

THE PHENOMENON OF GENERATION IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF NEW VALUES CRITERION IN THE SOCIETY

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ANNOTATION: In modern society, the problem of the socialization of the younger generation, associated with the contradiction between traditional and new values, is becoming more and more painful. At the same time, traditional values are formed into a fairly stable system, while new ones do not yet have such a system. Based on this, it seems to us a difficult and important task - to study the mechanism of recognition, acceptance of a set of values and value orientations by the younger generation. Therefore, this problem is of theoretical and practical interest.

Keywords: values, meaning of life, kindness, justice, beauty, truth, freedom

INTRODUCTION

In the society young generation accepts from older generation as a heritage to live, working skills, and behavior, etiquette, culture and belief values. On the basis of them the history of mankind updates and enriched experience is going to improve further.

On the 14th of September in 2016 was adopted the law " **About youth state policy**"[1], on the base of it, our efforts to ensure the interests of the younger generation will be continued. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev noted that "our youth will be independent thinking, intellectual and spiritual potential of the world wide none of his peers to be happy-minded people in the area of the development of the state and society have the power and ability to offer them"[2].

In sociology the succession is studied as a social reality. "Succession in the heart of the *old* and obsolete old shot in the bud of the *new* form of involvement." This process does not completely reject the old, but to some of the new features will appear again in its perfect form and perfect. It passed from generation to generation for centuries,

protected from any type of professional secret desire a little quality time because of assimilation and even it might be entered serious changes.

In the period of Maverounnahr understanding of nature and society from the sociological point and to study them was extended seriously by the great thinker Al-Forobiy[3]. He developed much more the theory of human freedom based on the scientific-theological aspect by Abu Mansur al-Moturidiy. This thinker in his scientific work "The city of educated people" the essence of humanity in human starts from human consciousness, an intelligent person can understand the nature of the incident and the events that it is familiar with the desire to know the real essence of the truth, the man is responsible for her energy to devote to the development of intelligence of the spirit of divine things by the power that the human mind, also he proved that mind reasons for the help differentiate selected things.

Farabi noted especially that **succession** factor in order to understand the world has the driving force. In his opinion that human knowledge of all the facts in his short life, the mysteries of nature and society are not able to understand their secrets. So it is possible to borrow the views and conclusions expressed by his pre ancestors, there is no doubt and it is necessary to follow for the development of science and education field to emphasize on ideas of wise men. Farabi considers that higher respected officials, scientists, wise and noble men are as a moving power of the social development. Abu Rayhan Beruni also greatly contributed into the development of the theory of sociology. Beruni's encyclopedic book called "The monuments remained from the ancient peoples "can be considered as the analysis and the synthesis of the events of the past [5] thousand years of human history and dedicated to the classical ethno sociologic work.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In terms of generations' exchange the issue of a membership (identity) compares to the period, here it may get succession one period transformed to another (move) that arises regarding of compare circumstance. Based on the sociological literature, theoretical and methodological concepts generations are suggested to study with dividing as the periods of a) *youth*, b) *maturity*, c) *perfection*, d) *adult*. In particular, the Spanish sociologist scholar Jose Ortega Gasset proposed generations' exchange

with fifteen year "step" measure, and defines it as follows: a) 15-30 (youth); 31-45 (initiative period); 46-60 years (active in leading); over 60 years [4]. It should be recognized, in the condition of Uzbekistan local society experts, including demographers and sociologists mark the indicator of youth between 16-30 years 5.

When one generation takes another generation's place, it works together with the principles of socio cultural measures, i.e. "*generation*" category and indicator images about its boundary will change. In addition to it, by combining several adjacent descendants of the common symbols and symbolic expressions will also become obsolete.

According to the German sociologist K.Mangeym, "Each generation has its measure of the time and historical-cultural space. In society generations' exchange – considered a universal process based on the exchange rate of biological life. Its cultural space as a result of new participants. The old actors (participants) of this space are gradually disappearing; any member of the generation of the historical process is collected in chronological order so it is necessary to go hard the collected cultural heritage for the futher"⁶. It was exactly the process of transformation of generations. In sociology the transformation process is used as the sense of "social transformation" that it defines the social situation and structural changes in society. It borrowed from the Latin word "transformation", it means "change", "re change". The term transformation is used for society that this social system is not only applied to some of the changes in the components, but also it covers the most important features, including the progress .⁷ At the same time, it can be noted that the issue of generation is one of the urgent problems of modern society.

Generation is considered as a certain historical period formed the basis of the age difference and the clear objective conditions of people with limited form of socio-demographic and cultural-historical unit.⁸ Generation relates to a typical antropogenetic, socio-psychological, ideological, moral and ethno cultural characteristics, as well as socium similar moral values, social experience and the way of life belongs.

L.Morgan's book "Ancient society" the term of "gens" in cognates society used to dwell on the issue of the "generation" meaning came out from "gan" related with common root word. [9] This spontaneously means "give birth generation" . In

addition, in "Demographic encyclopedic dictionary"[10] published in 1985 generations "genealogical generation" (they came out from one ancestor), "the real generation" (equals peers), and "chronological generation" interprets as (comrades unit) [11]. As for the Uzbek concise dictionary the term of "generation" compares to an Arabic term meaning, it follows as : "The passage of certain people who belong to the top tier of the older generation, the middle generation, the younger generation, the next generation of thoughts classified.[12] At the same time, we can recognize the approach in the concise dictionary it is known to the reader "generation" as described in general.

One of the leading sociologists of the twentieth century V.Diltey pays attention to the issue of moral integrity and historical condition of the generation. On the one hand, he estimated generation about thirty-year time interval and on the other hand, he looked at the period of childhood and youth spent together, all his life experiences comprehend as a determined event. Therefore, the generation that creates a unique perception and personality types are interpreted in view of the union of major events related to the people. According to Diltey, generation of inner spiritual unity, spiritual, moral and social areas of specific emotions unit, this is transmitted on the basis of a new type of generation succession of the main engine, i.e. point of view is formed .[13] From that being case, we can differentiate the concept of "generation" as "race" (an ancestor-generation members), "peers" (born at the same time), "peers" (similar to the way of life), the "crowd" or in sociology "kogort" known as term basis, and is connected by means of an important event, "contemporaries" (those live at same historical period), "comrades" (those a historical event-raying participants), such as sorting.

Generations exchange of processes of sociologic analyses expressed by American researcher J.Mill , it attracts attention of his views: "If a highly qualified historian or a person who is not aware of any one area wants to remember his past, of course, the evidence to restore the memory of the past, he occupies himself knowledge based on his analysis. And which formed the basis of his memory some concepts, which is the basis of mental stereotypes standard (modeled) theory or myth assessment, or demonstrate meaningful to people based on their life experiences, every moment of

the past, "magnifying glass" to describe seeing. Figurative (metaphorical) sense of this "lens" in the current situation if we pay attention to the information obtained by it (the picture) is a part of the image, but the current situation is reflected in the "focus» can be lost ".[14]

In M.Mid's opinion that the process of transmission of the culture of family relations and within generations caused by a certain type of culture [15 p.34, 359-360]: post figurative (simply archaic, primitive) societies, the cultural model prior - the children learned from their ancestors; "cofigurative" (industrial) societies, new and old generations of confrontation and live specimens (both children and adults learn about their peers); "prefigurative" (modern) societies to contribute to the creation of prototype stands out for and adults learn from their children.15

Sociologists V.Diltey and M.Veber used to analyze the history of the generations and their relations, they proved that in the people's life "material" and "spiritual" categories have their special place. Later, E.Dyurkgeym, K.Mangeym and X.Ortega-Gasset wrote that "social" category in generation relations was very important role. In particular, K.Mangeym used the term "generations' union". Ortega in his works analyzed the role of values and history of their generations existing in the socium. He marks the generation's biological and social changes in the human body for 15 years "step" with the changes in the principal amount of assessment, i.e. 15-30 years are youth , 30-45 years- initiative period, 45-60 years-, "linked to manager period". [16]

In the sociology field generations' relations the first time were analyzed by O.Kont and J.Mill, they looked at the process of exchange of generations as "driving force of history".[17] German sociologist V.Diltey recommends a person who is in the socialization process it is the important role of age and links with the process of biological and social factors, that take a look at the following indicators: 15 years, 30 years and 33 years, in the same period is the young age of the indicators, and then the body exchanges the process for a period of maturity of the generation .[18]

Present time in the local social studies the term "generation" interpretation of this concept there are some approaches. For example, the anthropologist and the lawyers the term "generation" refers to the genetic characteristics of the people and the dominant has an important stage exit from common ancestors. For the ethnographers

the term “generation” refers to a particular ethnic traditions, laws and institutional means be interpreted as a link between the age group of people. If we look from the point of view of the historical-cultural approach "generation" is a common spiritual and moral ideals, and embodies a certain type of subculture active part in the historical events or people present to participate in the processes associated unions. In socio-demographic approach the concept of "generation" in the social life is shared between the social lives and is closely linked to another is understood a group of people of different ages. To this group can be included children, youth, adults, and the elderly and long-life audience. Sociological approach "generation" interprets of certain categories of young people with limited social unit. According to the socialization of human society and the conditions for doing similar work, personal needs, and is connected to one another; there is a system of values.

In mass media and literature is mentioned about “for every future generation's social responsibility” . In social life generations exchange has dynamic content that the reason, sociologists study dividing it into two equal groups. In the first group of researchers, "within generations' relations" those who investigate, they pay attention to study between the generations “conflict” and "succession” categories.

Determining the position of generation in society, social and the social affiliation issues of self-consciousness is played special attention. But it is differ from one of a generation of thinking characterized by conflicting opinions. In this case, a member of the generation that uses the relative demands. In most cases, the "premature birth", "a person as spare people," "loss of their place in society," "knowledgeable, experienced people, but not to use their knowledge and experience in a real-life" as belonging to the syndrome generation during this period of time compared to the dimension of the protest forms. In essence, and the charge of external conditions, namely space being focused on the social conditions of the above, it was noted that "we are premature birth" minds the idea of the main symptoms. As it was recognized, that the state of public opinion in the society, it blames generation from the outside. For example, "today's young people do not know how to behavior themselves, before

it was not like now" and "nowadays everybody “sticks” on the mobile phone" in our own time people used to read a lot of books, and everyone was literate," and so on.

Generation of social processes in society, family syndrome is often critical and the content has negative opinion. This was a period of time, the generations of the border units are often "neglect", "soberness and obedience" and "negligence" and "partnership" concept will be a priority. The generations of the period of these circumstances in their personal capacity are not highly evaluated, even to the level of their national affiliation, evaluate the second or lower case .[10] Including the majority of the representatives of the Soviet republics of the former Soviet Union, often called a secondary position. Generation members always could not be able to understand themselves as separate entities.

Generation of environmental adaptation, survival and reaction syndrome is viewed in two different forms: a) goal-oriented people are very slow, and show initiative rather than himself to be "appreciated" the decision; b) to adapt to the external environment through the generations, the reaction of the immune system to protect the structure and activity of their body characteristics. This category people period described as "contemporary persons", "stables" and "endurance" and "viable". [11] Adapted syndrome is a colorful case, it has become at various times a characteristic of the generation.

When the generation is studied according to sociologic methodology it naturally may arise the question, i.e. "the border point of the generation that divides where it intersects," or "because of the historic generation to generation how to exchange their different compared to the other?" In fact, these questions are difficult, and about the generation of the border indicators researcher's opinion, caution is required. Because when the problem is documented to meditate on what criteria should be applied to these differences.

Based on the opinions expressed, and it arises the need for the second question: "When it gives the name for generation from the perspective of time does it pay attention to the general context of the period or from the historical-demographic unit relative relationship? Can the period or historical and demographic unit come on a global scale (for example, the information age generation, a contemporary of

A.Eynshteyn) or local condition (in particular, the independence generation, and contemporary person of Gafur Gulam)? "The reality on the general assessment of the situation by the researcher depends on what a way he sees and interprets.

CONCLUSION

Relations within generations, succession or controversial conflict and their sociological study will help to understand the meaning of the historical and social aspects of the development of current society. Naturally, the succession of social life a positive meaning, to monitor disputes that may occur between the generations. But sometimes it is normal when there is misunderstanding between one generation and the second generation. In terms of this, the interview between the chairman of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan A.Nuriddinov and "Economic Review" magazine reporter attracts our attention: "An big generation of art experts often paint works relate to conjuncture (depending on the conditions of the time) , at this time a small generation has not status and professional experience. This gap between theoretician generations in society must be required to cover with the person who has his place and the painter will be very different attitude and a different picture of specialists ".[19] This idea, of course, all the time in society succession does not give effective results too, i.e. the creation or intellectual sphere is related with it will be the more apparent.

In conclusion, relations within generations, succession or controversial conflict and their sociological study will help to understand the meaning of the historical and social aspects of the development of current society.

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