

<sup>1</sup>Dilfuza Pardaboeva<sup>1</sup>Researcher at Namangan State University., Uzbekistan*Article history:**Received: 11<sup>th</sup> January., 2022**Accepted: 12<sup>th</sup> January., 2022**Published: 13<sup>th</sup> January., 2022*

**Abstract:** *The rapid development of socio-economic processes not only seeks optimal ways to solve global problems of mankind, but also develops issues such as preservation of material and spiritual values and their transmission to future generations, the study of national and religious values.*

**Key words:** *national value, religion, development, nation, society, spirituality, future*

**Annotation:**

Today, the rapid development of socio-economic processes requires not only the search for optimal ways to solve the global problems of mankind, but also the development of issues such as the preservation of material and spiritual values and their transmission to future generations.

We know from the history of mankind that every society, nation, people strives for its future, for future generations to be highly spiritual, scientific and, most importantly, happy. Therefore, the development of national and religious values is a topical issue today.

Our spiritual and religious values have historically developed and improved in harmony. In particular, traditional Islam has a special place in the development of spiritual values. The highest peak of human qualities is undoubtedly the gems of etiquette. In particular, the importance of spiritual values in the development of a perfect man today is incomparable.

In the field of values, the nation, its characteristics, aspects, features, the region and the feelings associated with it, the culture of the nation's work, the cultural riches it creates and the values associated with the spiritual heritage also play an important role. These values are common to people of any nationality. They are one of the rings that connect individual values with universal values. In the understanding of universal values, a particular person or person takes into account national values, adapts their activities to the criteria of these values, implies the aspects related to them.

“Nation” is an ethnic unit with a complex character. There is therefore no unanimity in its definition in the scientific and philosophical literature today. But the aspects that summarize them are noted separately. Concepts such as "nation", "national", "nationality" entered our language from the Arabic language in the VIII century, that is, from the time of the conquest of Movarounnahr by the Arab caliphate. At the heart of these concepts is the phrase “mile”. The concept of "mil" in Arabic means "core", "essence", "basis". The concept of "nation" is widely used and has several meanings: 1) religion, religious community; 2) the ummah, a community of believers in a particular religion; 3) means people, nation.

In the scientific literature published during the years of independence, Uzbek scientists have given a number of definitions of the concept of "nation". Including, J. Bahronov writes about it: "A nation is a stable unity of people who share a common language, territory, mind, spirit and spirituality." In turn, N. Nazarov defines "the nation - a period of human development, which is qualitatively integrated, a qualitatively integrated, common national character of the ethnos."

In particular, it states that "a nation is an ethnic unit of people who create their own material and spiritual wealth as an independent entity connected with social relations living in a particular area on the basis of language, spirituality, national identity, spirituality, customs, traditions and values." Other foreign literatures also emphasize that a nation is a language that enters into political and ethnic relations, a people with self-awareness activities. In this source, it is noted that the conceptual views on the nation were put forward by K. Deutsch (Nationalism and Social Communication), E. Gellner (Nation and Nationalism), B. Anderson, E. Smith. Their main focus is on various specific socio-political, socio-economic, socio-legal aspects of the nation. However, we can also observe that in them the socio-spiritual processes in the formation of the nation are neglected. Another literature shows that the concept of "nation" is inextricably linked with the concept of "state", has its own territory, borders, and respects the interests of other nationalities.

The right to preserve one's own national values and the feeling associated with it is inherent in every nation. According to our data, when asked "Who do you think should preserve national values?", 81.4 percent of those surveyed answered "All people of a particular ethnicity". If 9.3 percent of those who answered the question "I didn't think about it," 8.2 percent said. and the answer is "the most advanced people, leaders, intellectuals and state organizations of the nation."

Understanding the nation as an object and subject of national values, scientific analysis of the system of national values associated with it, first of all, allows us to look at the nation itself as a social value. This allows us to analyze the manifestation of national values, the process of historical development, the transition from the past to the future, that is, the social movement.

National values:

- formed in an ethnic space that ensures the natural, historical and social unity of the nation, manifests itself in a variety of forms, affecting the minds and lifestyles of people as a specific reality;
- is reflected in the interaction of compatriots, in social activities, which is the spiritual basis for attitudes, activities, goals, needs and aspirations;
- arising as a certain result in the material, spiritual, economic and political and other life of the nation, having a special significance as a necessity for the people;
- a concept that changes, improves, discovers and constantly renews in the process of social development of the nation, as well as the values that are passed down from generation to generation through inheritance.

National values - in various forms, manifested in an integral relationship with each other, form a unique system of national values. In this system, the values that ensure the natural-historical unity - brotherhood, cultural and spiritual closeness, past and spiritual heritage, homeland, feeling, etc. - are relatively stable links. Such links are distinguished in the system of national values by the fact that they retain their place and significance longer than some values of everyday or practical significance, which change rapidly during historical processes.

In our opinion, in a relatively stable state of the national value system, its main links are manifested in connection with the following characteristics of the nation:

The natural uniqueness, uniqueness, historical variability and social diversity of a nation (i.e. gene pool (;

History, past, future and spiritual heritage of the nation;

National territory and living conditions, economic basis, national feelings, ideas, goals related to social superstructure;

Features related to nationality in customs, traditions, rituals, lifestyles, etc .;

National language, national culture and spirituality, national consciousness and national spirit.

National values differ from universal values in that they constitute a set of interests of a particular nation or people. The values of one nation may not be accepted by another nation

Nevertheless, it is spirituality for each nation to respect the values that have become valuable to another nation. For example, Fergani's "Fundamentals of Astronomy", Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine", Khorezmi's "Algorithm", Beruni's "Mineralogy", Farobi's "City of Noble People", Bukhari, Termezi, Naqshbandi, Kubravi, Yassavi.

In short, national values are the riches of material and spiritual culture created by members of a nation for thousands of years, the national language, national literature, its mental expression, character, socio-political views, oriental moral principles, customs and traditions.

"National values" - material and spiritual wealth created by a nation in the process of natural, historical and social development, territory, cultural and spiritual heritage, national culture, language, national consciousness, national spirit, history, way of life, national way of life and is a concept that represents the social significance of the features, aspects, and so on associated with them. It reflects the private link in the system of universal values, that is, the most general aspects of the values inherent in the nation.

In our opinion, in a relatively stable state of the national value system, its main links are manifested in connection with the following characteristics of the nation:

The natural uniqueness, uniqueness, historical variability and social diversity of a nation (i.e. gene pool (;

History, past, future and spiritual heritage of the nation;

National territory and living conditions, economic basis, national feelings, ideas, goals related to social superstructure;

Features related to nationality in customs, traditions, rituals, lifestyles, etc .;

National language, national culture and spirituality, national consciousness and national spirit.

In short, the national development of a nation, state or society is determined by the harmony of material and spiritual values created at its core. That is, it should reflect the development of society in relation to the national idea that embodies it:

- National spiritual values should be a factor in improving the positive moral qualities, overcoming the negative vices that hinder the development of the state and the nation;

- Spiritual values and the national idea - a very complex and multifaceted, interrelated sphere of society;

- In the life of the individual, in certain periods of social development in general, material and spiritual values are the most pressing issue and will be the decisive tool in the future;

- National material and spiritual values serve as a specific criterion in the daily life and lifestyle of the people;

- The material and spiritual values of our people, inherited from centuries, combine the priorities of such qualities as respect for the motherland, loyalty to the memory of generations, respect for elders, modesty, andisha, formed in a long historical process.

#### References:

1. Геллер Э. Нации и национализм. — Москва: Прогресс, 1991. Андерсон Б. Воображаемые сообщества.
2. Kodirov N. M. TRANSFORMATION AND GLOBALIZATION OF INFORMATION MEDIA //Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University. – 2019. – Т. 1. – №. 12. – С. 83-93.
3. Nodirbek Kodirov Mamasoliyevich. (2021). CURRENT ISSUES OF FORMATION OF INFORMATION CULTURE IN YOUTH. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5770626>