



THE ROLE OF THE OLDER GENERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH

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Annotation:

This article explores the role and importance of the older generation in the development of civil society and the moral education of young people, the analysis of the important tasks facing older people in the process of educating the thinking of the younger generation. generation described.

Keywords: civil society, social progress, morality of the younger generation, older generation, youth thinking.

FUQAROLIK JAMIYATI RIVOJI VA YOSHLARNING AXLOQIY KAMOLOTIDA KEKSA AVLODNING O'RNI

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"Sport psixologiyasi, ijtimoiy tabiiy fanlar" kafedراسi dosenti, Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti farg'ona filiali

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada fuqarolik jamiyati rivoji va yoshlarni axloviy jihatdan barkamol etib tarbiyalashda keksa avlodning o'rni va ahamiyati o'rganilgan, yosh avlod tafakkurini yuksaltirish jarayonida keksalar oldidagi muhim vazifalar tahlili bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: fuqarolik jamiyati, ijtimoiy yuksalish, yosh avlod axloqi, keksa avlod, yoshlar tafakkuri.

РОЛЬ СТАРШЕГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ В РАЗВИТИИ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА И НРАВСТВЕННОМ РАЗВИТИИ МОЛОДЕЖИ

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Аннотация:

В данной статье исследуется роль и значение старшего поколения в развитии гражданского общества и нравственном воспитании молодежи, анализ важных задач, стоящих перед пожилыми людьми в процессе воспитания мышления подрастающего поколения. поколение описано.

Ключевые слова: гражданское общество, социальный прогресс, нравственность молодого поколения, старшее поколение, молодежное мышление.

As civil society grows more and more, there is also a certain process of change and renewal in the mental and moral thinking of the human factor living in it. In fact, moral thinking, as a product of objective reality and human consciousness, is always in change and development. At this point, it is necessary to note that it has a great potential in human improvement, becoming actualized and important in response to human needs and demands. Among the representatives of all strata in society, the concept of the activation of moral thinking in the phenomenon of the older generation implies the processes that take place during the transition from the possibility of moral behavior to the sphere of reality. It is known that the older generation is evaluated as an active and integral component of the objective being.

First of all, it is necessary to highlight important ways of activation of the individual in the context of the development of civil society:

First, self-improvement in the human spiritual world is a process of full-fledged, lively and selfless, attentive and deep experiences.

Secondly, social life manifests itself as a constant selection process. In the era of market economy relations, there is a choice of going back or forth in the individual's movement. At this point, even more like protection, security or the choice of forward and moral maturity. Significant among these interlocking pairs in self-activation is moral development, that is, the individual's movement towards self-activation.

Thirdly, the very concept of "self-activation" implies the existence of "I". Human activity, striving for moral perfection, is a thing of all time, some characteristic structure. A person is limited by a specific temperament when he has a certain state of moral maturity. Therefore, it is very important to research "I" in connection with





the process of self-activation, which in turn helps to understand the essence of social development taking place in society.

Fourth, the self-activation of representatives of the older generation means not only the last case, but also the process of further activation of one's own capabilities, as a result of which moral thinking finds expression in the moral movement in which activity is embodied. Self-activation can be performed by a representative of the older generation to eliminate negative qualities in oneself and perform positive qualities that contradict them.

Sixth, self-finding, seeking, finding and implementing self-answers to the issues of what you represent, what human qualities, is a significant way of self-activation.

On the basis of the above, it can be concluded that self-activation is an important feature of the development of moral thinking and leads to self-development.

Another characteristic of the older generation of representatives is the empathic function, which has the ability to understand the emotional state of other people, to be sad, at the same time to express their predisposition to it.

Another of the features in the representatives of the older generation is prognostic thinking, and events will be of fundamental importance in the function of predicting the development process, that is, in simple and complex moral situations, as well as in the field of opportunities, in the implementation of the transition to reality. To make good use of such an opportunity, it is advisable to "increase the social activity of representatives of the older generation in the life of the state and society, solve problems in the neighborhood, provide guidance in organizing and conducting national customs, traditions and ceremonies, and assist the Citizens' Assembly in stabilizing the socio-spiritual environment in the neighborhoods". In this, a regulatory function is also observed in society, which creates a social situation formed due to the fact that morality anticipates the prevailing procedures, that is, the conditions for the emergence of the content of perceived social events, and the action performed to solve them.

The new method of teaching, characteristic of the older generation, the next characteristic feature of activating moral thinking in worldview concepts assumes the use of new pedagogical, modern information technologies in social relations. As a result of this situation, moral thinking arises and is put into practice in interconnected situations.

The conflict situation observed in the process of social life has reached the last state, which can be carried out by radically changing the interaction, composition of social situations, as well as qualitatively reconstructing all systems of the situation, that is, it is required to fulfill the practical function of moral thinking. To resolve conflicts in





this situation, it is considered sufficient to reconstruct the relationships of its participants, that is, the empathic function of moral thinking is fulfilled.

An alternative to a moral situation is a situation in which contradictions are mutually denying decisions or actions that require a reflexive work from moral thought. The problematic issue of the moral situation is such that conflicts require new knowledge to resolve themselves, where moral thinking acts in the form of a prognostic (predictive) function.

In general, moral thinking, characteristic of the older generation, is formed in a socio-life situation. Therefore, it requires a deep understanding of the theoretical and socio-practical functions of moral thinking. The following can be cited in this regard:

with the experience of social life of representatives of the older generation, social development is interconnected and has sufficient scientifically based information about it;

based on the specific experience of the elderly, it is necessary to independently try to find a solution to events, that is, to guess, anticipate, illuminate, state;

directing the capabilities of the older generation to a specific goal by regulating factors that accelerate the process of social development in the context of civil society.

“Thus, the role of moral thought, legal consciousness and legal culture in the process of formation, role and social development, representing events and phenomena of social, economic content that occur during complex development, presupposes research on the basis of unity of theory and practice.”

In place of the conclusion, it can be said that in the era of democratic reforms, it is not enough to study, study the structure, essence and tasks of moral thinking inherent in the older generation. Therefore, it is emphasized that the solution to their problems related to social progress has become an urgent task facing social scientists, young researchers, which consists in the introduction and development of a regular connection between science, scientific research and production. This is due to the fact that as a result of raising moral thinking in young people, it is important to increase their social activity and effectively use the experience of representatives of the older generation in this process.

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