



FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF LIFE STRATEGIES IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT: - The article reveals the essence of factors such as worldview. value orientations and life goals, life path influencing the formation of a life strategy for students.

KEYWORDS: Students, initiative, development, formation, life strategies, factors, youth, plans.

INTRODUCTION

Five important initiatives have been developed in our republic in order to increase the interest of young people in culture, theatre, art, to attract them to physical culture and sports, to use computer technology and the Internet, to promote reading books, to attract girls to a socially active life, which –va–et development of initiative among students. At the same time, the regulatory and legal framework for improving the mechanisms for training competitive personnel has been updated in the country's education system, and a material and technical infrastructure has been created. "Road maps" for the strategic

development of higher educational institutions have been developed, jointly with leading higher educational institutions of foreign countries, organizing, as well as organizing joint faculties, branches of universities. The reforms taking place in the education system serve to develop a life strategy for future personnel, improve the mechanisms for developing their creative potential.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

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From the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to improve the efficiency of the state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan”, it follows that the Youth Union, as one of the priority areas, has been tasked with: wide involvement of young people in sports and physical culture, in creative circles, various training courses, including the study of foreign languages, with the aim of meaningful organization of her leisure [1].

In order to form a life strategy for students, it is necessary to start work from preschool age, but life plans and activity are manifested in adolescence. The inclinations of life plans are formed and begin to form among students of vocational colleges. Secondary specialized education is a pilot stage for determining the life goals of young people. Therefore, during this period, parents and teachers should guide the youth to achieve their goals.

Young people are usually considered as a special social and age stratum, which is characterized not only by age limits, but also by a special status in society. The main feature that characterizes youth is associated with the transition from childhood and adolescence, which in turn is due to the beginning of the formation of social responsibility.

Young age is the time of personality formation. During this period, the formation of a fundamental system of human values takes place, his worldview, national self-consciousness is born, and moral and patriotic ideals are determined [2].

The most important distinguishing feature of youth is the formation of one's life strategy. On the one hand, the life strategy is formed as a result of the generalization of certain goals that the individual sets for himself as a result of the hierarchy of his motives, the

emergence of a stable basis of value orientations that subjugate small, less significant aspirations. On the other hand, life strategy is the overall result of adjusted motives and goals [3].

It is necessary to note the groups of scientists who were engaged in identifying the factors influencing the life strategies of young people. So, for example, G.A. V.N. , their prestige and significance in the eyes of young people, life orientations and inclinations [4].

The life plans of young people from the point of view of their inclusion in the education system were studied by M.N. Rutkevich. “Life plans, orientations of the younger generation,” they wrote, “should be considered as a subjective factor, as a reflection of the objective needs of society and the conditions of existence of youth, passed through the prism of the interests of the individual” [5].

Young people are always trying to deduce a certain formula of their being, which would simultaneously give an answer, what is the meaning of their own being, and how it is connected with the development of mankind as a whole. It is precisely from a more or less concrete dream, from an abstract ideal, that a fairly realistic strategy of life, commensurate with concrete reality, is gradually formed.

The strategy of life is multidimensional in nature, depending on the angle of scientific consideration. The psychological approach makes it possible to identify the factors of activity and passivity that determine the formation of a life strategy. From the point of view of this approach, the existence of a life strategy is considered as a manifestation of a certain life activity and a mechanism of self-regulation. The socio-philosophical approach implies the strategy of life as a model of the personal future, perceiving it as part of the overall picture of the world.

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The life strategy characterizes the integrity of a person's life world, his aspiration to the future, the ability and possibility of changing his own life in accordance with the challenges of time and society.

In our opinion, we can distinguish the following factors that influence the formation of a life strategy:

1. **Worldview.** The search for a place in the life of young people is closely related to the emergence of a person's worldview. It is with the appearance of a personal worldview that the process of liberation of the individual from blind submission to external influence is completed. The worldview combines all possible needs of the individual into a single system and brings into line the motivational sphere of a person. Worldview is a stable system of moral principles and ideals that mediates the entire life activity of the individual, his attitude towards himself and the world. In youth, the worldview is just beginning to take shape and manifest itself. Its main features can be called self-determination and independence, which are the unconditional values of modern society. These qualities suggest that a person has the ability to change himself and actively search for solutions to achieve the goal.

Youth is characterized by the difficulty of understanding general life prospects, since near and far prospects cannot always be correlated. Here, for the formulation of worldview problems, the necessary psychological prerequisite will be the inclusion of one's individual plans in general social changes. That is, personal life prospects should expand to social perspectives and cover fairly long periods. Scientists have identified several types of young people who determine their attitude to reality. There are many young people who do not want to think about their future. They would like to prolong

the carelessness of their existence and the period of fun as long as possible. Such people usually postpone all responsible decisions and complex issues until "later". This dependent attitude, although not always conscious, is socially harmful and even dangerous for the individual himself [6].

2. **Value orientations and life goals.** The changes that have been observed in all spheres of society over the past decade bring, in turn, colossal changes in the psychology, values, and actions of most people. To a significant extent, these processes influence the formation of the structure of values of young people and the younger generation. This is due to the fact that new value priorities emerging in the modern world become the foundation for the formation of a changing socio-social structure.

In a person's life, in the development of his personality, such undoubted factors as his ideas about the future, value orientations and life goals play an important role. A person always has a desire for a certain goal. His life is considered normal and natural when it has a purpose. The state of happiness is one of the signs of a natural, normal life. When there is a goal in a person's actions, he most often perceives himself as relatively happy [7].

3. **Life path.** In the works of modern scientists dealing with the problems of social philosophy, such phenomena as the search for the meaning of life, life philosophy, "life line" or life orientation, life experience, talent, we can fit into the concept of "human life path". The problems that arise with the study of the life of a particular person are called biographical. If we try to isolate the features of the strategy of life, then in the most general form its character is determined by the socio-cultural parameters of society and the socio-psychological characteristics of the individual. The life path of a person is a

process of his individual development. A person is a participant in many aspects of society. Each person is a representative of a particular generation, and many events of the era in which he lived or lives, at the same time become milestones in his biography [7].

A life strategy is a certain semantic composition composed by an individual, which ultimately determines what this subject is able to achieve. This composition can include not only personal and life resources, but also the awareness of the price that each individual is ready to "pay" for their future achievements. Here, both huge physical or volitional loads, and various kinds of losses, for example, the rejection of various life pleasures in the name of achieving the set goal, can act as a "price".

The manifestation of the meaningful originality of the life strategy can be seen in the fact that, being a kind of integral characteristic, it mainly shows a person's orientation towards specific backbone personal "basic" values and goals. From this we can conclude that the basis of the life strategy is those value orientations that direct a particular individual towards the goals set.

The strategy of life is directly related to the ability of a person to organize his time. Here, in addition to the abilities of forecasting and foresight, we can talk about the so-called "timeliness", when the activity of the individual himself optimally coincides with a specific historical life moment.

Another feature of the life strategy lies in the presence of self-regulation in a person. Here we are talking about the possibilities of a person in certain conditions to "concentrate" as much as possible, to combine all his personal capabilities to the maximum. This is especially necessary at the "key" moments of life, when its entire further course is at stake. The ability of a person to organize his time

lies in his reasonable ability to consistently distribute and carry out all the important things of life. Otherwise, spontaneous life strategies, as well as a person's passive life position, lead to losses and losses. This comes from both the inability of the individual to "discover" his potential, and from the wrong application of it. Unresolved life contradictions also lead to very deplorable results.

But the strategy of life is not only a peculiar life style. The strategy of life can be a genuine creativity aimed at transforming not only the individual himself, but the whole of life. This happens when a person treats himself as a source of life changes, events and actions, does not limit himself to the given "framework", but reveals in himself new, never before tested forces and opportunities.

Here it is very important to correctly correlate the type of a particular person with the type of his life strategy and help his individuality "open up".

CONCLUSION

The strategy of life also takes into account the general line of social behavior, and individual events are adjusted to it. The type of social thinking also affects the general, stable form of perception and interpretation of social reality. All private acts of thinking and behavior somehow fit into a common personality type. Thus, we see that the life strategy is built in accordance with the personal type, structural activity, way of organizing life time, life-meaning orientation, etc. Based on his individuality, a person programs his life. Consequently, personal characteristics have a decisive influence on the formation of a life strategy.

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