



THE SYSTEM OF VALUES IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR SOCIO-SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE

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ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the system of values in Uzbekistan, its main types (national, religious, spiritual and moral, social, cultural, and universal values), and their role in the development of society. Furthermore, the historical evolution of adherence to values—from ancient times to the conditions of globalization—is illuminated on a scientific-analytical basis. The article reveals the significance of values in the formation of nationality, spirituality, morality, and national pride. In modern society, ensuring mutual harmony between traditional and global values is considered an urgent scientific problem. The research results substantiate the crucial role of values in social stability and the education of youth.

Keywords: Values, national values, spirituality, morality, globalization, social development, cultural heritage, youth education, human rights, social stability.

INTRODUCTION

Values are an important socio-normative system that regulates society and human life. Every society forms a unique set of values during its historical, cultural, and religious development. In the case of Uzbekistan, this system is multi-layered and includes national, religious, spiritual and moral, social, cultural, and universal values.

In the context of modern globalization, the value system is facing new changes. Therefore, a scientific analysis of the role of values in society, their historical development, and modern transformation is one of the most pressing issues today.

METHODS

A number of scientific methods were used in a complex manner during the implementation of this research. These methods served to ensure the reliability, scientific validity, and objectivity of the study. When studying such a complex and multifaceted social phenomenon as the value system, one cannot be limited to a single method. Therefore, several interrelated and complementary scientific approaches were applied in the research.

First of all, the **historical-analytical method** was used as one of the main research methods. Through this method, the processes of formation, change, and development of values at different historical stages were systematically studied. In particular, it analyzed how the content, social function, and significance of values changed from ancient times to the modern stage. This method allowed for taking into account the time factor in the research, ensuring historical consistency, and deeply understanding the evolution of values. Also, generalized conclusions were drawn based on historical sources, written monuments, and scientific literature.

Comparative analysis was used as a second important method. This method served to identify the similarities and differences between the values specific to different eras by



comparing them with each other. In particular, the differences between the values of the ancient, Middle Ages, Soviet, and independence periods, the factors of their formation, and their impact on the life of society were compared. Through comparative analysis, the specific features, priority values, and significance of each period were determined. This created the opportunity to establish general patterns and trends in the research.

The third method is a **systematic approach**, which is based on studying values not separately, but as an interconnected integral system. Through this approach, the interaction and harmony of national, religious, spiritual-moral, social, and universal values were analyzed. The internal structure, elements of the value system, and their interrelations were studied. This helped to understand how values function in society and how they affect stability and development. The systematic approach was crucial in strengthening the conceptual foundation of the research.

Content analysis was used as the fourth method. This method serves to draw specific conclusions by deeply studying the content of social, cultural, and scientific sources. During the content analysis process, various literature, scientific articles, historical documents, mass media materials, and other sources were analyzed. The main ideas, concepts, and trends in the sources were extracted and summarized. This method allowed for expanding the empirical base of the research and drawing evidence-based conclusions.

At the same time, the harmonious application of these methods further increased the effectiveness of the research. For example, the data obtained through the historical-analytical method were deepened using comparative analysis, and through a systematic approach, they were organized into a unified framework. Content analysis served to substantiate all results based on the primary sources.

The scientific methods used in the research constituted a complementary, complex approach. This allowed for a comprehensive, deep, and objective study of the value system. As a result, the research was enriched with scientifically based, logically consistent, and practically significant conclusions.

RESULTS

The research results show that the value system formed in the society of Uzbekistan is multifaceted and complex, developing under the influence of historical progress, national traditions, religious beliefs, and modern global processes. Values manifest themselves as an important factor determining a person's worldview, attitude to life, moral position, and social activity. Values in Uzbekistan can conditionally be divided into several main types:

1. **National values:** The main spiritual pillar of society. They express the customs, traditions, national language, and identity of the people formed over centuries. Through national values, spiritual heritage is passed from generation to generation, which ensures the stability of society. For example, traits such as respect for elders, hospitality, and the strength of family relations manifest themselves as national values characteristic of the Uzbek people. These values not only regulate social relations but are also of great importance in strengthening national unity and solidarity.

2. **Religious values:** These play an important role in the spirituality of society. They affect human faith, spiritual purity, and lifestyle. Religious values include concepts such as honesty, patience, fairness, justice, and compassion. These values encourage people to do good and serve to deter evil. Moreover, religious values are of great importance in improving the spiritual atmosphere in society and strengthening mutual respect and trust among people.

3. **Spiritual and moral values:** An important factor determining a person's inner world and behavior. This type of value is formed depending on a person's conscience, duty, honor, responsibility, and moral standards. Spiritual and moral values serve to educate a person as a



well-rounded individual. In particular, qualities such as honesty, conscientiousness, humanity, and kindness serve as an important foundation for the development of society.

4. **Social values:** An important system that ensures order and discipline in society. They are based on rules, social relations, cooperation, and principles of collectivism. Through social values, mutual relations between people are regulated, and stability and development in society are ensured. Concepts such as respect for the law, prioritizing public interests, solidarity, and responsibility are vital components of social values.

5. **Cultural values:** These include the historical heritage, art, literature, and traditions of the people. They determine the cultural image of the nation. Through cultural values, the past, cultural riches, and spiritual heritage of the people are preserved and passed on to future generations. National dances, music, folklore, architectural monuments, and traditional holidays carry great significance as cultural values.

6. **Universal values:** These encompass principles common to all mankind. They are based on global ideas such as human rights, freedom, peace, equality, and justice. Universal values are equally important for all people, regardless of nationality and religion, and serve to ensure peace and stability in the global community. In today's conditions of globalization, the importance of these values is increasing even more.

The system of values in Uzbekistan is an interconnected and complementary multifaceted system. National, religious, spiritual-moral, social, cultural, and universal values play an important role in the development of society. They serve the formation of a person as an individual, the sustainable development of society, and the preservation of national identity. Therefore, preserving, developing, and passing on these values to future generations is considered an essential duty of every member of society.

DISCUSSION

The system of values in society not only reflects the social relations of a certain period but also represents the historical evolution of human thought and worldview. The value system formed on the territory of Uzbekistan has undergone long historical processes, acquiring its own meaning and essence in each period. From this point of view, the evolution of adherence to values has developed through certain stages:

- **The first stage – values of the ancient period:** During this era, values were mainly of a strict and mandatory nature. Social relations were regulated on the basis of traditions, customs, and customary law. People were compelled to prioritize collective interests over personal ones, demonstrating the collective nature of values. Rules such as obeying elders, submitting to collective decisions, and not breaking traditions played a crucial role in human life. Ancient values were predominantly based on living in harmony with nature, loyalty to labor, and principles of collectivism.

- **The second stage – the Middle Ages:** During this period, the religious factor played a decisive role in the value system. Religious values became the spiritual foundation of society, covering all aspects of human life. Concepts such as faith, piety, honesty, patience, and justice became the main criteria determining human behavior. Values not only regulated social relations but also profoundly impacted a person's inner world, spirituality, and moral perfection. Additionally, religious teachings provided an impetus for the development of science, culture, and enlightenment.

- **The third stage – Soviet period values:** The value system mainly acquired an ideological character. Ideas such as collectivism, social equality, and loyalty to the state were prioritized. However, these values were often introduced forcefully, leading to restrictions on national and religious values. Soviet ideology sought to fit people into specific ideological molds,



resulting in elements of artificiality within the value system. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that some positive values regarding education, science, and social equality were also formed.

- **The fourth stage – the period of independence:** A radical turning point occurred in the value system. National and religious values were restored, and attitudes toward them fundamentally changed. Processes such as realizing national identity, respecting historical heritage, and restoring traditions intensified. Concurrently, religious freedom was ensured, fostering a principle of respect for people's beliefs. During this period, values emerged as a vital factor in national development, with significant attention paid to spiritual upliftment, moral purification, and the formation of national pride.

- **The fifth stage – the modern period:** The value system is taking on an even more complex and multifaceted character. Under the influence of globalization, harmony is forming between individual and universal values. On the one hand, the importance of individual values—such as human rights, freedom, and personal development—is increasing. On the other hand, the need to preserve national and traditional values is growing. In modern society, people are striving to adhere to both national and global values simultaneously.

Information technologies, the Internet, and mass culture are significantly impacting this process. New values are taking shape in the minds of young people, occasionally causing conflicts between traditional and modern views. Therefore, the main task in the modern stage is to ensure a balance between different values.

The evolution of adherence to values is inextricably linked with the development of society, formed under the influence of historical conditions, political systems, and the spiritual environment. The transition from collective and mandatory values in ancient times to the harmony of individual and global values today demonstrates the continuous development of human thought.

From this perspective, one of the most vital tasks today is to form a stable and spiritually mature society by harmonizing national, religious, and universal values. This ensures social development and serves the cultivation of a well-rounded individual.

The value system is constantly changing, but its main function—ensuring the stability of society—remains unchanged. Although the diversity of values increases during globalization, this process also creates the risk of weakening national values.

Therefore, the main task facing modern society is maintaining a balance between national and universal values. It is increasingly observed that the role of values is paramount in the upbringing of youth. Education, family, and mass media are emerging as crucial institutions in this process.

CONCLUSION

The value system in Uzbekistan is a complex social phenomenon formed historically and developing under the influence of modern progress. Research results demonstrate that values not only ensure the stability of society but also play a decisive role in the spiritual perfection of an individual.

Today, the most critical task is to harmonize traditional national values with modern global values while actively preserving them. This is the fundamental factor for sustainable development and the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation.

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