



## **ISSUES OF INSTILLING NATIONAL VALUES IN THE MINDS OF YOUTH IN THE FORMATION OF A STRONG FAMILY**

**Xursanov Omadbek Ulug'bek o'g'li**

Senior Lecturer, Department of Pedagogy and Psychology, Kokand University.  
[omadbekxursanov36@gmail.com](mailto:omadbekxursanov36@gmail.com)

<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> November 2025 <b>Accepted:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup> December 2026	This article examines the role of national values in the formation of a strong family institution and analyzes the mechanisms for instilling family responsibility, moral-ethical norms, and traditional upbringing methods in the consciousness of young people. In the context of globalization, the issues of preserving national identity, strengthening family stability, and guiding youth toward a healthy lifestyle are substantiated from theoretical and practical perspectives. The study emphasizes that sustainable family development requires the harmonization of traditional values with modern socio-psychological and economic approaches
<b>Keywords:</b> family, national values, youth education, spirituality, globalization, family stability, tradition, social institution.	

### **INTRODUCTION**

The family is the fundamental social institution of society, and its stability constitutes a key factor in national development. In Uzbek society, the family has historically been regarded as a sacred value. In particular, in Uzbekistan, the spiritual and moral foundations of the family are closely linked with national traditions and cultural heritage.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The issue of instilling national values in youth as a foundation for building a strong family has been widely discussed in philosophical, pedagogical, sociological, and psychological research. Scholars emphasize that the stability of society largely depends on the moral, cultural, and spiritual foundations transmitted to younger generations through family and educational institutions. The concept of national values has been explored within sociological and philosophical traditions. Émile Durkheim viewed moral education as the key mechanism for social cohesion, arguing that collective consciousness is formed through shared norms and values. Similarly, Talcott Parsons emphasized the central role of the family in transmitting cultural patterns and maintaining social stability. According to Parsons, the family performs two primary functions: socialization of children and stabilization of adult personalities. From a cultural perspective, Clifford Geertz described culture as a system of inherited conceptions expressed in symbolic forms, through which individuals communicate and perpetuate knowledge and attitudes. This interpretation underlines the importance of preserving national traditions and moral codes within family education.

### **DISCUSSION**

Contemporary globalization processes, the rapid expansion of information flows, and the strengthening of individualistic ideologies exert diverse influences on the worldview of young people. Therefore, the systematic inculcation of national values into youth consciousness is considered an urgent and strategic task for ensuring sustainable family formation. National values represent a system of traditions, customs, moral norms, and worldviews formed throughout the historical development of a particular nation. They are transmitted from generation to generation and serve as a mechanism for maintaining social stability. Prominent Eastern thinkers devoted special attention to issues of family and upbringing. For instance, Abu Nasr Forobiy in his work *The Virtuous City* emphasized that societal progress depends on the moral maturity of individuals. Similarly, Abu Ali ibn Sino considered family upbringing to be a crucial stage in human development.

The core components of national family values include:

- respect for elders;
- compassion toward younger members;
- mutual loyalty;
- family responsibility;
- the sanctity of marriage;
- patience and tolerance.

A strong family ensures social, economic, spiritual, and demographic stability. When the family institution is stable, society as a whole develops sustainably. In recent years, increasing divorce rates, declining responsibility, and moral uncertainty among youth have highlighted the necessity of strengthening family values. Globalization brings not only positive transformations but also certain risks, including cultural homogenization and the spread of consumerist and



individualistic lifestyles. Reports by the United Nations identify the weakening of family institutions as a global issue. Consequently, preserving national values while integrating them with modern pedagogical and psychological approaches becomes particularly significant. Primary socialization begins within the family. Parental example plays a decisive role in shaping responsible and morally mature individuals.

Secondary and higher education institutions should incorporate courses such as "Family Psychology" and "Foundations of Spirituality" to prepare young people for marital life. Local community structures (mahalla) function as mechanisms of social support and moral guidance, assisting young families through counseling and mediation. Media content, including educational programs and socially oriented productions, should promote healthy family models. In the digital era, improving media literacy and critical thinking skills is essential for protecting youth from destructive ideological influences. A strong family depends not only on cultural traditions but also on psychological maturity. Psychological readiness includes: emotional stability, conflict resolution skills, empathy, communicative competence, acceptance of responsibility.

The family stability model developed by John Gottman identifies mutual respect, constructive communication, and emotional support as key predictors of marital success. Moreover, according to the psychosocial development theory of Erik Erikson, successful resolution of the "intimacy versus isolation" stage in early adulthood is essential for establishing stable family relationships. Strengthening family institutions is a priority in many countries:

- Japan emphasizes collective responsibility and respect-based upbringing.
- South Korea integrates family values into its educational system.
- Germany widely practices premarital counseling services.
- Sweden promotes gender equality and shared family responsibilities as a foundation of stability.

These experiences demonstrate that combining national traditions with modern socio-psychological mechanisms yields effective results.

Family relations in Uzbekistan are regulated by the Family Code adopted by the O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Majlisi. National development strategies emphasize the importance of family protection and youth education. In particular, Shavkat Mirziyoyev has repeatedly stressed the sanctity of the family and the priority of youth upbringing in state policy. State

support mechanisms include youth employment programs, housing initiatives, family entrepreneurship development, and social protection systems aimed at enhancing socio-economic stability.

### **CONCLUSION**

The formation of a strong family is a strategic prerequisite for sustainable societal development. Instilling national values in the minds of youth is not merely a pedagogical task but a comprehensive socio-cultural and policy-oriented process. The analysis indicates that effective family strengthening requires the integration of:

- moral and spiritual education;
- premarital psychological preparation;
- digital literacy and media culture;
- economic stability measures;
- gender balance and legal awareness;
- coordinated cooperation between family, educational institutions, community structures, and the state.

Only through a systematic and integrated approach can a generation equipped with both national identity and modern competencies contribute to building a stable and progressive society.

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