

# Socio-Philosophical Factors of Developing Youth Worldview Based on National and Universal Values in New Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** This article is dedicated to analyzing the socio-philosophical factors in shaping and developing the worldview of youth within the framework of the "New Uzbekistan" concept, based on national and universal values. The article thoroughly examines issues related to the transformation of social consciousness, youth thinking, and cultural identity under the influence of globalization and information technologies. It analyzes mechanisms for forming a healthy worldview in the younger generation through instilling a sense of national identity, patriotism, historical memory, and respect for cultural heritage. The article presents a philosophical perspective on the role of social institutions—such as the family's educational influence, the transformation of the education system, the impact of religious and spiritual environments, and the positive and negative effects of mass media and digital culture on the consciousness of youth.

**Keywords:** New Uzbekistan, youth, worldview, national values, universal values, social consciousness, philosophical thinking, patriotism, spiritual heritage, digital culture, globalization, education system, social institutions.

**Introduction:** In the context of New Uzbekistan, the issue of developing the worldview of youth based on national and universal values is considered one of the most pressing socio-philosophical problems. In the conditions of globalization, the development of information technologies, and cultural diversification, the spiritual and moral maturity, national identity, and civic position of the younger generation have become a priority direction of state policy. In particular, the strategic approach in this regard was defined in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 30, 2020: "We will bring up young people who think independently, based on modern knowledge and experience, and national and universal values, possessing the best human qualities." According to statistical data, the population of Uzbekistan as of 2025 exceeds 36 million, with more than 60% under the age of 30. This demographic indicator further increases the need to properly direct the potential of youth and to shape their worldview on a healthy foundation [1]. In the development of the social consciousness of young people, national values—historical memory, language, culture, customs, and religious-spiritual heritage—play

an important role. At the same time, universal values—such as human rights, freedom, justice, and tolerance—are essential for successful integration into the global community. In shaping the worldview of youth, the roles of the education system, family upbringing, mass media, the religious-spiritual environment, and social institutions are invaluable. For example, integrating national and universal values in the education system can help develop a healthy worldview among the younger generation. The family, as the first social institution, instills initial moral and ethical skills in children. Mass media and the Internet, being the main sources of information for young people, directly influence their worldview [2]. Socio-philosophical approaches play an important role in the development of youth worldview. Through these approaches, it is possible to deepen the thinking of young people, teach them critical thinking, and strengthen their moral immunity. Moreover, by ensuring the harmony of national and universal values, youth can be shaped into competitive individuals capable of finding their place in the global environment. The issue of forming the worldview of youth based on national and universal values is especially relevant in the era of New

Uzbekistan. After all, the current level of development of any society and its future progress is directly linked to the intellectual, spiritual, and moral potential of the younger generation [3]. The unique feature of the 21st century is that the processes of globalization, technological development, and the abundance of cultural information flows have intensified various social, political, and ideological influences on human consciousness—especially the worldview of youth. This, in turn, necessitates that young people remain faithful to their national identity, culture, traditions, and historical memory, while also being open to universal values. Today, the issue of preserving and strengthening spiritual foundations among youth in the face of globalization has become especially urgent. The rapid spread of the Internet and social networks, new cultural manifestations, the rise of individualism, and other factors may lead to the weakening of national values in the minds of the youth. Therefore, in the face of these threats, it becomes a strategic task to strengthen the social consciousness and worldview of young people and educate them based on national ideas and universal principles [4]. The idea advanced by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, that “New Uzbekistan is, first and foremost, young people who think anew, are knowledgeable, and determined” reflects the critical importance of youth in state policy. This indicates the necessity of shaping the youth’s consciousness through values, taking into account not only the current state of society but also its future through socio-philosophical approaches. The scope of state strategies in this direction is expanding: the “Youth—Our Future” state program, reforms under the idea of “For the Dignity of Man,” the “Youth Notebook” for individual approaches, and the new educational curricula based on national values—all represent practical efforts in this area [5]. In addition to its relevance, the prospects of this topic are also extremely broad and profound. Youth shaped by national values but capable of free thinking in the global arena—possessing critical analysis, tolerance, and the ability to absorb advanced technologies—can become a leading force in Uzbekistan’s future in the fields of science, technology, economics, and politics. This will lead not only to internal stability but also to the strengthening of national interests in the international arena. Through teaching youth using a modern scientific-philosophical methodology, and directing them toward historical memory, cultural heritage, religious tolerance, humanism, and civic consciousness, it is possible to achieve sustainable social relations, harmony, and development in society [6]. In the future, this approach will not only ensure the moral maturity of youth but also strengthen their level of innovative thinking, civic

position, and sense of global responsibility. Therefore, developing the worldview of youth based on national and universal values should be regarded not only as a social necessity but also as a key element of every state’s strategic security and cultural stability. In the context of New Uzbekistan, shaping the worldview of youth on the foundation of national and universal values is not only a spiritual-educational but also a matter of strategic importance [7]. In this process, the collaboration between state policy, the education system, family upbringing, mass media, and social institutions plays a vital role. Furthermore, by strengthening young people’s self-awareness, critical thinking, and moral immunity, a healthy worldview can be formed.

### Literature Review

In the context of New Uzbekistan, the issue of shaping youth’s worldview based on national and universal values remains highly relevant on a global scale, with scientific research conducted by foreign scholars playing an important role in this regard. This section analyzes the scientific contributions of two prominent foreign scholars on this topic. The first scholar, Shalom H. Schwartz, is recognized as the founder of the theory of human values. His research titled “Universals in the content and structure of values: Theoretical advances and empirical tests in 20 countries” focuses on the universality of values and their structural organization, based on empirical tests conducted in 20 countries. Schwartz’s studies demonstrate that fundamental values shared among people—such as freedom, justice, security, and tradition—manifest similarly across different cultures [8]. This highlights the necessity of harmonizing national and universal values in shaping youth’s worldview. Schwartz’s theory of values serves as a crucial methodological basis for the development of youth’s social consciousness. The second scholar, Ronald Inglehart, one of the founders of the \*World Values Survey\* project, investigates how people’s values and motivations evolve under the influence of economic and technological changes. Inglehart’s research shows that processes of economic development and modernization contribute to the rise of individualism, self-awareness, and the pursuit of freedom among youth. This underscores the importance of maintaining a balance between national identity and universal values when shaping the worldview of the younger generation. Inglehart’s findings provide deep insight into the transformation of values among youth [9]. The research of these two scholars demonstrates the importance of harmonizing national and universal values in shaping youth’s worldview. Schwartz’s theory of values and Inglehart’s insights into value transformation serve as a

methodological foundation for the development of youth consciousness. This, in turn, highlights the necessity of designing and implementing scientifically grounded approaches for shaping youth's worldview in the context of New Uzbekistan.

## METHOD

In this study, a combination of scientific methods was employed to analyze the socio-philosophical factors involved in developing youth's worldview based on national and universal values. Specifically, the historical-analytical method was used to examine the historical development and evolution of values; the statistical-analytical method was applied using data from a 2022 sociological survey conducted by the Youth Affairs Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan to study young people's attitudes toward national and universal values. The logical-philosophical method enabled a deep analysis of the determination of the value system within society, while the comparative method facilitated a cross-national examination of youth education systems in countries such as Japan and Germany compared with the Uzbek experience. Furthermore, the prognostic approach was utilized to formulate forward-looking strategies for strengthening youth's ideological immunity in the global information space. Forecasting methods were also employed to propose effective ways of shaping youth consciousness in the future—under conditions of digital transformation, cultural diversification, and economic modernization—based on universal ideas harmonized with national values.

## RESULTS

According to the results of the research, the integration of national and universal human values is seen as a strategic factor in strengthening social stability and cultural identity in shaping the worldview of youth in the context of New Uzbekistan. Sociological observations revealed that 68% of Uzbek youth expressed a desire to integrate their national values with modern global principles, while 23% recognized the superiority of universal values, and 9% struggled to choose between the two directions. These indicators highlight the need to intensify targeted ideological approaches through education, information policy, and the cultural sector. At the same time, forecasts show that by 2030, due to the increasing processes of digital transformation, global migration, and economic diversification, the proportion of universal values in the minds of young people will rise. Therefore, implementing systematic and long-term programs to harmonize them with national values will remain a factor in ensuring the social-philosophical stability of modern society.

## DISCUSSION

This section discusses the scientific debate and discussions between two prominent foreign scholars on shaping youth worldviews based on national and universal human values — Shalom H. Schwartz and Ronald Inglehart. According to Schwartz's theory of basic human values, there are ten universal values present across all cultures, shaped by biological needs, social compatibility, and the well-being of groups. These values include self-direction, stimulation, hedonism, achievement, power, security, tradition, conformity, benevolence, and universalism. Schwartz's research demonstrates that these values serve as the main motivators behind human actions and have cross-cultural commonality. On the other hand, Ronald Inglehart's research within the framework of the "World Values Survey" shows that economic development and modernization processes significantly impact human values. In his theory, societies move from values focused on economic security to those centered on freedom and self-expression. Inglehart's findings suggest that as economic development increases, values such as individualism, self-realization, and a desire for freedom become more prominent among youth. The key difference between these two scholars' approaches is that Schwartz views values as universal and constant, while Inglehart sees them as dynamic and dependent on socio-economic conditions. Schwartz's theory emphasizes the universality of values across cultures, whereas Inglehart's research points to their changing nature and their correlation with economic development. In the context of Uzbekistan, integrating these two approaches can lead to the development of effective strategies for shaping youth worldviews. For instance, strengthening national values based on Schwartz's value theory, while supporting youth self-realization and freedom through Inglehart's approach, would help harmonize these two aspects. 68% of Uzbek youth have expressed their desire to align national values with modern global trends, indicating the need to integrate both approaches. In the future, the increasing processes of digital transformation, global migration, and economic diversification are expected to result in a higher proportion of universal values among youth. Therefore, it is necessary to implement systematic and long-term programs aimed at preserving national values and harmonizing them with global values. By integrating the approaches of Schwartz and Inglehart, it is possible to maintain a balance between national and universal values, thereby ensuring the social consciousness development of Uzbek youth. Integrating national and universal human values is essential in shaping the

worldview of youth in Uzbekistan[10]. The research highlights the importance of developing a balanced approach that takes into account both local traditions and global principles in the context of rapid social changes. The integration of Schwartz's and Inglehart's theoretical perspectives provides a framework for shaping youth's social consciousness, ensuring cultural identity, and promoting social stability in the rapidly changing world.

## CONCLUSION

In the context of New Uzbekistan, shaping the worldview of the youth based on national and universal values is seen as a socially and philosophically significant issue of strategic importance. The research reveals that the conscious and responsible formation of young people is closely related not only to modern technological development but also to deeply rooted cultural, historical, and ethical values. Statistical data shows that the majority of Uzbekistan's youth (over 70%) recognize national values and are striving to integrate them with modern worldviews, which indicates the effective development of state policies concerning youth in the country. Furthermore, in the era of increasing globalization, the need to strengthen the spiritual immunity of young people, fostering critical thinking, tolerance, humanitarianism, and the principles of global citizenship, is becoming more pronounced. The scientific results obtained through the philosophical, statistical, sociological, and forecasting methods used in this article suggest that in the future, the harmonization of national and universal values will be one of the key factors in ensuring Uzbekistan's sustainable development. Therefore, creating a stable system of cooperation between the state, society, and academic institutions, strengthening targeted ideological influence through education, mass media, and digital platforms, and involving youth in social life are essential measures that can achieve tangible and practical results in this direction. In conclusion, it can be stated that shaping the worldview of the youth in New Uzbekistan based on national and universal values, enhancing their social responsibility, and raising a morally strong and competitive generation requires the implementation of systematic and consistent strategies.

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