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# HARMONY OF EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING BASED ON NATIONAL AND CULTURAL VALUES IN THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF STUDENTS

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A B S T R A C T
*In our country, the development of students and young people's responsibility towards the state and society, first of all, they realize their national identity based on rich historical and spiritual heritage, national value, customs and traditions, have high national pride, universal human values, It aims to educate a mature generation whose worldview is formed on the basis of modern technologies and scientific achievements. The article suggests that national and cultural factors play an important role in the formation of the virtue of responsibility in students, that the formation of social, moral and patriotic concepts in the minds of young people through national values and cultural heritage is important.*

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## Introduction

Patriotism is love for one's homeland and Mother Earth; respect for its history, culture, national and universal values; trust in one's own power and solidarity of the whole society; involvement in the history of one's own country and a sense of responsibility for the future; in a word, a show of enthusiasm for one's native homeland. Such diligence, on the other hand, is instilled in young people in the educational process. According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, a “patriot” is a person who infinitely loves his homeland, his native land, his people, who is passionate about the interests of the motherland. Patriotism, on the other hand, is job, behavior, character, characteristic of Patriots . Patriotism is the concept of understanding responsibility and duty to the motherland. Patriotism is extremely flashy and is constantly improving and developing in the process of historical, social, political, economic development. The more you understand the benefit, dignity, fate, prospects of the motherland, the higher the sense of patriotism in people. This process is endless. Various stages of historical, socio-political, spiritual progress discover new and new facets of patriotism. The sense of patriotism in each person is inextricably linked with the development of society. True patriotism is to live in the interests of the nation, the fatherland, to work in its prospects, interests, to fight .

Teaching students the historical memory of their people and the life and activities of their great ancestors plays an important role in shaping their sense of responsibility. Historical memory serves as the main source for the formation and development of high responsibility in students. This increases a person's respect for the past, helps them realize their identity and encourages them to feel responsible for the future. The values that arose as a result of the interaction of human generations, that is, the spiritual heritage of ancestors and descendants, are added to the treasury of universal cultural heritage and gradually become historical memory. Therefore, the spiritual maturity, responsiveness of a person connects with his historical memory, that is, history acts as a great memory for a person. The importance of historical memory in education and upbringing in the development of a sense of responsibility to the state and society in students is that:

- Through historical memory, giving students knowledge of the dedication, hard work and achievements of ancestors, instill in them a sense of respect for the past and responsibility for the future.
- Students learn history and understand how the people and the nation have overcome difficulties. This will help them feel responsible for the well-being of society;
- Historical memory serves to make students realize the identity of their nation, their place among other peoples.
- The success of ancestors strengthens national pride and encourages the desire in young people to improve the future of their country.

**Literature analysis**

Great statesmen such as Amir Temur and Alisher Navoi paid special attention to strengthening the historical memory of the people. Amir Temur inherited his experience in governing the state through his" Temur traps " to future generations. It teaches not only public administration, but also the responsibility of maintaining the unity of the nation. In this work, Temür laid out deep views on the principles of public administration, Justice, Military Order and economic stability, as well as the responsibility to ensure the unity of the nation.

In "the Temür traps", Temür emphasizes the importance of determination, justice, and responsibility in the governance of the state. He states that the leader relies on his personal example, wise decisions, and principles of equality between humans. This book not only teaches historical experience, but also teaches today's leaders and the younger generation the lesson of being responsible, striving to preserve the well-being and solidarity of their people. Therefore, the "Iron traps" are not just a historical document, but a universal guide to public administration and national rise.

**Result**

Through his work, Alisher Navoi promoted service to the nation, Justice and moral supremacy. His works are a lesson of spiritual heritage and responsibility for today's youth. Alisher Navoi left with his works a great spiritual legacy not only for his time, but also for the youth of today. For example, the" khamsa " saga shows values such as humanity, patience, Justice, fidelity, and kindness at a high level. His creative approach encourages young people not only to receive science, but also to feel spiritual responsibility to society. Young people can read the works of Navoi and further perfect their relationship to life and society. Today, the study and understanding of his works is not only historically important for young people, but they are a guide to moral perfection and spiritual perfection. For this reason, Navoi's work has not lost its relevance even today.

The works of allomas such as Mahmud Qoshgariy, Ahmad Yassawi are an important resource in the preservation and development of the spiritual values of the people. Their works serve as an important resource in teaching young people moral purity, enlightenment, and responsiveness.

Mahmud Qoshgari in his work "Devonu lug'otit turk" paid great attention to the preservation of the rich linguistic and cultural heritage of Turkic peoples. This work forms in young people a sense of respect for the language, culture of their people and their preservation.

Ahmad Yassawi, on the other hand, promoted spirituality, mystical purity and goodness through" Proverbs". His works encourage young people to be enlightened, patient, and eager for purpose. Flat wisdom exalts the responsibility of a person on the path to spiritual perfection and the qualities of doing good to others.

The work of these allomas still serves today as a solid spiritual foundation in teaching youth to understand identity, preserve values, and be responsible. The study of their works leads the younger generation to higher moral and spiritual qualities.

In addition to the history, language, tarsi of economic residence of each people, the Customs and ceremonies of this people are also considered a kind of passport indicating its nationality. Customs and rituals continue for centuries, forming national traditions. Traditions are formed over the centuries and

develop over the centuries. Each period, socio-political environment, can have a positive or negative impact on the centuries-old customs and rituals of the people, but will not be able to lose the Humane tradition.

National traditions are noble values that firmly connect the Past, Present, Future of the people. A state that has supported the Humane urphodates of the people, encouraged by all traditions, will not only develop society on democratic grounds, but also gain the trust of the population, ensure its own stability. In human society, the history of traditions is very ancient, the first foundations of which are associated with primitive society. There is not a single people in the world who do not have traditions, national traditions. In the present era, a country that is economically backward can acquire and master advanced technologies from developed nations and quickly reclaim itself, but neither buy nor buy national traditions, which are immeasurable spiritual wealth. It is created by each nation itself. For this reason, both elates and peoples with a thousand-thousand-year history, a high culture, who now live in some part of the world under the rules of still-seed-tribe, are proud of their national traditions.

It is good to instill in youth minds the values of the Uzbek people, such as hospitality, mutual assistance and solidarity, as well as to educate responsible individuals by explaining to students their duty to family, society and the state from a national point of view.

To arouse interest in their national culture in students, such as teaching folk tunes, national dances, and works of art. The formation of a sense of responsibility for cultural and historical sites and monuments, the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage increase their sense of respect and responsibility for national culture.

Moral qualities (honesty, honesty, respect for adults) occupy an important place in national culture. By teaching students these qualities, their level of responsibility is increased. Following the moral principles of the Uzbek people, such as “respect for the big one, honor the little one”, strengthens responsibility in the minds of young people.

Responsiveness is a quality closely linked to conscience and plays an important role in a person's understanding of himself as an integral part of society. Conscience is the inner light of a person, the force that ensures his desire to move away from the abyss and towards justice and goodness. Therefore, a responsible person deeply feels how his actions are suitable not only for his personal interests, but also for the interests of society.

The relationship of responsiveness to conscience is manifested in the following aspects:

**Conclusion**

Awareness of social duty. A person, in the performance of his duties before society, through his conscience evaluates the results of his actions and feels their impact on society.

Internal discipline. Conscience is an internal order that gives direction to a person's actions and promotes responsiveness. Сщоperation and solidarity. As a responsible person perceives himself as a branch of the church, he puts public interests above his personal interests in order to achieve common goals.

In conclusion, the student's realization that any issue is important or inappropriate for him and, on the basis of this realization, making the right decision and acting is a clear sign of to what extent his quality of responsiveness is formed.

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