



PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES OF FORMING A VALUE-FILLED WILL IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract

This article analyzes the philosophical issues of forming a value-based will among young people. The importance of values, their impact on young people and their role in the socio-cultural development of society are studied. At the same time, pedagogical approaches aimed at forming the moral, spiritual and patriotic qualities of young people are also considered.

Keywords: Values, will formation, youth education, philosophy, spirituality, patriotism, social development, pedagogy

Introduction

The will of young people is based on their value system, which corresponds to the cultural, social and moral foundations of society. Today, in the process of globalization and technological progress, conflicts related to values may arise among young people. Values play a key role in the personal and social development of young people, as these values directly affect their behavior and decision-making in society. The family, the education system, society and the media play an important role in the formation of moral norms and values in young people[1]. For this reason, the formation of a value-based will in young people is an important philosophical and pedagogical issue. Values play an important role in young people finding their place in society. The process of value formation in young people contributes to their personal growth, self-awareness and a sense of moral responsibility in society.

Materials and Methods

It is important to study the formation of a value-filled will in young people based on a philosophical methodological approach, since this approach allows us to understand





the deep factors of the will of young people, the processes of accepting values, and their spiritual growth. In a philosophical methodological approach, it is necessary to consider the following main points:

✚ **Dialectical Analysis** – Using a dialectical approach to show that young people's attitudes towards values and the process of will formation develop through opposing forces and dynamic changes.

✚ **Anthropological approach** – Identifying the human, spiritual factors in the process of developing values-based will in young people by studying the spiritual and moral aspects of human nature.

✚ **Axiological analysis** – Studying the essence of values, different value systems, and how they play a role in the lives of young people.

✚ **Existential approach** – Analyzing the role of values and the will they shape in young people's identity, self-awareness, and achieving their life goals.

✚ **Phenomenological approach** – studying young people's internal experience of values, the processes of accepting them and consciously reflecting them in their lives.

Bekmuratova emphasizes that national values are formed in the minds of young people and have a strong impact on their personal and social lives[2].

Results

The formation of a value-based will in young people is a complex but very important process, and the following basic principles and methods can be used to implement this process:

1. Promoting and teaching national values.

- Broad teaching of national values and traditions at all levels of education.
- Strengthening respect for national values and culture by parents and society.
- Conducting conversations, competitions, and events among young people about national history and cultural heritage.
- National values may be weakened in the process of globalization. As a result of the endless flow of information and cross-cultural influence of globalization, attention to national identity and traditional values may wane among young people. At the same time, globalization provides an opportunity to harmonize national values with global trends[3].

2. Creating spiritual ideals.

- Examples of strong will based on values should be shown through scientists, artists, athletes, and entrepreneurs.





- By introducing young people to the activities of spiritual ideals, they will have the opportunity to test their will in practice.

3. Creating an environment of values in education and upbringing

- Values in education should be an integral part of the learning process;
- Conducting special lessons and educational activities aimed at forming values in schools and universities.
- To teach students values such as cooperation, responsibility, and discipline through teamwork and project-based work.

4. Family upbringing

- Proper upbringing and instilling of values by parents.
- Strengthening the will and values of young people through joint activities of family members (for example, discussing important issues together, participating in cultural events).

5. Managing Globalization and Media Influence

- To form a culture of using media among young people.
- Creating and promoting media products (films, shows, articles) that reflect national values and culture.

6. Sports and physical activities

- Strengthening the willpower of young people by involving them in physical education and sports activities.
- Encourage competitive endurance and a desire to succeed through participation in competitions.

7. Motivation and encouragement

- Create rewards and incentives for youth success.
- Conduct trainings focused on personal development and acceptance of social responsibility.

8. Overcoming difficulties and teaching stress tolerance

- To teach skills for overcoming stress and making the right decisions in difficult situations.
- Preparing young people to learn from failures and make further attempts.





9. Religious and spiritual education

- Incorporating values based on religion and spirituality into the education of young people.
- Participate in activities that encourage young people to grow spiritually and build a will based on values.

these principles and methods, it is possible to form a will saturated with values among young people. Also, when national values are more strongly reflected among young people, their will becomes more stable and active. On the contrary, among young people who are strongly influenced by Western culture, there is a weakness of will, uncertainty. It was found that the formation of values through social institutions, in particular, the family and educational institutions, plays an important role. According to A. Diyorov, social will means a person's ability to realize himself in a social environment and act purposefully. It means a person's sense of social responsibility, determination in making decisions, and readiness to actively participate in society[4].

Discussion

The strength of the connection between values and will in young people should philosophically correspond to the basic values of society. In the philosophical analysis of the determinism of values and will, two main concepts are central: values and will and their determination (determination). Values are the basic principles that a person accepts in society and in his personal life. They are based on moral, religious, cultural and social norms. Philosophically, values are formed in the mind, experience and upbringing of a person, and their roots also lie in deep historical and cultural foundations. Values are internal orientations that determine a person's worldview and behavior.

From a deterministic point of view, values are to some extent determined by a person's social circumstances, family environment, culture, and society. In other words, a person is not free to choose his own values, but lives under the influence of values formed according to the existing value system in society.

Will is interpreted as a person's ability to make conscious decisions and carry out activities. Through will, a person acts in accordance with his values. Free will is one of the most discussed issues in philosophy. In response to the question of whether the will is free or constrained by society and values, there is a deterministic position that the will is partially determined. From the perspective of deterministic philosophy, human free will can also be limited, because a person acts under the influence of values, moral norms and social pressures in the decision-making process. Here, the will may feel completely free, but this freedom may actually be limited by social and





cultural contexts. In Weber's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, the value-saturated will is seen as one of the main factors of the Protestant ethic. This will motivated people to adhere to ethical principles related to hard work, economic responsibility and religion, which created the spiritual and moral basis of capitalism. Weber argued that Protestant values and the will were one of the main factors that influenced the development of capitalism.[5]

Values provide the main guidance for the will. A person makes decisions and plans his actions based on his values. Therefore, values determine the direction of the will, that is, the will in most cases adapts to values. An example of this is that in situations related to moral values, a person's free will can be exercised only within the framework of those values. Philosophical analysis shows that the will and values are interconnected and that in most cases the will is determined by values. If the will here is the power of a person to act and the ability to make decisions, then values form the spiritual and moral basis for these actions. A will that is filled with values helps young people grow into responsible and disciplined individuals. Through will, adhering to moral and social norms in society leads to the formation of strong personalities in young people. A responsible will, in turn, helps young people become leaders and active participants in society[6].

determinism and indeterminism regarding the relationship between will and values . From the point of view of determinism, human free will is strictly determined, that is, a person makes decisions under the influence of his own values and social conditions . Indeterminism , on the other hand, assumes that human free will is absolute, and believes that any values and external influences can be bypassed. However, in real life, the will can be considered partly determined and partly free.

Values and the determination of will are important in philosophical analysis to understand how human actions and decisions are formed, and how free or constrained the will is. The free will of a person and the process of his acting in accordance with values are among the many discussed issues in philosophy. In general, the will and values are interconnected, and a person carries out his actions and decisions under the influence of the main values in society. Value-based will plays a key role in the process of educating young people . Through them, young people learn to adhere to social norms, set their own goals and be determined to achieve them. The formation of will through values promotes not only personal development, but also active participation of young people in socio-economic and cultural processes [7].





Conclusion

In conclusion, the process of forming a will based on values in young people is complex and multifactorial, and deep philosophical research is needed in this area. The article analyzes the relationship between values and will and clarifies how values are implemented in human activity through will. Values represent the basic spiritual and moral principles in human life, and will is the power and ability to implement these values in life. A will saturated with values plays an important role in achieving success in personal and social life, adhering to moral standards, and finding one's place in society. A person's commitment to their values is carried out through will. Values formed through culture are accepted in society, and will plays a central role in the implementation of these values. A will saturated with values forms a person as a purposeful, responsible, and strong-willed person by harmonizing personal aspirations with the moral and social values of society[8].

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