

**PEDAGOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF USING NATIONAL VALUES IN RAISING CHILDREN IN UZBEK FAMILIES**

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**Abstract:** The pedagogical foundations of using national values in raising children in Uzbek families are deeply rooted in cultural, religious, and historical traditions. Respect for elders, hospitality, moral education, and labor ethics shape children's development through storytelling, religious teachings, and experiential learning. These values ensure a strong national identity while adapting to globalization. Integrating traditional pedagogy with modern educational approaches helps preserve cultural heritage and instill ethical responsibility in future generations, ensuring a balanced upbringing in an evolving world.

**Keywords:** Uzbek families, national values, child upbringing, cultural heritage, pedagogy, moral education

The pedagogical foundations of using national values in raising children in Uzbek families are deeply rooted in the country's cultural, historical, and religious traditions. Uzbekistan has a rich heritage shaped by centuries of diverse influences, including Islamic teachings, Turkic customs, and the legacy of great scholars like Alisher Navoi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, and Imam Bukhari. These influences have contributed to a unique system of child upbringing that emphasizes respect for elders, hospitality, moral integrity, and the preservation of national identity. In an era of globalization, maintaining these values in the upbringing of children is crucial for ensuring that future generations remain connected to their cultural roots while also being prepared to engage with the modern world. Pedagogical principles in Uzbek families center on the integration of national values into everyday life, using traditional educational methods, storytelling, role modeling, and religious teachings to instill a strong moral foundation.

One of the most significant national values in Uzbek child upbringing is the concept of "kattakichiklik," which reflects respect for hierarchy and the importance of honoring elders. From an early age, children are taught to address their elders with politeness, avoid interrupting adult conversations, and seek the guidance of their grandparents, parents, and teachers. This practice is not merely a social norm but a deeply ingrained pedagogical method that fosters discipline and a sense of responsibility. In many Uzbek households, grandparents play an essential role in raising children, passing down wisdom, life experiences, and historical knowledge through oral traditions. This intergenerational learning process strengthens family bonds and ensures that traditional values remain alive. The pedagogical significance of this practice lies in its ability to develop patience, humility, and gratitude in children, shaping them into respectful members of society.

Another core pedagogical foundation in Uzbek families is the emphasis on hospitality and generosity. These values are not only cultural but also educational, as they teach children the importance of kindness, social cohesion, and selflessness. Uzbek families often host guests with great warmth, and children are actively involved in serving tea, preparing meals, and ensuring that visitors feel welcome. This process teaches them social skills, empathy, and the value of collective well-being. The educational aspect of hospitality extends beyond the home, as children learn that generosity is a virtue that strengthens community ties. Through participation in traditional ceremonies such as weddings, Navruz celebrations, and religious holidays like Eid, children observe and

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internalize the principles of mutual respect, cooperation, and unity. These experiences serve as a form of experiential learning, where national values are reinforced through real-life practice rather than abstract lessons.

Religious education also plays a vital role in the upbringing of children in Uzbek families. Islam has been an integral part of Uzbek identity for centuries, and many families incorporate religious teachings into daily life as a means of moral and ethical education. Children learn the basics of Islamic values, such as honesty, patience, and compassion, through storytelling, Quranic recitations, and family discussions. Prayer (namoz) and fasting during Ramadan serve as practical experiences that teach discipline, self-control, and spiritual awareness. Parents and elders act as role models, demonstrating how faith guides everyday actions and decisions. This form of education is not solely about religious practice but also about character building, helping children develop a sense of integrity and moral responsibility. Islamic teachings further reinforce national values such as respect for knowledge, perseverance, and the importance of community service.

The role of traditional folklore and storytelling in child upbringing is another essential pedagogical tool in Uzbek families. Folktales, proverbs, and epic narratives such as those of Alpomish and Go'ro'g'li serve as didactic instruments that transmit wisdom, cultural heritage, and ethical principles. Through these stories, children learn about the consequences of good and bad actions, the importance of bravery, and the virtues of honesty and loyalty. The use of storytelling as an educational method allows children to develop critical thinking skills, moral reasoning, and cultural literacy. By listening to and retelling these stories, children not only become more engaged with their heritage but also develop a strong sense of identity and national pride. Folklore remains one of the most effective non-formal educational methods that shape children's worldviews in an engaging and memorable way.

Labor education, another fundamental pedagogical principle in Uzbek families, instills a strong work ethic and sense of responsibility in children from a young age. Parents encourage children to participate in household chores, agricultural work, or family businesses, teaching them the value of hard work, diligence, and perseverance. This traditional practice is based on the belief that early engagement in productive activities prepares children for adulthood, making them more independent and capable of overcoming life's challenges. In rural areas, children often assist in farming, herding livestock, or making traditional crafts, reinforcing a connection to their cultural and economic heritage. In urban settings, similar principles apply, as children are taught to manage their time effectively, contribute to family responsibilities, and appreciate the effort behind material success. The pedagogical philosophy behind labor education ensures that children grow into self-sufficient and disciplined individuals who respect the value of honest work.

Marriage and family values also form a significant component of child upbringing in Uzbek families. From a young age, children observe the dynamics of familial relationships and learn the importance of loyalty, mutual support, and respect between spouses. The idea of collective responsibility is deeply embedded in Uzbek culture, where extended families play an active role in the upbringing of children. This system ensures that children receive moral guidance from multiple sources and develop a strong sense of belonging. Girls are often taught traditional skills such as cooking, sewing, and household management, while boys learn the importance of providing for and protecting the family. While modern influences have brought changes to gender roles, the core principles of family unity and respect for traditions remain strong. These values help children

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understand the significance of maintaining harmonious relationships and preserving cultural identity through future generations.

In conclusion, the pedagogical foundations of using national values in raising children in Uzbek families are based on respect for elders, hospitality, religious teachings, storytelling, labor education, and strong family values. These principles are transmitted through daily interactions, traditional practices, and experiential learning, ensuring that children develop a strong moral and cultural foundation. While globalization presents new challenges, Uzbek families continue to find ways to preserve their heritage while preparing children for the complexities of the modern world. By integrating traditional pedagogical methods with contemporary educational practices, Uzbekistan can ensure that its future generations remain connected to their national identity while also being equipped for global engagement.

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