

Rational Knowledge in The Formation of Values in National and Ethnic Groups

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Abstract: This study explores the role of rational knowledge in shaping the values of national and ethnic groups, particularly among youth in the context of globalization. The objective is to highlight how rational knowledge, alongside tradition, contributes to the preservation and development of national identity and unity. The methodology involves philosophical and sociological analysis, drawing on literature, national development strategies, and observations of youth socialization and value formation processes in Uzbekistan. The research identifies how rational thinking enables critical engagement with cultural norms, supports modernization, and strengthens civic consciousness. Key findings reveal that rational knowledge facilitates the re-evaluation and reinforcement of national values, while also cautioning against potential risks such as moral relativism and detachment from heritage. The study concludes that a balanced integration of rational knowledge and traditional wisdom is essential for fostering national cohesion and sustainable cultural development. These insights are valuable for policymakers, educators, and scholars focused on youth development and value education.

Keywords: National Values, Ethnic Groups, Socio-Economic, Ideological Struggle

Introduction

In today's era of globalization, it is important to preserve the identity, strengthen the values of national and ethnic groups. Values are not only part of cultural heritage, but also the basis of the unity, stability and development of the nation. Various factors play an important role in the formation of values, including historical experience, traditions, customs and religious beliefs.

However, rational knowledge is also incomparable in the formation of values. In this article, we will study the impact of rational knowledge on the formation of values in national and ethnic groups. Rational knowledge refers to knowledge based on logic, evidence and empirical observations. We analyze how rational knowledge helps to rethink traditional values, create new values and strengthen national unity. We also consider the risk of negative effects of rational knowledge on values, such as nihilism and moral relativism.

The purpose of the article is to contribute to the preservation and strengthening of the identity of national and ethnic groups through a deep understanding of the role of

rational knowledge in the formation of values. The results of this study can be useful for policymakers, scientists, educators, and all individuals interested in developing national values.

Methodology

The formation of a worldview in young people about the value of national values, in turn, can lead to many negative consequences. In the process of solving problems related to national values in the context of socialization of society, in the environment of contradiction of the values of all ethnic groups, finding a rational solution to problems is becoming the task not only of the state, but also of civil society institutions. Indifference to national values does not contribute to the socio-economic and cultural-spiritual development of a particular republic, but, on the contrary, has a negative impact, leads to the strengthening of national feelings. It should not be forgotten that hasty decisions made without careful consideration when determining and defending the essence of national and universal values can lead to very bad consequences.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev in his work "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan" expresses the following opinion: At the same time, while acknowledging the positive work done in organizing work with youth, the analysis of the situation in the field shows that pressing issues affecting broad segments of youth remain. In order to effectively address them, we consider it expedient to:

- Raising the state youth policy in Uzbekistan to a new level, developing effective solutions to problems in the field of youth. timely fulfillment of the tasks of more effective organization and coordination of the activities of authorized bodies;
- preparation of proposals for improving regulatory legal acts aimed at supporting youth in the country, protecting their legal rights and values, as well as constant implementation of state control over compliance with legislation in the field of youth policy;
- effective and systematic organization of measures aimed at educating young people in the spirit of devotion to the Motherland, respect for national and universal values, wide involvement of the younger generation in science and innovation, uniting them around the slogan "New Uzbekistan - Towards the Third Renaissance!";
- special attention should be paid to creating broad conditions for the realization of talents and abilities, entrepreneurial activity of a large number of young people living on the ground, primarily in remote areas;
- effective interaction with non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in the protection of the rights and freedoms, legitimate values of youth, the prevention of offenses and crime among them;
- distribution of state grants and subsidies allocated in the form of a social order for financing youth programs, projects and research work, ensuring their targeted and effective use;
- organization of social and legal protection and ensuring employment of orphans and young people left without parental care who have graduated from educational institutions;

- further effective coordination of work aimed at the widespread implementation of the five important initiatives, covering the tasks of sending gifted youth for education to leading foreign higher educational institutions, ensuring their participation in international competitions, wide involvement of the younger generation in culture, art, physical culture and sports, increasing their literacy in information technologies, promoting reading among young people, ensuring women's employment, paying special attention to the development of their intellectual potential and talents;
- wide involvement of young people in small business and private entrepreneurship, creation of additional conditions for mastering modern professions, skills of the digital economy, raising the process of assisting them in employment to a new level;
- further development of international cooperation in the field of youth policy, taking additional measures to enhance the country's position in international rankings in the field of youth, ensuring the timely fulfillment of tasks for the effective organization of work with young people studying abroad;
- further development of cooperation with international financial institutions, donor countries, and foreign organizations, together with interested ministries and agencies, to attract foreign investment and advanced technologies in areas related to youth activities;
- the formation of a strong patriotic idea and a firm civic position in the younger generation, the formation of modern entrepreneurial skills in young people, and ensuring their employment by creating new jobs." The main goal of the events organized within the framework of these tasks is to increase responsibility for the development of our country in the minds of young people, who are the builders of the future. Today, Uzbekistan's position on youth support is highly valued in the international arena.

Result and Discussion

Based on the above considerations, the following theoretical conclusions were made regarding ensuring the interconnection of national and national values:

1. The manifestation of national values in social life is a state of reflection of relations between people belonging to a certain ethnic group and other structures and social units in society;
2. The structure of national values changes in accordance with the content of the processes of social, economic, and political reforms taking place in the life of the state and society. In this case, some aspects of values disappear, and new ones can emerge;
3. The manifestation of national values, their clash in the form of contradictions, and the interaction of national and national values determine the development and direction of society. The contradictions are connected with the impossibility of fully satisfying the needs and demands of each nation. If we proceed from the impossibility of fully ensuring values, their balancing always acts as an objective law of national development as a necessity.

As ideological struggles and conflicts intensify, new forms of ideology are becoming increasingly popular. In the minds of young people, there is no understanding of how hard it was to achieve independence, how many selfless compatriots lived day and night,

inspired by this great goal, and dedicated their lives to it. The surrounding spiritual threats, missionary work, drug trafficking, corruption, ill-intentioned individuals seeking to enrich themselves through people's labor, officials who are slaves to their desires, and those who are ready to trample the laws of social justice and deceive people for their own interests - they don't even imagine that there will still be as many of them as they want, and that the state and society will work together to combat these problems. Because life experience, political consciousness, and a sense of responsibility for the historical and cultural heritage of our ancestors have not

The ability to get out of such situations begins, first of all, with the desire to prevent it. In this regard, the formation and development of national spirituality is usually manifested in three structural links. The first stage in the form of ideology is the collection of information, mainly expressed at the level of words, reflections, examples, ideas, and theories. A person becomes acquainted with spiritual heritage, values, and assimilates them, absorbing innovations into their worldview. This is a link of trust. Our youth's knowledge of our spiritual heritage remains shallow.

The second stage consists of cultural and spiritual views, moral values, traditions, and religious and spiritual feelings instilled in a person from a young age. In this link, he feels unity with his family, relatives, neighborhood, nation, homeland, and that he is an integral part of it. As a result, a sense of national pride and patriotism is formed in their consciousness and heart. In this process, true civic feelings are formed in the individual.

The third stage is determined by knowledge, creative search, and insight. It manifests itself in the thinking of people in the form of enlightenment, secular spirituality. The power of our great scholars brought this secular spirituality to perfection in harmony with religious knowledge and spirituality.

In strengthening the spirit of patriotism among young people, it is necessary to instill in them the idea of the priority of personal values and then social values, to teach them the view that the axiology of values determines loyalty to the Motherland, and at the same time, to adapt them to life based on the harmony of national and national values in society. That is, it is necessary to explain that patriotism is a compromise

Conclusion

In conclusion, rational knowledge plays a vital, albeit complex, role in shaping the values of national and ethnic groups. While traditional values, rooted in history and culture, provide a foundation for identity and cohesion, rational knowledge offers the tools for critical evaluation, adaptation, and progress.

By fostering critical thinking and evidence-based decision-making, rational knowledge empowers communities to re-evaluate existing norms, challenge outdated practices, and embrace new values that align with contemporary realities. This process can lead to greater social justice, equality, and overall well-being within the group. Moreover, rational knowledge can facilitate dialogue and understanding between different groups, promoting tolerance and cooperation in a diverse world.

However, it's crucial to acknowledge the potential pitfalls. An overreliance on rationality, without considering the emotional, spiritual, and cultural dimensions of values, can lead to a sense of alienation, the erosion of traditions, and even the emergence of nihilistic viewpoints. Therefore, a balanced approach is essential.

The key lies in integrating rational knowledge with existing cultural wisdom. This involves promoting education that encourages critical thinking while also instilling a deep appreciation for heritage and tradition. By striking this balance, national and ethnic groups can leverage the power of rational knowledge to strengthen their values, adapt to changing circumstances, and build a more prosperous and harmonious future, all while preserving their unique identity. Ultimately, the responsible application of rational knowledge is crucial for ensuring that values evolve in a way that benefits both the individual and the collective.

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