



## THE ROLE OF UZBEK HOLIDAYS IN THE FORMATION OF SPIRITUAL EDUCATION OF A DEVELOPED GENERATION

Hilola Khodjaeva

Head of the Department Republican Scientific and Methodical Center  
for Organization of Cultural Institutions Activities

### Annotation

The following article explains the historical interpretation of the concept of the holiday and the views of scholars, the role of the holiday in educating the younger generation.

**Keywords:** Holiday, art, folk art, Navruz, youth, spirituality, culture

It is impossible to imagine the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation that is fully developed in building the future of the younger generation and fully meets the requirements of social development without the holidays of Uzbekistan. Because the holidays of Uzbekistan are a key factor in the development of youth spirituality, the upbringing of a healthy generation. So, today the further development of Uzbek holidays should be considered as one of the priorities.

As for the essence and main features of the holidays. "Usually, a holiday is an important event in life, a celebration of a date". This is a general concept. "The concept of a holiday has a much broader and deeper meaning. Its roots can be traced back to human nature". The great thinkers and scholars also had their own views on the holidays. Al-Beruni called the holidays "the most important days of life" and Mahmud Kashgari called them "the days of joy and happiness", while A.I.Mazaev said that "the holiday is the ideal life of a certain time".

The most ancient historical events are noted in some scientific literature on holidays, for the first time specially organized holidays are dedicated to totems. According to scientists, "among the most ancient and popular holidays, it is possible to include, first of all, zoophagic holidays." These are totems in different places on holidays

They worshiped a variety of animals, including bears, wild goats, cows, deer, and horses. According to the book "History of the Ancient World", during the festivities dedicated to the totem animals, people imitated him, wore their skins and played games. Also, totem animals were killed and eaten only in ceremonies. This means that in some places, special ceremonies are held in which totem animals are worshiped and their meat is eaten. Elsewhere, for example, in India, it is said that the slaughter of divine animals, such as suckling cows, is not allowed, let alone harmed, and that special respect has been maintained since ancient times.

According to historical sources, in the northern part of the world during the Late Paleolithic (Stone Age) there was a "Bear Festival". The variant and elements of the "Bear's Feast" have been preserved in some Siberian peoples since the early 20th century. and in Central Asia, Bear Game has survived as a pantomime dance. Even



today, in Uzbekistan, in Turkey, India, and the Caucasus, you can see a bear playing in the streets. They do small shows in crowded places. Maybe it's just some of the elements that have come down to us from the ancient bear game.

Due to the division of labor, the transition of the ancient people to animal husbandry and agriculture, customs, ceremonies and holidays in this new field have emerged. Nowadays in our country the issue of formation of a free civil spirit is very important in building a new life, the foundation of a new society. The effectiveness of large-scale reforms in all spheres of life is inextricably linked with the restoration of national spirituality, in-depth study of our rich historical heritage, preservation of our traditions and customs, development of culture and art, science and education. Therefore, the education of people who are well-rounded in the understanding of national identity has become an urgent task today. It is known that upbringing is one of the leading issues in the formation of patriotic feelings in the younger generation. Because patriotism is the highest human value. After providing theoretical information in explaining the essence of patriotism, it is important to organize trips to the places where students live in the spring. After all, the landscape of the motherland is also important in cultivating a sense of love for the motherland. That is why the holidays and events that are gaining popularity in our country have their own peculiarities. Indeed, the scope of our historical work on the restoration of national holidays is very wide. The main ones are:

-The factual, in-depth and comprehensive study of our multi-thousand-year history, the presentation of historical themes, plays an important role in the formation of national-historical consciousness.

-Restoration of national customs, ceremonies and holidays (Navruz, Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, etc.) and new holidays (Independence Day, Teachers' Day, Day of Remembrance and Honor, etc.) have a positive impact on the spiritual life of the people.

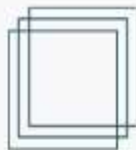
-Our people began to use with pride the spiritual heritage of great thinkers and statesmen who contributed to the development of the world, including scholars Imam Bukhari, At-Termizi, Bahovuddin Naqshbandi, Ahmad Yassavi, Najmiddin Kubro, Mirzo Ulugbek, Amir Temur. Holding celebrations dedicated to Al-Khorezmi and Ahmad Fergani raises people's sense of national pride.

The art of folk art is reviving and surprising not only our compatriots, but also foreign guests. The holding of national holidays and conferences based on folk art, the study of intangible cultural heritage, is an important factor in educating young people. It should be noted that the celebrations of the restoration of the heritage of our ancestors are recognized not only by ourselves, but by the whole world. Experts from South Korea, the United States, Norway, the Netherlands, France, Germany and Turkey are visiting many countries to study our intangible cultural heritage.

We have achieved a lot during the years of independence. It is gratifying that under the leadership of our President, the examples of creativity, celebrations and traditions that



testify to the wisdom of our ancestors are returning to our lives and bringing joy and happiness to all of us. If the heritage of our ancestors is a great treasure, Navruz is the pearl of this treasure of the world. Many peoples of the world envy our Navruz. Therefore, this holiday is included in the representative list of UNESCO for the purpose of protection and promotion. The decision of the President to prepare for and hold the annual national holiday of Navruz is in line with the noble aspirations of our people. "During the days of Navruz, a person expresses his inseparable connection with nature, feels an integral part of it, respects the environment, the motherland, appreciates its blessings, today's peaceful life and encourages to live with gratitude. The decision of the President to prepare for and hold the annual national holiday of Navruz is in line with the noble aspirations of our people. "During the days of Navruz, a person expresses his inseparable connection with nature, feels an integral part of it, respects the environment, the motherland, appreciates its blessings, today's peaceful life and encourages to live with gratitude. It is the duty of all officials, scientists and enlighteners to organize cultural and educational events in all cities and villages, to cover the history of Navruz and the essence and significance of our traditions and values associated with its celebration. Because if we all know the history of Navruz, understand its essence and significance, the value of our so-called Navruz will increase. It is also worth noting that "in the preparation of holiday programs should be given more space than ever the best examples of folk art, ancient traditions, classical songs, grass and lapars." Indeed, classical songs, grass and lapars clearly reflect the long-term past and dreams of our people. Listening to such melodies, everyone finds the answer to the question of who we were yesterday and who we are today. Such ancient holidays serve as a program to direct the minds of our youth from popular culture to national culture. It is also worth noting that "in the preparation of holiday programs should be given more space than ever the best examples of folk art, ancient traditions, classical songs, grass and lapars." Indeed, classical songs, grass and lapars clearly reflect the long-term past and dreams of our people. Listening to such melodies, everyone finds the answer to the question of who we were yesterday and who we are today. Such ancient holidays serve as a program to direct the minds of our youth from popular culture to national culture. The study of traditional holidays as a holistic and multifaceted phenomenon is important in identifying its main manifestations and forms. Therefore, the holidays of Uzbekistan are an important educational factor in the formation of key areas of folk culture. Although the most important national holidays of Uzbekistan are now formed, it would be wrong to assume that the process of restoring the ancient holidays is over. There are a lot of work to be done in this regard. On the one hand, along with the ancient holidays, their customs and traditions must be restored. On the other hand, it should also be enriched with the historical and spiritual values that emerged during the independence period. An important aspect of the holidays of Uzbekistan is that it encourages young people to high goals, inspires



self-confidence, serves to deepen the understanding of each young person's responsibility to society and the country, enriches his inner and spiritual world. Awareness of national identity is a complex and controversial process in the life of a nation, its development is influenced by the economic and socio-political situations in society, as well as the events and happenings in the international arena. Holidays in Uzbekistan are also a key factor in protecting the hearts and minds of young people from destructive ideas and ideologies, teaching them to distinguish between good and evil.

### **References**

1. U. Karabaev "Ozbekiston bayramlari" Teacher 1991.
2. A. Mazaev "Праздник как социально-художественное явление" М."Наука" 1978.
3. Alimova SH. Madaniy-ma'rifiy faoliyat asoslari T:2006 10-b.