

Conventions and Traditions of Uzbekistan as a Spiritual Factor of Youth Education

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Abstract - Islam plays an important role in the social and family life of Uzbeks. Religion almost all aspects of life, has a special influence on political processes and art, on the whole way of life.

Keywords - Conventions, Traditions, Education, Uzbekistan, Spiritual Factor.

Uzbekistan - truly the pearl of the east, the cradle of many nations and the capital of most empires, is perhaps the most attractive of all Central Asian countries. This is a real open-air museum, which contains a number of famous architectural monuments. It was on the territory of modern Uzbekistan that the legendary Silk Road passed.

It is quite important that the Uzbek ethnos is one of the most ancient and ambiguous on the planet, and the most numerous in Central Asia. The lands in the upper reaches of the Amu Darya, the Syr Darya and in the foothills of the Tien Shan have always differed in the ethno-cultural component from other regions of Central Asia.

Traditions and customs of the Uzbek people were formed over the centuries. They significantly differ from each other in their originality and diversity. Each of them made a definite contribution to the development of culture and religion in various eras of the history of Uzbekistan.

It is considered to be the beginning of the basis of the Uzbek ethnos correlated to the VI-VII centuries BC, by the time when in the valleys of the Amudarya, Syrdarya and Zarafshan rivers nomadic tribes moved to a settled way of

life and founded their first states. Former nomads formed settlements and cities, bringing with them customs and traditions based on ancient ancestral cults (4).

The territory of modern Uzbekistan, which has preserved such ancient states as: Khorezm, Sogdiana, Bactria, which were part of the Interdistrict - later served as the basis for the formation of the culture of the Uzbek people.

The Uzbek people are already in the 4th century BC. er moved from nomadic to sedentary lifestyles, so it is not surprising that it was on the territory of modern Uzbekistan that a distinctive cultural and social structure was formed, which has changed little since ancient times.

With the entry of Uzbekistan into the arena of independence, this power only strengthened, but it did not disappear and did not evaporate.

It is important to emphasize that the greatest influence on the formation of the customs and traditions of the Uzbek people was made by the Arabs, who spread the Islamic religion throughout the territory of modern Uzbekistan. The traditions of Islam are closely intertwined with pre-Islamic beliefs and traditions, for example with Zoroastrianism,

thereby firmly entrenched in the life and consciousness of the Uzbek people.

A vivid example of development and special attention to Islamic values in the country can serve as a decision of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated June 23, 2017 "On measures to organize the Center for Islamic Culture in Uzbekistan under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [1].

"We consider the most important task to convey to the world public the truly humanistic essence of Islam ... The implementation of this task will also be facilitated by the activities of the Center for Islamic Civilization established in Tashkent," Shavkat Mirziyoyev said from September 19, 2017 from the UN General Assembly [2].

Uzbek traditions are based on such universal human qualities as: hospitality, respect for elders and cohesion, especially vividly manifested by communities (Council for the Improvement of Family and Society).

In the makhalla, it is customary to respect each other, respect and listen to the older generation.

As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, argued, "Of all the ages, the Uzbek Makhalya has been a place of true national traditions." All this is manifested in mutual kindness, harmony and deeper, friendship and help to needy people as well as orphans, and holding various events such as: wedding, hashar and other events in the council with the opinion and advice of the majority, to be near both good and bad days, this is exactly what is specific for the Uzbek mahallas [3, p.58].

In modern Uzbekistan, you can enjoy different types of families.

In most cases, this is a large Uzbek family consisting of several generations and living together as relatives.

Relationships in the house are based on mutual respect. However, one should not think that a woman has less rights than a man. Far from it, in most cases, it can be observed that it is women who conduct an equal life with men, etc., even in the regions one can see such a picture.

As noted above, Islam came into the life of the Uzbeks from the Arabs, thus deeply rooted in the life of the inhabitants, which has survived to this day.

Islam plays an important role in the social and family life of Uzbeks. Religion almost all aspects of life, has a special influence on political processes and art, on the whole way of life.

The rituals associated with the birth and upbringing of children ("beshik-tÿyi", "hatna-kilish"), marriage ("fatixa-tui" - engagement), wedding ("sunnat-tui"), cooking ("sabzi-Tygram ") and so on.

Friday is considered a holiday, which is celebrated in the mosque with a common prayer (prayer). And at the same time, the Uzbek people cannot be called fanatical Muslims - with all the many facets of local life, there is always a lot of secularism in it, and the tolerance of local people can serve as an additional confirmation of this [5].

Another important tradition characteristic of local life is hospitality. The ability to receive a guest in Uzbekistan determines his upbringing and is valued higher than his social status. It is not accepted to refuse an invitation to lunch or dinner, punctuality is a very important aspect for a guest. Heading to visit, it is advisable to bring along small souvenirs or sweets for children. Dear guests, the hosts meet at the gates, greet, take interest in affairs and life, invite you to enter the house. At the entrance to the living room shoes must be removed. The table ("dastarkhan") is usually laid in the center of the room or, in the case of a courtyard, under trees or in another shady place. The guest must follow the instructions of the host, however, an eternal confrontation usually arises - the host also wants to please the guest! And in this case humor and polite attitude to all participants of this process are very much appreciated.

Any meal here begins and ends with tea drinking. Initially, sweets, pastries, dried fruits and nuts, fruits and vegetables are served on the table, then snacks are served, and only at the end - obligatory pilaf and other "heavy food". Local pilaf is very satisfying and is prepared according to a rather complicated recipe, so it is not recommended to lean on it immediately. The abundance of fat in food is also not conducive to digestion, therefore it is recommended to drink as much green tea as possible (which, in general, Uzbeks do from time immemorial).

Tea and tea ceremony occupies a significant place in Uzbek life and life. Brewing this truly main drink of the

country, like pouring it to guests, is the prerogative of men, first of all - the owner of the house. Tea is brewed in small kettles and poured into small bowls. The traditional element of hospitality here is characterized by a small amount of tea poured - the more honored the guest, the less in his cup of drink. This paradox is explained very simply - a sign of respect for the house is the most frequent appeal to the hostess or the owner of the house "for the addition." And what if not a half-empty cup contributes to this? Therefore, repeated appeals to owners with an empty bowl are considered as a tribute to the family. If tea still remains at the bottom of the bowl, the hostess throws it out and fills the bowl again.

Chayhona (teahouse) is an integral part of local traditions, like tea itself. Social life here is concentrated in the mosques, in the bazaar and, of course, in the teahouse. Here they just talk and negotiate, relax and share news, have breakfast and lunch, discuss the problems of life and the world order. Choosing a place for tea house is usually somewhere in the shade of trees and closer to the water, which, along with tea, should give the conversation tranquility and not fuss. Chaykhona is rather traditional - low tables are surrounded by the same low and always covered carpets and sofas. Somewhere in the corner, the owner or the attendants fuss, and the main place, as one would expect, is the hearth, over which boil water or prepare food, and the kettles themselves. The rituals accompanying tea drinking are rather complicated and incomprehensible to the uninitiated, therefore it is easier to observe the locals and do as they do - you can be sure that they will also appreciate such respect for their customs.

All the above customs and traditions play a very important role in the development of the younger generation.

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