

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE MORAL AND ETHICAL EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Annotation: This article examines the importance of moral and ethical education for young people in the context of contemporary society, emphasising how globalisation and technological advancements have affected young people's worldview, human consciousness, and values. It also highlights how youth education has grown to be a significant area of state policy and is now seen as a broad social responsibility in addition to being a part of the family and educational systems. The importance of our great scholars' moral legacy in forming the next generation into responsible adults is also highlighted.

Key words: technology, globalization, morality, society, education, humanism, patriotism, stability.

It is impossible to imagine today's modern society without technology. Therefore, when shaping the upbringing of young people, attention must undoubtedly be given to this aspect of the process. It should not be forgotten that the development of technology is directly linked to the development of young people's thinking. Another characteristic of modern society is its connection to globalization. Indeed, the world is rapidly changing under the conditions of globalization, which in turn leads to changes in people's moral, ethical, physical, and intellectual dimensions. Consequently, this places highly complex, multifaceted, and challenging responsibilities on the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Uzbek people. These challenges encompass social, economic, political, spiritual, and virtually every other sphere of life in our society.

As a result of the influence of these specific characteristics of modern society's development, the moral upbringing of young people has become an extremely complex and challenging, yet at the same time, pressing issue. Consequently, as in all eras and societies, youth education in our country also faces challenges in providing education and upbringing to the entire population, particularly to the younger generation. Moral upbringing of young people remains both difficult and demanding, and therefore an urgent issue. Hence, the upbringing of youth has become a key direction of state policy. This matter has now moved beyond the confines of family and education, rising to the level of state policy.

The statement by our country's leader, "What factors are causing the increase in bullying and crimes among young people, especially teenagers? The bitter truth is that for some boys and girls, the concepts of compassion and morality are becoming completely foreign, and vices such as indifference, irresponsibility, and the desire to live without working are emerging", was not emphasized without reason [1].

We are the heirs of great figures who created special and profound teachings dedicated to morality and ethics. In particular, works such as Yusuf Khos Hojib's "Qutadg'u Bilig", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibbat ul-haqoyiq", Kaykovus's "Qobusnama", Burhoniddin Marg'inoni's seven-volume "Hidaya" [2], and Husayn Voiz Koshifi's "Akhloqi Muhsiniy" [3], which thoroughly explain the norms of morality and

ethics, have not lost their significance and relevance even today. In Husayn Voiz Koshifi's ethical views, one can see the expression of:

1. humanism;
2. friendship among peoples;
3. patriotism;
4. a conscious attitude toward work;
5. principles of community.

However, Koshifi does not regard these as mere ideas but rather as the fundamental characteristics of morality. According to his perspective, every honest and pure person should be patriotic, someone who looks upon others with a bright face, and above all, caring, respectful, in other words, humane [4].

In the Uzbek national education system, although morality has been defined differently by various scholars and thinkers, they all see at its core such virtues as devotion to family, patriotism, kindness, and diligence.

In order to foster the spiritual and moral development of young people, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Youth Policy" [5], adopted on September 14, 2016, was enacted. According to this law, the main directions of the state youth policy are defined as follows:

- ensuring the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of young people;
- protecting the lives and health of young people;
- supporting the spiritual, intellectual, physical, and moral development of young people;
- ensuring open and quality education for young people;
- creating conditions for youth employment and their participation in the labor market;
- fostering patriotism, civic consciousness, tolerance, respect for laws, national and universal values in young people, and nurturing them to resist harmful influences and movements, while instilling a strong belief in and outlook on life;
- protecting young people from behaviors that undermine moral foundations, as well as from the ideas of terrorism, religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism, violence, and cruelty;
- raising the level of legal awareness and legal culture among young people;
- supporting and encouraging talented and gifted youth;
- creating conditions for the development of youth entrepreneurship;
- fostering in young people a commitment to a healthy lifestyle, as well as creating opportunities for meaningful leisure activities and the widespread development of youth sports;
- implementing a system of comprehensive measures to provide moral and material support for young families, including ensuring adequate housing and social-living conditions;
- developing cooperation with international organizations engaged in activities aimed at the realization of youth rights and freedoms.

As the issue of youth is elevated to the state level, it is considered appropriate to clarify the term “youth”. Article 3 of the Law “On the State Youth Policy” defines “youth (young citizens)” as “persons who have reached the age of fourteen and have not exceeded the age of thirty” [5]. Youth represents the segment of the population aged fourteen to thirty, and in our country, minors and young people together constitute 58.8% of the population [6].

In conclusion, the process of educating young people has grown more complicated in the context of modern globalisation and technological advancement, and it has emerged as a top state policy priority. Among the most important concerns are the moral and ethical growth of youth, their defence against negative influences, and their upbringing in an atmosphere of respect for both national and universal values. The Law “On the State Youth Policy” aims to provide young people with all-encompassing support for this reason. An important resource in this process is the ethical precepts articulated in the writings of our esteemed academics. Youth education is therefore crucial for societal stability and national development in addition to being a family and educational issue.

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