

ASPECTS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE GOALS OF MODERN SCHOOLCHILDREN

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Abstract: This article deals with the theoretical aspects of the formation of the life goals of modern schoolchildren.

Keywords: development of society, family, value systems, concepts of life values.

Analyzing the history of society's development, it was determined that each generation had values that could be somewhat different, but if a person refused them, society was waiting for collapse.

So, the most important values, of course, are tolerance and respect for the life of another person, mutual understanding in the family. It is in the family that not only one's own future is born, but the future of all mankind.

The family is the primary source of socialization, it is in the family that the basic values are laid, life attitudes, moral qualities and life principles are formed. In many ways, the formation of personality depends on how relationships are built in the family, which value orientations in the family are in the first place. Children react very quickly to the behavior of parents and teachers, learn the lessons that adults give them. It is in the family that the younger generation is socialized, it is the most important source of social ideals.

H.M. Asoev, E.I. Golovakha, A.M. Golub, S.Ya. Ermolich, N.A. Kirilova and others were engaged in the study of the formation of life value orientations of schoolchildren.

Knowledge of the value system enables the teacher, parents to anticipate the behavior of the student in various life situations at school, on the street, at home. Without sufficient life experience, strong beliefs, teenagers can commit illegal acts, writes V.A. Krutetsky. The works of the above authors occupy a significant place in the process of forming life goals and values. But a number of aspects in this direction remain poorly understood.

The concept of life values and goals that a person learns in the course of his own socialization is determined by society and the family, in connection with which the study of the concept of the formation of personal value orientations is a particularly urgent problem. In a situation of serious transformations in the spiritual and ideological spheres of modern society, when there is a certain "blurring" of the social value structure, many values are violated, traditional norms disappear, contradictions arise in the values and ideals transmitted by society. This situation is the most dangerous for the younger generation, they have not yet developed a system of moral guidelines. The value orientations of children have not yet been fully formed, but they very often run counter to the value orientations of parents.

One of the main features of schoolchildren is the change of significant persons and the restructuring of relationships with them. One of the main needs of schoolchildren is the need to get rid of the guardianship and control of teachers, parents, the older generation as a whole, as well as liberation from the rules and regulations established by them.

During school years, there is a radical change in the motivation of life values and attitudes: motives that are aimed at forming a worldview become paramount. Motives appear on the basis of a consciously set goal and a conscious accepted intention. It is in the motivational sphere, wrote D.A. Leontiev, that the main neoplasm of school age is located.

One of the most famous classifications of life values belongs to H.M. Asoev. It classifies values into terminal and instrumental. Terminal values presuppose family values, the formation of a respectful attitude to work. Instrumental values include moral norms and rules, material comfort.

H.A. Asoev considered values as a constant belief that the established way of behavior or the final goal of life is preferable from a social or personal point of view than an antagonistic or reverse way of behavior.

The author believes that the life values of an individual are characterized by the following signs: the base of values can be traced in society, culture and personality; the impact of values is observed in almost all social phenomena that deserve study; the

universal number of values is the property of the individual; all people have the same values, although to varying degrees; values are organized into a system.

D.A. Leontiev defines the forms of life orientations and values: social ideals, that is, formed by social consciousness and the generalized ideas of perfection present in it in various forms of social life; the objective realization of these ideals in the deeds or works of specific people; motivational structures of the individual, stimulating her to the objective embodiment in her own behavior and activities of social value ideals.

It is necessary to choose the right methods for the formation of life values. In our opinion, psychological and pedagogical counseling is an effective means of forming the life goals and values of schoolchildren.

Psychological and pedagogical counseling is a discussion by a consultant with a recipient of issues of teaching and upbringing of children, learning something and improving the psychological and pedagogical competence of adults, pedagogical guidance, management of children's and adult groups and collectives.

Individual counseling is a form in which counseling is conducted with one or more, but not more than three, clients at the same time.

Group counseling is a form of organization of the psychological and pedagogical process, in which a group of 3 or more clients simultaneously participates.

Conclusion: Thus, analyzing the literature, we determined that the formation of life values is a very important issue. The forms of life orientations and values include social ideals, the objective realization of these ideals, motivational structures of the individual.

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