomish", "Goro'gli" epics, Uzbek folk tales, proverbs, and wise words are masterpieces of our spiritual heritage.

Young people, who make up almost two-thirds of our society, are literally the great force that ensures the continuity of our independence. In this sense, youth spirituality is one of the most sensitive issues. In particular, it is not difficult to see the impact of "modernization" on the positive side as well as the negative side on our youth today. Of course, we need to look for the factors that create such a situation, not from outside, but from ourselves. For example, characteristics characteristic of our national mentality: simplicity, credulity, narrow-mindedness, indifference, lack of a fixed opinion cannot enter into a debate against the ideas of modern society built on the basis of "strategema". Therefore, a new attitude to today's reality should be formed among young people on the basis of national spirituality, which has arisen on the basis of traditional values. According to the words of the President of Uzbekistan Sh. Miromonovych: "First of all, the historical and spiritual factor that will be a strong support and support of the strategy of New Uzbekistan, that is, our greatest wealth is the existence of a huge cultural heritage and intellectual potential of our people [4].

Traditional values are sometimes expressed as a representative of the future dreams of our people, sometimes as a norm of a person not to forget his "I". A nation that knows its values and worth does not turn into a crowd, feels that it is capable of great things, preserves its independence, cares for the perfection of its children. It is for this reason that traditional values are a moral factor that serves the renewal of society. As Sh. Miromonovych noted, "In this regard, we rely on our national traditions formed over the centuries, on the rich spiritual heritage of our ancestors" [5].

Summary. One of the most urgent issues today is educating young people in the spirit of traditional values. Because traditions and customs are the mirror of the nation. In particular, our traditional values have been attracting foreign countries for a long time. In our opinion, the reason

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for this is that in the thinking of our people, morality, manners, generosity, in general, humanity is understood as the highest value. It should be noted that every teacher, every parent, and every citizen should deeply inculcate the national values, rich history and spiritual heritage of our people into the hearts of the youth who will create the country's development and its bright future, and educate them in the spirit of patriotism, selflessness and universal human values. we must not forget that he is responsible.

In short, the national democratic institutions, which are the basis of civil society, in the period of today's reforms, first of all, act as defenders of the people's hopes and dreams, and also act as a "national criterion" that preserves the identity in the modernizing society. Also, preservation of traditional values is a "fort" that protects the members of our society, especially the youth, from the "disasters" of the global problems facing the world community, such as terrorism, drug business, spiritual poverty, moral degradation. In fact, only if the process of modernization of society is built on the basis of traditional values, we will have the right to call the concept of "Uzbek model" literally "Uzbek miracle".

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