

PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE PROBLEM OF INTEGRATION OF NATIONAL AND UNIVERSAL VALUES IN YOUTH

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Abstract This article examines certain changes in young people's attitudes toward national values under the influence of the modern information space, the internet, and social networks. It also explores the issue of ensuring balance and harmonization between national and universal human values. Some aspects of this problem are analyzed from a psychological perspective. Relevant psychological literature and scientific research on the topic are reviewed.

Keywords: information space, youth, values, unorganized youth, reference groups

YOSHLARDA MILLIY VA UMUMINSONIY QADRIYATLAR INTEGRATSIYASI MUAMMOSINING PSIXOLOGIK ASOSLARI

Annotatsiya Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy axborot makoni, internet va ijtimoiy tarmoqlar ta'sirida yoshlarning milliy qadriyatlarga bo'lgan munosabatida yuzaga keladigan ayrim o'zgarishlar shu bilan birga, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar o'rtasidagi muvozanatni ta'minlash, ularni uyg'unlashtirish masalasi o'rganilgan hamda muammosining ayrim jihatlari psixologik tahlil eilgan. Mavzuga oid psixologik adabiyotlar, ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari yoritib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Axborot makoni, yoshlar, qadriyat, uyushmagan yoshlar, referent guruhlar

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ И УНИВЕРСАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ В МОЛОДЕЖИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены некоторые изменения, происходящие в отношении молодежи к национальным ценностям под влиянием современного информационного пространства, интернета и социальных сетей, а также рассмотрен вопрос обеспечения баланса между национальными и общечеловеческими ценностями, их гармонизации и дан психологический анализ некоторых аспектов проблемы. В статье освещена психологическая литература и научные исследования по данной теме.

Ключевые слова: информационное пространство, молодежь, ценности, неорганизованная молодежь, референтные группы.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of increasing informatization and globalization processes, fundamental changes are occurring in all spheres of social life. In particular, significant transformations are observed in the consciousness, worldview, and value system of young people. Under the influence of the modern information space, the internet, and social networks, certain changes are emerging in young people's attitudes toward national values. At the same time, the process of adopting universal human values is also actively taking place.

Ensuring a balance between national and universal values and harmonizing them is one of the urgent scientific and practical problems today. After all, educating the younger generation in



a national spirit while simultaneously fostering respect for universal human values is an important condition for societal development.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, noted: “We will mobilize all opportunities so that our youth grow up as independent thinkers with high intellectual and spiritual potential.”¹ This requires a deep study and analysis of the value system in youth education.

Researching the integration of national and universal values among young people, identifying their psychological characteristics, and developing effective approaches is of great scientific and practical importance today. In this process, studying the socialization characteristics of youth plays a crucial role.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Researchers in the sociological field (for example, V.T. Lisovskiy) define youth as a social group undergoing the process of socialization and actively participating in education, professional activity, and cultural life. In later studies, scholars such as Zubov and Chuprov also extensively studied the socio-demographic characteristics of youth as a distinct social group.

In general, youth represents an important social group characterized by its social status, age-related psychological features, its role and functions in social structure, as well as its specific interests and value system.

The concept of value is interpreted as the significance of an object for a subject and its evaluation. In this case, the subject recognizes and evaluates the importance of the object. The subject may include an individual, small social groups (such as family), large socio-cultural entities (such as nations or professional groups), as well as humanity as a whole.

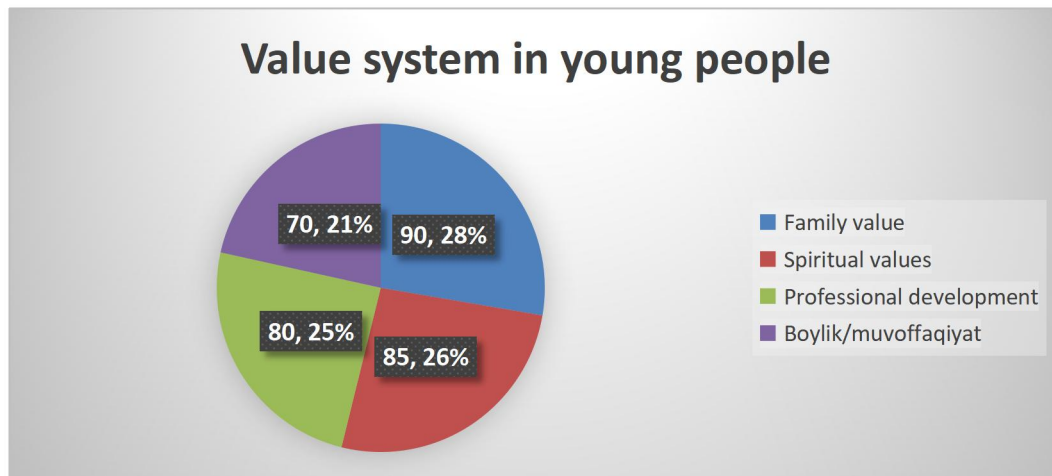
Based on this, young people develop their value orientations and life perspectives.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Research shows that modern youth tend to prioritize family well-being, a happy life, and personal stability as important values. They also consider wealth and career advancement important; however, they view education, professional development, and self-realization as key means to achieve these goals.

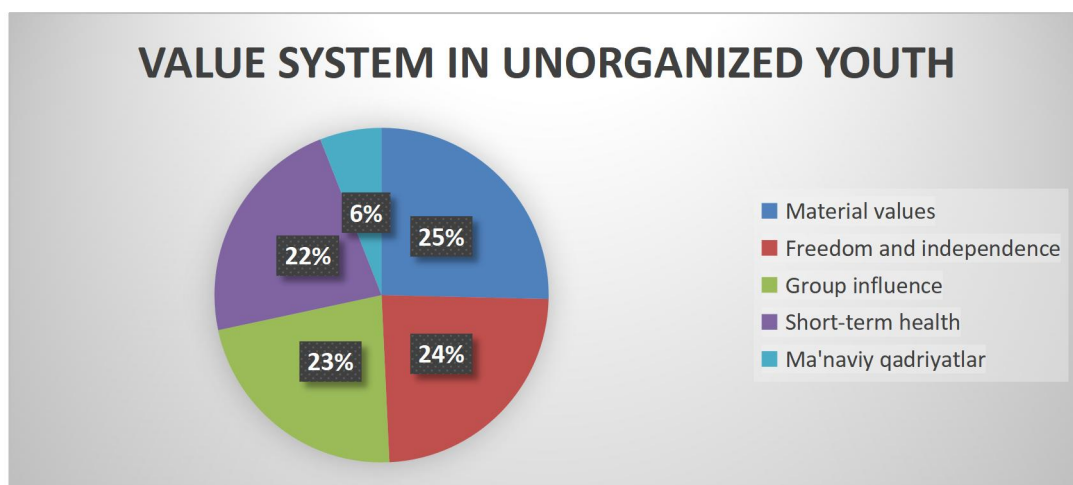
¹ Shavkat Mirziyoyev. “Together We Will Build a Free and Prosperous, Democratic State of Uzbekistan”, Tashkent, 2016.





In the legal consciousness of modern youth, a certain balance is observed between awareness of moral values and their practical application. This situation is explained by situational and variable behavioral characteristics. As a result, passive forms of moral culture may dominate in some cases.

Unfortunately, indifference to moral and legal norms is also observed among some young people. A portion of them strive for quick and easy income, which may lead to engagement in illegal activities. The problematic group of unorganized youth in society is also included here.



Among unorganized youth, the value system is often shaped by short-term needs and external influences. Material values and hedonistic orientations dominate, while moral and legal values are relatively underdeveloped.

Unorganized youth (i.e., those not fully engaged in education, employment, or training systems—close to the NEET category) are often characterized by materialism, misinterpretation of freedom, hedonistic attitudes, and strong peer influence. This phenomenon has been confirmed in both global and local research.

According to UNICEF studies, in regions with high social inequality, the desire for “quick wealth” among youth increases. The digital environment (Instagram, TikTok) presents material lifestyles in an “idealized” form, strengthening comparisons with real life. Young people often adopt a mistaken model in which self-worth is defined by possessions, leading to extrinsic self-esteem.



Misinterpretation of freedom refers to the fact that many young people understand “freedom” as “absence of limits.” Psychological surveys in developing countries show that a large proportion of unorganized youth aged 15–24 interpret freedom as “liberation from responsibility.” This is associated with insufficient psychological maturity. True freedom is not understood as “choice + responsibility.”

Hedonistic orientations (pleasure-centered life) are becoming dominant globally due to the increasing trend of “instant gratification.” Social networks frequently stimulate the dopamine system, reducing patience and motivation for long-term goals. Increased hedonism reduces long-term planning and increases impulsive decisions, often accompanied by avoidance of study, work, or social responsibility.

According to the World Health Organization, in ages 15–24, 60–70% of behavior is dominated by peer group influence. Unorganized youth often choose their peers as a reference group, while the influence of parents and teachers decreases. Conformity becomes strong: if the group is positive, development occurs; if negative, risky behaviors (smoking, aggression, negligence) may appear.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, modern society is setting new demands for young people. Today’s youth must not only be knowledgeable and experienced but also independent thinkers, creative individuals, and capable of making new and effective decisions.

Therefore, developing the creative potential of young people and preparing them for modern professional and social life is one of the most important tasks of the education and upbringing system.

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