

The Role of Social Norms in The Formation of Moral Education of Youth

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Abstract

Moral education is a systematic educational impact on a human personality aimed at the formation of socially consistent moral qualities in a person: responsibility, patriotism, stability of scientific worldview, preservation of universal values, etc. In this article highlights of the role of social norms in the formation of moral education of young people.

Keywords: Youth, social norm, value, worldview, national idea, national traditions, spiritual heritage, culture.

Introduction

Various changes in the political, socio-economic life of Uzbek society require new approaches to the integration of the younger generation. The constant reform of the entire socio-economic system has led to an increase in negative processes in the social environment, affecting, first of all, the spiritual and moral state of young people. Youth as a special social group makes up about 60% of the population of Uzbekistan. Today, there is a growing understanding in society that it is the youth who is the guarantor of the further development and security of the country, the most active subject of the state. The problem of personality socialization is one of the main problems in the sociology of youth. Considering the role, place and importance of socialization in the formation of young people, let's consider some aspects of this controversial process.

The problem of moral education in modern society has acquired special importance. The education of young people in modern society is realized in the context of economic and political transformations. There was a social stratification of society, differentiation and a decrease in income for a significant part of families who were unable to adapt to new conditions and form protective mechanisms. As a result, the established moral and ethical norms and traditions of the family way of life are being destroyed, the conflict between spouses, parents and children is increasing, which is accompanied by a decrease in the educational impact of the family.

Today, the problem of moral education of young people is relevant, since in the modern world a person lives and develops, surrounded by a variety of diverse sources of strong influence on him, both positive and negative (these are primarily mass media and information), which daily fall on the fragile intellect and feelings of a young person, on his emerging the sphere of morality.

The current state of the value system of youth is of keen interest to scientists. It is known that the nature of a person's value orientations determines his behavior in various situations, his political views and psychological attitudes, attitude towards close people and lifestyle in general. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the youth environment is most susceptible to the processes of transformation of norms and traditions, it is she who perceives new value orientations faster than others. The difference in the perception, assimilation of norms and values of society in comparison with other socio-age groups contributes to the formation of appropriate forms of youth behavior.

Large-scale economic, social and political changes in society are intensifying the confrontation between the values of traditional culture and newly emerging ones.

The formation of the value system of youth is of a conflict nature, which is expressed in the discrepancy of mutual expectations of both individual social actors and society as a whole. This trend is exacerbated by the fact that the old norms and value orientations that prevailed earlier in the public consciousness largely do not correspond to the living conditions that are formed by the market economy and the democratization of society.

The process of socialization of modern adolescents and youth is undergoing serious changes in the era of mass communications, the Internet, the shift in values of the transition period experienced by Uzbekistan, etc. At the same time, the pedagogical community today relies on a very blurred social portrait of the future generation, which represents one of the highest risks of any social and educational reforms.

Adults tend to look closely at the younger generations and try to determine what they bring to the world, how they are similar and how they differ from themselves. This is natural: after all, young people are the tomorrow of any society. Therefore, in an effort to get to know young people, people have tried and are trying to guess what tomorrow will be like. But sometimes such recognition takes on a somewhat peculiar character.

Today, the process of social formation of young people differs from that which was typical for previous generations. The main difference lies in the loss of standard (traditional) conflict-free models for the inclusion of a young person in a socio-cultural community. For successful self-realization, it is no longer enough to simply assimilate and reproduce appropriate norms of behavior and value orientations through socialization institutions (family, education, etc.); new realities dictate the growth of a person's personal responsibility for all his actions. The situation is such that young people are constantly faced with social contradictions related to economic and political transformations in the country, often finding themselves face-to-face with acute social problems.

“Socialization of personality” is one of the leading concepts of social pedagogy, being interdisciplinary, it reflects a rather complex social phenomenon. Socialization is a complex multifaceted process of:

-assimilation by an individual throughout his life of social norms and cultural values of the society to which he belongs;

-assimilation and further development of socio-cultural experience by an individual;

-personality formation, learning and assimilation by an individual of values, norms and cultural attitudes, patterns of behavior inherent in this society, social community, group;

- the inclusion of a person in social practice, the acquisition of social qualities, the assimilation of social experience and the realization of one's own essence by performing a certain role in practical activities, etc. Common to all approaches is the consideration of socialization as a result and a mechanism for the acquisition of social experience by a person in the process of life activity.

Many historical events have proven that youth is a powerful, unpredictable, and in some cases revolutionary social force to be reckoned with. This implies a responsible approach to solving her problems.

The outlined range of problems indicates that the current younger generation is forced to adapt to an economically unstable society in which deviant behavior is becoming, if not the norm, then quite a familiar phenomenon.

With the development of the market economy, macro-transformations began in Uzbekistan, which led to the transformation of former social institutions, changes in value orientations and behavioral patterns of entire social groups.

The process of socialization is an important, multidimensional phenomenon in the life of mankind, during which the generation of the future is being formed. It is known that the formation of a teenager's personality and his life position are influenced by many socializing factors, including the mass media (this includes print, press, television, cinema, radio, sound recording, the Internet system), without which the modern world is unthinkable. Therefore, it is especially important to monitor the upbringing and development of a teenager in his interaction with various kinds of information flows received through the media.

It is in adolescence, when a child begins to use media materials intended not only for children, that the role of the media in the socialization of personality increases. In addition, the use of mass media in school education and upbringing makes it possible to bring the training of the younger generation to the level of modern social requirements, to attract previously unknown reserves for improving the effectiveness of school activities.

The media as a factor of socialization has a number of functions, including:

- 1) information (is a source of diverse information);
- 2) recreational (defines leisure activities as group and individual);
- 3) relaxation - relieves the feeling of loneliness, serves as a means of distraction in case of complications in communication.

In addition, the media significantly influence the assimilation of a range of social norms, the formation of value orientations, and are a system of informal education and enlightenment. It is important to note that the modern living conditions of young people imply such development guidelines, which are based on the ever-increasing role of the so-called "informational lifestyle". Young people draw knowledge and ideas about the world from films, preferring Hollywood blockbusters, action films, or completely withdraw and go into the world of computers and computer games, to communicate on the Internet. Teenagers say that they prefer comics and magazines to classical literature, comic book films, and action films to serious films.

Due to the fact that human self-change in the process of socialization under the influence of the media has both a positive and a negative vector, scientists and specialists in many countries raise the question of the need to develop information ecology, which forms a healthy informational lifestyle of people in the social and natural environment, helping to create educational guidelines for teenagers.

In addition to the negative impact of the media. Teenagers are in danger of being disconnected from real life: a person in a computer virtual reality gets the impression that he is directly involved in the events generated by himself, moreover, he is the main participant in the events.

Cinema and television almost infinitely expand the knowledge of the world in front of every viewer, show the most diverse standards of life. As a result, needs may form that are completely unrelated to real opportunities. However, monitoring of sociological research that students who regularly use a computer have higher grades not only in computer science, mathematics and natural science subjects, but also in humanities (academic success), and also visit exhibitions, museums, theaters, and concerts much more often.

Thus, the influence of mass media on the socialization of a teenager is ambiguous, in connection with which both the leisure and information spheres are being rebuilt, and the characteristics of the educational process are changing; with the right style of communication between an adult and a teenager with the help of the media, on the one hand, it is possible to protect the younger generation from harmful media influences, and on the other - to form has critical thinking and the ability to research the information he receives.

The current trend is that the younger generation often ignores ethical values as not conducive to achieving a pragmatic goal. Thus, every year young people increasingly perceive vocational education only as a means for successful employment, which, in turn, provides a high social status, good earnings, i.e. as a way of material enrichment.

Democratization and economic reforms in Uzbekistan, on the one hand, allowed everyone to become socially and politically active, to express their opinions freely, on the other hand, led to the destruction of previous stereotypes of thinking and behavior, the transformation of the value system and the way of society as a whole. If the older generation of Uzbek people grew up in conditions of universal collectivism, perceived as a universal value, now individualism comes first, a person's concern primarily for their own material and spiritual well-being (while the latter is less concerned about modern youth).

Obviously, due to their social and psychological characteristics, young people are most acutely aware of these changes and quickly adapt to new realities. Therefore, the focus on personal success is becoming an important component of the life strategy of young people in modern market conditions. It is important to note that the structure and nature of the conditions conducive to achieving success in life are changing. And already at the present time, the main factors of success are recognized: determination, ambition, personal abilities, hard work and influential connections. Currently, there is a reassessment of values, a change in moral principles. Along with traditional forms, new value orientations are being introduced that correspond to the new social reality, the realities of our modern world.

The issues of youth maturation and its inclusion in society occupy a significant place in the research of pedagogy, psychology, sociology and other sciences. The study of the process of

socialization shows that the theory of socialization currently belongs to significant theories of personality formation.

The widespread dissemination among young people of ideals related to individual success, and at the same time the corruption and instability of the society in which we live, leads to the fact that a modern young man is not shy of any means to achieve his goal. Such an adaptation model, characteristic of modern youth society, is associated with the spread of deviant and sometimes delinquent behavior in it that violates established social norms. All this provokes the emergence of conflict situations, often working not for development, but for social regression.

Special attention to such personal qualities as abilities, hard work, and determination means that a modern young man in many situations relies primarily on himself, confirming the trend of individualism rather than collectivism in our country. Unlike people of more mature age, young people adapt faster and easier to changes in society, they are psychologically ready to take responsibility for their fate. It is believed that the following qualities are strongly developed among modern youth: independence kindness and love for people, honesty. They define many qualities as "sufficiently developed" in themselves: the desire for knowledge, initiative, professionalism, determination. It is obvious that a modern young man consciously evaluates himself as an average person, not claiming higher positions, but also not recognizing the presence of weaknesses, personal defects. Such self-esteem does not allow developing weak personal qualities and using strong ones to the maximum advantage.

Undoubtedly, the younger generation today is more focused on individual values. The accents of the life expectations of young people have noticeably shifted: the high demands on oneself in matters of preparing for life are increasing. But we should not forget that a young person is at the stage of formation and needs purposeful education and continuous guidance from society through the institutions of socialization, in particular professional socialization.

Summing up, we can say that the changes that occur in society affect all spheres of its life, and especially the younger generation. Young people have to adapt to these changes all the time. In this regard, new problems arise in the process of socialization, therefore, in modern society there is an urgent need to understand the main problems of socialization of youth. Hence, the conclusion is that it is necessary to look for ways to solve the problems of socialization of young people and develop new ways and mechanisms of socialization adequate to the conditions of modern society. The main role in solving this problem belongs to the education system. In order to provide pedagogical support to young people, it is necessary to exclude the occurrence of social risks:

- a high level of professional competence, psychological culture of specialists;
- the presence of a real connection between the family, youth work institutions, and social partners.

Public authorities and public associations play an important role in solving these problems. The purpose of which is the successful formation of a mature personality with the right life attitudes, possessing independence, responsibility, activity and independence, who has successfully overcome the process of socialization.

At the moment, the mechanism of socialization of young people consists in the assimilation of cultural and historical experience that was accumulated by previous generations and in adapting the acquired experience to the modern requirements of our society.

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