



SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS OF EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIFE GOALS

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Annotation: *This article analyses the essence of the concept of purpose and life goals and the importance of the socio-philosophical study of these concepts, as well as the peculiarities of the formation of life goals in young people and the importance of life goals as a guiding factor in youth activities.*

Keywords: *youth, purpose, life goals, need, interest, determinant, socialization, individual, values, factor, education, socialization factors.*

1. INTRODUCTION

“People with goals succeed because they know where they're going” (Earl Nightingale). This statement describes the idea that humans need goals because goals act as “signposts” and motivate us to go on. Especially for students close to experiencing a postschool transition, goals can be viewed as “navigating tools” that can be used to transition successfully from school to a tertiary education or a future career.

It is known from history that the future development of any society and the well-being of the people depend on the level of attention paid to the education of young people in that country. In this sense, the issue of youth in Uzbekistan is one of the priorities of state policy. The fate of humanity depends on the upbringing of young people on the basis of humanistic ideas. In this sense, the issue of youth in Uzbekistan is one of the priorities of state policy. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev said, "... we need to educate a new generation of educated and qualified personnel who will emerge as enterprising reformers, think strategically" [1]. From this point of view, in our country, where more than half of the population is young [2.89], one of the important tasks in the field of science and education is to educate young people as active individuals with a strong life position and life goals. Indeed, in the context of the renewed Uzbekistan,



the degree to which the life goals and activities of young people are in line with the national interests and goals of society serves as a guarantee of social development.

As young people socialize as individuals, they organize and operate their lives based on a specific purpose and goal. The study of the concept of life goals as a major determinant and guiding factor of the role, position, and activity of young people in society is important in this regard. The lack of fundamental research on the philosophical aspects of the formation of life goals in young people makes it necessary to research this area, and thus plays a special role in the formation and socialization of young people as individuals in the development of modern methods of educating young people.

2.MAIN PART.

Although the concept of “life goals” is not one of the most widely used concepts in the scientific context of today, many approaches to the study of the relationship between the individual and society can find specific approaches to this concept. Here are some of them.

"The purpose of life is the idea that combines the most basic results or events that a person wants to happen in his life into its content and substantiates the existence of man" [8,317]. In this approach, broad-based goals that reflect a person's core interests are presented as life goals. Unlike short-term, easily achievable goals, a person's life goals are long-term goals. They are, of course, “formed in the process of strategic planning of human life, and their implementation can take decades” [4,336], of course. Just as human activity is the sum of various district operations, actions, and endeavours that have a specific meaning, so life goals are the most general, ultimate goals of a person that complement the chain of transient and intermediate goals. It is a vital goal that motivates an individual to action [9,65].

Life goals are considered as one of the most general and guiding factors of human activity, such as values and moral ideals in society, as a factor that reflects an individual's ability to act as a long-term life program [5,43].

In several studies, “life goals have been identified as the highest substructure of an individual's motivational-target area, which plays a regulatory role in long-term self-programming” [6].

As important features of a person's life goals, the philosopher-scientist I.O. Martinyuk shows the following:

a) life goals are formed as a specific way of life activity within a certain lifestyle;



b) life goals are an individual form of expression of ideas, goals, and values that are a priority in society, directing the activities of the individual to change reality, to restructure all spheres of life;

c) life goals have the characteristics of generalization, integration, sustainability, and are characterized by a long-term impact on the activities of the individual;

d) life goals largely depend on the social status of the individual, his place in the system of social roles, as well as his worldview, interests, needs, abilities, life experiences; [7,41]

But the nature of sustainability attributed to the vital purpose in this approach is relative. Because an individual's life goals are dynamic in nature, they can change in a way that is appropriate to the individual's life experiences, level of knowledge, and level.

The above positions on the important features of life goals can be summarized as follows:

- first, they are generalizing, final, primitive, long-term, goals;
- second, they acquire absolute content and cannot have a more basic purpose in man;
- third, they represent an end goal that is the result of a series of tasks related to the achievement of short and intermediate goals;
- fourth, it gives meaning and content to many short, transient, and personal goals in human life.

Hence, the life goal is the most basic, fundamental, ultimate goal that unites the most important results that a person strives to achieve throughout his life, determines the direction, content and long-term goals of human activity.

While life goals are important throughout a person's life as a regulator and determinant of their activities, they are especially important for adolescence. At different stages of a person's life, one or another part of the regulators that direct his activity is a priority and has a special significance for this age. In particular, from high adolescence onwards, life goals become a key component that characterizes a person's orientation and begins to take precedence. In this context, it is important to study the problem of life goals concerning youth.

3. CONCLUSION

As young people socialize as individuals, they organize and operate their lives based on a specific purpose and goal. The study of the concept of life goals as a major determinant and guiding factor of the role, position, and activity of young people in



society is important in this regard. The lack of fundamental research on the philosophical aspects of the formation of life goals in young people makes it necessary to research this area, and thus plays a special role in the formation and socialization of young people as individuals in the development of modern methods of educating young people. In general, the study of the category of "life goals", its structure, the process of formation of life goals in young people, the factors and conditions that affect it is important in the following respects:

First of all, following the innovations taking place in our society, a wide range of tasks are emerging in the field of science, education, and ideology. In particular, the growing need to educate the younger generation as professionals who think by the requirements of the new age, have their clear life position and goals;

secondly, since the concept of life goal, its impact on personal development and activity has not been studied philosophically, it is necessary to substantiate the place of life goals in personal development and focus the results of new research on the current educational tasks of today's youth.

thirdly, the success of reforms in the process of deepening democratic reforms, development of civil society and modernization of the country is directly related to the formation of the individual's life goals in the national interest and the goals of society;

fourthly, the lack of fundamental research on the role of life goals in the process of socialization and social activity, as well as the study of philosophical aspects of life goals formation in young people requires research and development of modern methods of life goals education.

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