

**FORMATION OF MORAL AND AESTHETIC EDUCATION BASED ON  
NATIONAL AND UNIVERSAL VALUES**

Teacher of Asia International University  
**Azizova Dinara Rahmiddin kizi**

**Abstract.** This article analyzes the philosophical and pedagogical foundations of the formation of moral and aesthetic education based on national and universal values. It also highlights the importance of national traditions and universal values in the upbringing of the younger generation, their influence on personal development, and the issues of developing moral and aesthetic education in the educational process.

**Keywords:** value, national values, universal values, moral education, aesthetic education, personal development, culture, spirituality.

**Introduction.** The development of every society primarily depends on the spiritual level, moral qualities, and aesthetic taste of the people living in it. Therefore, the formation of moral and aesthetic education in the process of raising the younger generation is of great importance. Moral and aesthetic education enriches the spiritual world of an individual and develops qualities such as the ability to perceive beauty, the aspiration for goodness and virtue.

In the current era of globalization, different cultures, values, and views are interacting with each other. In such conditions, ensuring the spiritual stability of young people and strengthening their sense of national identity becomes an important task. In this process, the formation of moral and aesthetic education based on national and universal values is of particular importance.

National values include the historical experience, customs, traditions, cultural heritage, and spiritual wealth of a people. Universal values represent concepts that are important for all humanity, such as humanism, justice, peace, tolerance, and respect. Moral and aesthetic education plays an important role in the spiritual and cultural development of a person. Moral education serves to form ethical norms and rules accepted by society in an individual. Aesthetic education develops a person's ability to understand, feel, and create beauty. Through moral education, qualities such as honesty, conscientiousness, justice, and compassion are formed in a person. Aesthetic education develops a person's taste and teaches them to understand beauty in art, nature, and life. Moral and aesthetic education are closely interconnected because the concepts of beauty and goodness often appear in harmony with each other. A person who feels beauty usually possesses high moral qualities. National values reflect the historical experience and spiritual heritage of a nation. Through them, feelings of national pride, patriotism, and respect for one's people are formed in the younger generation.

National values include the following:

1. customs
2. traditions
3. national holidays
4. folklore
5. national art and culture

For example, folklore – fairy tales, proverbs, and epics – plays an important role in the moral upbringing of young people. They promote such virtues as goodness, honesty, courage, and patriotism. National values teach young people to respect their history, culture, and traditions. This is an important factor in their spiritual development. Universal values represent moral principles common to all humanity. These include values such as humanism, peace, justice, freedom, tolerance, and cooperation. Universal values teach young people to respect the cultures of other nations. This strengthens mutual understanding and cooperation among representatives

of different nationalities. Today, in the process of globalization, universal values have become particularly important because modern society involves communication among people from different cultures.

In order to effectively organize moral and aesthetic education, national and universal values should be applied in harmony. National values form loyalty to one's nation, while universal values develop humanism and tolerance. These two types of values complement each other. For example, national values help young people deeply understand their own culture, while universal values teach them to respect other cultures as well. The education system plays an important role in the moral and aesthetic upbringing of the younger generation. In schools and higher educational institutions, national and universal values are promoted through various subjects.

For example:

- moral qualities are taught through literary works in literature classes
- national heritage and values are explained in history classes
- aesthetic taste is developed in art classes

In addition, visiting various cultural events, theaters, museums, and exhibitions also contributes to the development of young people's aesthetic education. The family is the most important environment for moral and aesthetic upbringing. A child learns the first moral norms precisely in the family. Parents should instill such qualities as respect, honesty, compassion, and good manners in their children. Society also has a great influence on the spiritual upbringing of young people. Mass media, cultural institutions, and public organizations play an important role in this process. Today, there are also certain problems in the formation of moral and aesthetic education. These include the influence of globalization, the negative impact of mass culture, and the uncontrolled use of the internet and social networks. These factors can sometimes negatively affect the spiritual world of young people. Therefore, the education system and the family should pay special attention to strengthening the spiritual immunity of young people.

Mass culture occupies an important place in the modern information space. Cinema, the internet, social networks, and various media products significantly influence the worldview of young people. The positive aspect of mass culture is that it can develop the creative interests of young people. For example, through music, cinema, and art, young people develop their aesthetic taste. However, in some cases, negative aspects of mass culture are also observed. For example, information that promotes violence or contradicts moral norms may negatively affect the spiritual world of young people. Therefore, it is important to teach young people critical thinking and develop their ability to analyze information. Youth psychology is an important factor in organizing the educational process effectively. Each age period has its own psychological characteristics. During adolescence, young people strive for independence and try to form their own personality. During this period they become interested in different ideas and views. Therefore, it is important to consider the psychological characteristics of young people in the educational process. If the educational process is organized in accordance with the interests and needs of young people, it becomes more effective. Art is an important component of human culture. It develops aesthetic taste, enriches the spiritual world, and contributes to moral development. Music, literature, visual arts, theater, and cinema shape a person's aesthetic views. Through art, a person learns to understand and appreciate beauty.

For example, moral and aesthetic ideas are widely reflected in Uzbek literature and art. In this regard, the works of **Alisher Navoi** occupy a special place. His works deeply reflect the ideas of humanism, justice, and beauty. Art teaches young people not only aesthetic taste but also high moral qualities. Childhood is one of the most important stages in the formation of a person's personality. During this period, a child actively perceives the surrounding environment and learns to feel and evaluate beauty. The formation of aesthetic taste directly affects the

spiritual and cultural development of a child. At first, a child receives aesthetic impressions through nature, family environment, and everyday life. For example, colorful flowers, landscapes of nature, sounds of music, or beautiful images awaken aesthetic feelings in a child. Therefore, the impressions received through the senses are very important in the process of aesthetic education during childhood.

The role of the family environment in the formation of aesthetic taste is especially significant. If a child is raised in a clean, orderly, and aesthetically pleasant environment, they learn to appreciate beauty. Parents' cultural behavior, order in the home environment, books, music, and works of art enrich the child's aesthetic worldview. Kindergartens and preschool educational institutions also play an important role in aesthetic education. Visual arts activities, music lessons, theater games, and creative activities contribute to the development of a child's aesthetic taste. For example, by drawing pictures a child learns to feel the harmony of colors, while listening to music enriches their emotional world.

Aesthetic education develops not only the ability to perceive beauty but also creativity in children. Through drawing, singing, and other creative activities, children can express their imagination and ideas. Psychological studies show that children who receive aesthetic education during childhood develop higher levels of creative thinking, imagination, and emotional sensitivity. This later positively influences their personal and social development. Adolescence is a complex and important stage in human life. During this period, a person's worldview, values, and moral attitudes are formed. Adolescents strive to demonstrate independence and learn to make independent decisions in various social situations. The process of moral decision-making depends on an adolescent's internal values, upbringing, and social environment. In different situations adolescents have to choose between good and bad, right and wrong actions. In this process they form their moral position.

During adolescence, peer groups, the school environment, and mass media also have a great influence on moral decision-making. For example, in order to be accepted by their peers, adolescents may sometimes make wrong decisions. Therefore, the guiding role of parents and teachers is very important during this period. The process of moral decision-making during adolescence also forms a sense of personal responsibility. If adolescents learn to understand the consequences of their actions, they will be more inclined to make responsible decisions in the future.

In the educational process it is important to give adolescents the opportunity to reflect on various life situations. For example, analyzing the behavior of characters in literary works and holding discussions on social problems help develop adolescents' moral thinking. As a result, the moral values formed during adolescence become an important guiding factor in a person's later life. Therefore, educating young people in the spirit of national and universal values during this period is of great importance. National holidays reflect the historical memory and cultural heritage of a people. They play an important role in educating the younger generation in the spirit of national values. For example, the Navruz holiday expresses the ideas of the renewal of nature and kindness among people. During this holiday people wish each other well, help those in need, and strengthen mutual friendship.

National holidays teach young people to respect their history and culture.

In the future, special attention should be paid to the following directions in order to develop moral and aesthetic education:

- expanding spiritual education programs in the education system
- involving young people in art and cultural activities
- developing projects aimed at studying national heritage
- increasing the social activity of young people

These directions contribute to ensuring the spiritual development of the younger generation.

**Conclusion.** The formation of moral and aesthetic education based on national and universal values plays an important role in the spiritual development of the younger generation. These values develop high moral qualities, aesthetic taste, and culture in individuals. National values teach young people to respect their history, culture, and traditions, while universal values form qualities such as humanism and tolerance. Therefore, the education system, family, and society should rely on the harmony of national and universal values in developing the moral and aesthetic upbringing of young people. Historical heritage, national traditions, art, and culture play an important role in enriching the spiritual world of young people. At the same time, universal values educate young people in the spirit of tolerance, humanism, and cooperation.

Therefore, the education system, family, and society must work together and pay special attention to the development of moral and aesthetic education of the younger generation.

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