

CURRENT PROBLEMS OF YOUTH EDUCATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada globallashuv sharoitida yoshlar tarbiyasining dolzarb muammolari ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Globallashuv jarayonining ijtimoiy, madaniy va axborot sohalariga ta'siri hamda uning yoshlar dunyoqarashi, qadriyatlari va xulq-atvoriga ko'rsatadigan ijobiy va salbiy jihatlari yoritiladi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy axborot oqimlari, internet va ommaviy madaniyatning yoshlar tarbiyasiga ta'siri, milliy qadriyatlarni saqlash va rivojlantirish muammolari ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada globallashuv sharoitida samarali tarbiyaviy yondashuvlarni qo'llashning pedagogik va ijtimoiy asoslari ham tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: globallashuv, yoshlar tarbiyasi, milliy qadriyatlar, ommaviy madaniyat, internet ta'siri, ijtimoiy muhit, axborot texnologiyalari, madaniy o'zgarishlar, pedagogik yondashuv, tarbiyaviy muammolar.

Abstract: This article analyzes the current problems of youth upbringing in the context of globalization from a scientific perspective. It examines the social, cultural, and informational impacts of globalization, as well as its positive and negative influences on young people's worldview, values, and behavior. The study also explores the effects of modern information flows, the internet, and mass culture on youth upbringing, along with issues related to preserving and developing national values. Furthermore, the article discusses

the pedagogical and social foundations of effective upbringing approaches in the context of globalization.

Keywords: *globalization, youth education, national values, popular culture, Internet influence, social environment, information technologies, cultural changes, pedagogical approach, educational problems.*

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, the issue of youth upbringing has become one of the most pressing and strategically important areas of educational, cultural, and social policy. Globalization, characterized by the rapid expansion of information flows, technological integration, and cultural interconnection, has significantly transformed the worldview, value system, and behavioral patterns of young people. While it creates broad opportunities for intellectual development, international communication, and access to global knowledge, it simultaneously generates serious challenges related to cultural identity, moral stability, and educational influence. In this context, the role of upbringing (tarbiya) as a systematic pedagogical process becomes critically important in ensuring the formation of a spiritually mature, socially responsible, and nationally conscious generation. The importance of youth upbringing in the conditions of globalization is strongly reflected in the legal and strategic framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Law “On Education” (2020) clearly states that education is aimed not only at providing knowledge but also at forming a harmoniously developed personality with strong moral values, civic responsibility, and respect for national and universal principles. This legal document emphasizes the unity of education and upbringing, highlighting that the educational process must ensure the intellectual, spiritual, and moral development of learners in accordance with societal needs. In the context of globalization, this provision becomes especially significant, as it establishes a legal foundation for protecting young people from negative external influences

while promoting positive values and critical thinking. Furthermore, the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6108 “On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026” defines the formation of a competitive, educated, and morally strong youth as one of the key priorities of state development policy. The strategy emphasizes the necessity of modernizing the education system, strengthening spiritual and moral education, and enhancing the effectiveness of upbringing work in schools and other educational institutions. It also highlights the importance of developing national identity, patriotism, and respect for cultural heritage in the context of increasing global influences. These strategic goals directly respond to the challenges posed by globalization, where external cultural and informational pressures can weaken traditional values and social cohesion.

In addition, the legal framework concerning youth policy and education includes several important normative acts such as the Law “On Youth Policy” and various governmental resolutions aimed at supporting youth development and preventing negative social influences. These documents stress the importance of creating a safe educational and social environment for young people, promoting healthy lifestyles, and preventing the spread of harmful ideologies and behaviors. In the context of globalization, such measures are essential for maintaining a balance between openness to global developments and the preservation of national cultural identity. From a scientific perspective, globalization has introduced both opportunities and risks for youth development. On the one hand, it provides access to global educational resources, intercultural communication, and innovative technologies that enhance learning and personal growth. On the other hand, it exposes young people to uncontrolled information flows, cultural homogenization, and the dominance of mass culture, which may negatively affect their value orientation and behavioral stability. In particular, the rapid spread of digital technologies and social media has significantly influenced the psychological and social

development of youth, often leading to issues such as information overload, identity confusion, and reduced critical thinking. Theoretical approaches in pedagogy and sociology emphasize that youth are particularly sensitive to external influences due to their developmental stage. According to social learning theory, individuals acquire behaviors and values through observation and imitation of models present in their environment, including media figures and online content. Similarly, cultural theory highlights the tension between globalization and national identity, suggesting that the preservation of cultural uniqueness requires deliberate educational and upbringing efforts. These theoretical perspectives underline the necessity of strengthening pedagogical mechanisms that guide youth in critically evaluating global influences while maintaining their cultural and moral foundations. In the conditions of globalization, upbringing must therefore perform a dual function: integrating young people into the global educational and cultural space while simultaneously preserving and strengthening their national identity and moral values. This requires the development of comprehensive educational strategies that combine traditional pedagogical methods with modern digital and interactive approaches. Schools, families, and community institutions must work collaboratively to ensure that young people are equipped with the skills to navigate complex global environments while maintaining ethical standards and cultural awareness. Moreover, globalization has significantly expanded the role of information and communication technologies in education and upbringing processes. The internet, social networks, and digital platforms have become primary sources of information for young people, shaping their opinions, interests, and behavior. While these tools offer immense educational potential, they also pose risks related to misinformation, exposure to harmful content, and weakening of direct social interactions. Therefore, digital literacy and media education have become essential components of modern upbringing systems, enabling students to critically analyze information and make

responsible decisions in the digital space. At the same time, the preservation and promotion of national values in the context of globalization remain a key pedagogical challenge. National traditions, cultural heritage, language, and historical memory serve as the foundation of identity formation and moral development. Educational policies must therefore ensure that these values are systematically integrated into the curriculum and upbringing activities. This includes the organization of cultural events, historical education programs, and value-based discussions aimed at strengthening students' sense of belonging and cultural pride. In conclusion, the introduction of globalization has created a complex environment for youth upbringing, characterized by both opportunities and challenges. The legal and strategic documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide a solid foundation for addressing these challenges through a comprehensive and value-oriented educational system. This article aims to analyze the key problems of youth upbringing in the context of globalization, focusing on legal frameworks, pedagogical theories, and practical challenges, with the ultimate goal of identifying effective strategies for forming a harmoniously developed, culturally aware, and globally competitive generation.

In the context of globalization, youth upbringing has become a highly complex pedagogical and socio-cultural phenomenon that requires deep scientific analysis and a comprehensive approach. Globalization has intensified the interaction between different cultures, accelerated the exchange of information, and expanded the influence of global media and digital technologies on the consciousness of young people. As a result, the process of value formation among youth is no longer limited to family, school, and local cultural traditions; instead, it is increasingly shaped by global information flows, social networks, and mass culture. This situation creates both new opportunities for personal development and serious risks for moral stability, cultural identity, and social behavior. Therefore, upbringing in the conditions

of globalization must be understood as a strategic pedagogical activity aimed at harmonizing global influences with national values and ensuring the balanced development of the individual. One of the most significant problems of youth upbringing in the era of globalization is the phenomenon of cultural globalization, which often leads to the standardization of values and the weakening of national identity. The dominance of global mass culture, primarily transmitted through digital platforms, films, music, and social media, influences young people's preferences, lifestyle, and worldview. While exposure to different cultures can broaden intellectual horizons and foster tolerance, it can also lead to the erosion of traditional moral norms and cultural uniqueness if not properly guided by educational and upbringing systems. In this regard, educators face the challenge of forming critical cultural awareness among students, enabling them to selectively accept global influences while preserving their own cultural identity. Another important issue is the increasing dependence of youth on digital technologies and the internet, which has fundamentally transformed the process of socialization. Today, young people spend a significant amount of time in virtual environments where they are exposed to both educational and harmful content. The lack of adequate control and guidance in the digital space can lead to problems such as information overload, reduced attention span, social isolation, and the adoption of deviant behavioral patterns. In this context, upbringing must include systematic media education and digital literacy training, aimed at developing students' ability to critically evaluate online information, distinguish between reliable and false content, and use digital technologies responsibly. Schools and families must jointly establish mechanisms for guiding youth behavior in the digital environment, ensuring that technology serves educational and developmental purposes rather than becoming a source of risk. The influence of globalization on moral and ethical values among youth is another critical aspect that requires attention. Traditional value systems based on national culture, religion, and

historical heritage are increasingly being challenged by global consumerist ideologies that prioritize material success, individualism, and instant gratification. This shift in values may lead to moral relativism, weakening of social responsibility, and decline in respect for authority and community norms. Therefore, upbringing must play a key role in strengthening moral resilience by promoting universal ethical principles such as honesty, respect, responsibility, and empathy, while simultaneously reinforcing national traditions and cultural heritage. The integration of these value systems within educational content helps create a balanced moral framework for young people. The role of the family in youth upbringing under globalization conditions has also become more complicated. In many cases, parents face difficulties in controlling the information consumed by their children and in maintaining effective communication due to the increasing influence of digital media. This may weaken family-based upbringing impact and create a gap between generations. To address this issue, it is necessary to enhance parental competence through educational programs, counseling, and community-based support systems. Strengthening family-school cooperation is essential for creating a consistent upbringing environment where values and behavioral norms are reinforced both at home and in educational institutions. Educational institutions, particularly schools, remain the central institutions for structured upbringing in the context of globalization. However, their role has expanded beyond traditional teaching functions to include the formation of digital competence, intercultural communication skills, and global citizenship awareness. Schools must integrate global perspectives into the curriculum while ensuring that national identity and cultural values remain central to educational content. Project-based learning, interactive teaching methods, and extracurricular activities should be used to engage students in meaningful discussions about global issues such as environmental protection, social justice, and sustainable development. These approaches help students understand their role in the

global community while maintaining a strong sense of cultural belonging. Another pressing issue is the psychological impact of globalization on youth. The constant exposure to global information streams, competitive environments, and social media comparisons can lead to stress, anxiety, identity confusion, and reduced self-esteem among young people. In such conditions, psychological support within the educational system becomes extremely important. School psychologists and educators must work together to provide emotional support, develop coping strategies, and foster resilience among students. Upbringing in this sense should not only focus on moral education but also on psychological well-being, helping young people adapt to rapidly changing global conditions without losing their inner stability. At the same time, globalization has created new forms of social interaction that influence youth behavior, including online communities, virtual friendships, and global networks. While these platforms can promote intercultural dialogue and knowledge exchange, they can also expose young people to negative influences such as cyberbullying, radical ideologies, and misinformation. Therefore, upbringing must include the formation of responsible digital citizenship, which involves understanding ethical behavior in online environments, respecting others in digital communication, and being aware of the consequences of virtual actions. This aspect of upbringing is becoming increasingly important in modern pedagogical practice. The problem of maintaining educational equity in the context of globalization is also significant. Unequal access to digital technologies, quality education, and global resources can create social disparities among youth, which may contribute to deviant behavior and social exclusion. To address this issue, educational systems must ensure inclusive policies that provide equal opportunities for all students, regardless of their socio-economic background. Differentiated pedagogical approaches, social support programs, and state-level initiatives are necessary to reduce inequality and promote social cohesion.

In conclusion, the main challenges of youth upbringing in the context of globalization are deeply interconnected and multifaceted, involving cultural, technological, psychological, social, and moral dimensions. Addressing these challenges requires a holistic and integrated pedagogical approach that combines the preservation of national values with openness to global development. Upbringing must be adaptive, innovative, and value-oriented, ensuring that young people are not only competitive in the global environment but also spiritually mature, morally responsible, and culturally grounded individuals.

Further analysis of youth upbringing in the context of globalization shows that one of the most pressing issues is the growing ideological diversity in the information space, which directly influences the formation of young people's worldview. Global media platforms disseminate a wide range of ideas, values, and behavioral models, some of which may conflict with national traditions and ethical standards. In such conditions, the upbringing system must perform a protective and guiding function, helping youth to critically interpret ideological content and develop stable moral criteria for evaluating information. This requires strengthening analytical thinking, ethical reasoning, and cultural awareness as core components of upbringing activity, so that young people are not passive consumers of information but active and responsible interpreters of global content. Another important dimension is the transformation of communication culture among youth under the influence of globalization. Traditional face-to-face communication is increasingly being replaced by digital interaction, which, while efficient, often lacks emotional depth and moral responsibility. This shift can lead to weakened interpersonal relationships, reduced empathy, and difficulties in real-life social adaptation. Upbringing in modern educational settings must therefore focus on restoring and strengthening interpersonal communication skills through group activities, discussions, collaborative projects, and real-world social engagement.

Educators should consciously create opportunities for students to experience direct social interaction, develop empathy, and learn conflict resolution in real-life contexts, which are essential for healthy personality development. In addition, globalization has significantly increased the importance of intercultural competence among youth. As societies become more interconnected, young people are required to interact with individuals from different cultural, linguistic, and religious backgrounds. While this creates opportunities for mutual understanding and cooperation, it also requires a high level of tolerance, respect, and adaptability. Upbringing must therefore include intercultural education, aimed at developing openness, respect for diversity, and the ability to engage in constructive dialogue with representatives of different cultures. At the same time, it is essential that intercultural openness does not lead to the loss of national identity; rather, it should strengthen it by enabling young people to understand their own cultural roots in comparison with others. The role of values education becomes even more critical in this global context. The rapid spread of consumer culture, materialistic attitudes, and success-oriented ideologies can shift youth priorities away from moral and social responsibilities. As a result, upbringing must consciously promote value-based education that emphasizes not only personal achievement but also collective well-being, social solidarity, and ethical behavior. Schools and families must work together to instill values such as honesty, respect, justice, responsibility, and compassion, which serve as universal foundations for positive behavior regardless of cultural differences. Another significant challenge is the increasing speed of social change brought about by globalization, which often creates uncertainty and instability in the lives of young people. Rapid technological advancements, changing job markets, and evolving social norms can make it difficult for youth to develop a stable sense of identity and long-term life goals. In this context, upbringing must focus on developing adaptability, lifelong learning skills, and future-oriented thinking.

Educators should help students understand that change is a constant feature of modern life and that success depends on the ability to continuously learn, adapt, and improve oneself. This approach strengthens resilience and reduces vulnerability to negative influences. Moreover, the commercialization of education and culture under globalization presents another important issue. In some cases, educational content and cultural products are increasingly influenced by market forces, which may prioritize profit over moral and educational value. This can lead to the promotion of superficial values, entertainment-driven content, and reduced emphasis on deep intellectual and moral development. Upbringing systems must therefore maintain a strong focus on educational quality and ethical responsibility, ensuring that students are exposed to meaningful cultural and intellectual content that supports their holistic development. The role of youth participation in social life is also becoming increasingly important in the global era. Active involvement of young people in community projects, volunteer activities, and civic initiatives helps them develop a sense of responsibility and belonging. Such participation not only strengthens social cohesion but also reduces the likelihood of deviant behavior by providing constructive alternatives for self-expression. Upbringing should therefore encourage youth engagement in social activities that promote leadership, teamwork, and civic awareness. Finally, it is necessary to emphasize that the effectiveness of youth upbringing in the context of globalization largely depends on the level of cooperation between different social institutions at both national and international levels. Schools, families, governmental organizations, non-governmental institutions, and international educational bodies must work together to develop unified strategies for addressing global challenges. Exchange of experience, joint educational programs, and international cooperation in the field of pedagogy can significantly enhance the quality of upbringing work and contribute to the formation of a globally competent yet culturally grounded generation. In

essence, the continuation of the analysis confirms that globalization has created a highly complex educational environment in which youth upbringing must respond to rapidly changing cultural, technological, and social conditions. The effectiveness of upbringing activity depends on its ability to integrate critical thinking, moral education, intercultural competence, psychological support, and social engagement into a coherent pedagogical system. Only through such a comprehensive approach can education systems ensure that young people are prepared not only for global competitiveness but also for responsible and ethical participation in society.

Conclusion

In conclusion, globalization has fundamentally transformed the conditions, content, and objectives of youth upbringing, creating both vast opportunities and serious challenges for modern education systems. The analysis shows that young people today are influenced by powerful global information flows, digital technologies, and mass culture, which significantly shape their worldview, values, and behavioral patterns. While globalization expands access to knowledge and promotes intercultural communication, it also introduces risks such as cultural homogenization, value instability, psychological stress, and weakened moral foundations. Therefore, upbringing (tarbiya) must function as a strategic pedagogical mechanism that ensures the balanced development of youth in harmony with both global and national values. The study clearly demonstrates that effective upbringing work in the context of globalization requires a comprehensive and integrated approach involving families, schools, communities, and state institutions. Special attention must be given to strengthening national identity, moral values, and cultural awareness while simultaneously developing critical thinking, digital literacy, and intercultural competence. Only through such a balanced approach can young people successfully adapt to global challenges without losing their spiritual and cultural roots. Furthermore, the research highlights that modern

upbringing must go beyond traditional methods and incorporate innovative pedagogical technologies, psychological support systems, and value-based education strategies. The role of educators is especially important, as they serve as mediators between global influences and national educational goals. Their professional competence, ethical responsibility, and ability to guide students in a complex information environment are key factors in ensuring the effectiveness of upbringing processes. Ultimately, youth upbringing in the era of globalization is not only an educational task but also a national and social priority. It determines the future intellectual, moral, and cultural development of society. Strengthening educational systems, improving cooperation between social institutions, and developing adaptive pedagogical strategies are essential for forming a generation that is both globally competitive and deeply rooted in its cultural identity.

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