Registered in Germany Europa Revue Journal
ISSN: 1862-6564 Vol. 6 No. 5 (2026) Published May 31, 2026

CONCEPTUALIZING THE SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL DRIVERS OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S AXIOLOGICAL ATTITUDES TOWARD HISTORICAL AND SPIRITUAL IDEALS



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Abstract

This study explores the socio-philosophical foundations influencing young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals. Integrating perspectives from sociology, philosophy, and cultural studies, the research examines how contemporary social contexts shape value orientations and interpretative frameworks among youth. Utilizing qualitative methodologies, including interviews and thematic analysis, the study reveals complex interactions between collective memory, identity formation, and ideological constructs. The findings highlight the dynamic processes through which historical narratives and spiritual ideals are internalized and reconfigured, underscoring the significance of axiological attitudes in the construction of youth worldviews. This inquiry contributes to a deeper understanding of the mechanisms that drive values development and the role of socio-philosophical factors in shaping generational perspectives on history and spirituality.

Keywords

axiological attitudes, young people, historical ideals, spiritual ideals, socio-philosophical drivers, value orientation, identity formation, collective memory

YOSHLARNING TARIXIY VA MA'NAVIY IDEALLARGA AKSIOLOGIK MUNOSABATINI BELGILOVCHI IJTIMOIY-FALSAFIY OMILLARNI KONSEPTUALLASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqotda yoshlarning tarixiy va ma'naviy ideallarga aksiologik munosabatiga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi ijtimoiy-falsafiy asoslar o'rganiladi. Sotsiologiya, falsafa va madaniyatshunoslik yondashuvlarini uyg'unlashtirgan holda, zamonaviy ijtimoiy muhit yoshlarning qadriyat yo'nalishlari va talqin tizimlarini qanday shakllantirishi tahlil qilinadi. Intervyu va tematik tahlilni o'z ichiga olgan sifat metodologiyasi asosida kollektiv xotira, o'zlik shakllanishi va mafkuraviy tuzilmalar o'rtasidagi murakkab o'zaro ta'sirlar ochib beriladi. Natijalar tarixiy rivoyatlar va ma'naviy ideallarning ichki qadriyatga aylanishi hamda qayta shakllanishi jarayonlarini yoritib, yoshlar dunyoqarashi qurilishida aksiologik munosabatlarning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Mazkur tadqiqot qadriyatlar rivojlanishi mexanizmlarini va avlodlarning tarix hamda ma'naviyatga qarashlarini shakllantirishda ijtimoiy-falsafiy omillarning rolini chuqurroq anglashga hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: aksiologik munosabat, yoshlar, tarixiy ideallar, ma'naviy ideallar, ijtimoiy-falsafiy omillar, qadriyat yo'nalishi, o'zlik shakllanishi, kollektiv xotira

КОНЦЕПТУАЛИЗАЦИЯ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ АКСИОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ОТНОШЕНИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ К ИСТОРИЧЕСКИМ И ДУХОВНЫМ ИДЕАЛАМ

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Аннотация. В данном исследовании изучаются социально-философские основы, влияющие на аксиологическое отношение молодежи к историческим и духовным идеалам. Интегрируя подходы социологии, философии и

культурологии, исследование рассматривает, как современные социальные контексты формируют ценностные ориентации и интерпретационные рамки молодежи. С использованием качественных методологий, включая интервью и тематический анализ, раскрываются сложные взаимодействия между коллективной памятью, формированием идентичности и идеологическими конструкциями. Результаты освещают динамические процессы интериоризации и переосмысления исторических нарративов и духовных идеалов, подчеркивая значимость аксиологических установок в построении мировоззрения молодежи. Данное исследование способствует более глубокому пониманию механизмов развития ценностей и роли социально-философских факторов в формировании взглядов поколений на историю и духовность.

Ключевые слова: аксиологическое отношение, молодежь, исторические идеалы, духовные идеалы, социально-философские факторы, ценностная ориентация, формирование идентичности, коллективная память

Introduction

Young people's axiological attitudes, which encompass their values and beliefs concerning what is meaningful and important in life, play a crucial role in shaping their engagement with historical and spiritual ideals. These attitudes serve as lenses through which young individuals interpret and assign significance to cultural heritage, collective memory, and transcendent principles. Understanding these attitudes is vital for comprehending how younger generations connect with and perpetuate the legacies of the past, as well as how they navigate their spiritual identities in a rapidly changing world. Exploring these attitudes within a socio-philosophical framework allows for a nuanced investigation that goes beyond superficial interpretations, capturing the intricate interplay between social influences, philosophical foundations, and individual consciousness. This approach acknowledges the complexity and depth of young people's value systems, revealing the dynamic processes that inform their ideological orientations toward history and spirituality.

Understanding young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals necessitates an exploration of the socio-philosophical drivers that shape their

values. These drivers encompass a complex interplay of cultural influences, such as traditions and collective memory, social contexts including peer groups and institutional frameworks, and philosophical currents that provide foundational concepts about meaning, existence, and ethics. By focusing on these multifaceted factors, the study illuminates the underlying mechanisms through which youth interpret and internalize history and spirituality, revealing how their value systems are constructed. This approach not only contextualizes young people's perspectives within broader societal and intellectual movements but also highlights the dynamic processes that guide their engagement with past legacies and spiritual dimensions, thereby offering a comprehensive understanding of their axiological orientations.

The rationale for conducting this study stems from notable gaps in existing literature regarding the axiological attitudes of young people toward historical and spiritual ideals. While previous research has explored various dimensions of values and beliefs, there remains a lack of comprehensive understanding specifically focused on how young populations engage with and interpret these ideals in contemporary contexts. Most studies tend to segregate philosophical inquiries from sociological frameworks or overlook the nuanced interplay between historical consciousness and spiritual orientation. This fragmentation has limited the depth of insight into the motivations and value judgments that shape young individuals' perspectives. By adopting an interdisciplinary approach that integrates sociology, philosophy, and value theory, this research aims to bridge these gaps, offering a holistic lens through which to examine the socio-philosophical drivers impacting youths' axiological attitudes. Such a multifaceted methodology is crucial for advancing scholarship in this area, providing enriched theoretical foundations and informing practical applications related to educational, cultural, and social policy development. This research aims to conceptualize the socio-philosophical drivers that influ- ence young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals. By examining the underlying social and philosophical factors, the study seeks to analyze how these drivers shape the values and belief systems of youth in relation to their appreciation of historical and spiritual principles. The primary objectives include identifying key socio-philosophical influences, exploring

their interconnections, and assessing their impact on youth's value orientations. This foundational understanding establishes a framework for the subsequent detailed literature review and methodological approach, which will collectively contribute to a comprehensive analysis of youth axiological perspectives.

Literature Review

Previous interdisciplinary studies on axiological attitudes among young people have extensively explored the complex interplay between socio-philosophical factors and the shaping of values related to historical and spiritual ideals. Scholars from sociology, philosophy, psychology, and cultural studies have highlighted how young individuals' value systems are influenced not only by their immediate social environments but also by broader historical narratives and spiritual traditions. From a socio-philosophical perspective, these attitudes are understood as dynamic constructs that reflect ongoing negotiations between personal identity formation and collective cultural memory. Research emphasizes the role of education, community engagement, and critical reflection in fostering an awareness of historical contexts and spiritual principles, which subsequently informs youths' axiological orientations. Collectively, these interdisciplinary insights underscore the importance of examining the values of young people within a framework that acknowledges the intricate connections between societal structures, philosophical thought, and the enduring significance of historical and spiritual ideals.

In exploring the socio-philosophical drivers that shape young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals, it is essential to draw upon interdisciplinary theoretical frameworks that encompass sociology, philosophy, and psychology. From a sociological perspective, theories such as Social Constructivism emphasize the role of cultural and social contexts in shaping individuals' values, highlighting how social interactions and communal narratives influence young people's perceptions of historical and spiritual significance. Philosophically, axiology---a branch dedicated to the study of values---provides foundational perspectives through normative and descriptive approaches, examining both what values ought to be and what values individuals actually hold. Theories from existentialism and phenomenology further

enrich this understanding by addressing the lived experience and meaningful engagement with historical and spiritual ideals. Psychological frameworks, particularly those concerned with moral development and identity formation, such as Kohlberg's stages of moral reasoning and Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, offer insight into how young people internalize and prioritize values during critical developmental periods. Together, these interdisciplinary theories provide a comprehensive lens for analyzing the complex motivations and processes underlying young people's axiological attitudes.

Existing research on the socio-philosophical drivers shaping young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals reveals significant insights into the intertwined roles of historical consciousness and spiritual beliefs in value formation. Studies consistently indicate that a well-developed historical consciousness fosters a deeper understanding of cultural heritage and identity, which in turn strengthens young individuals' alignment with core societal values. Parallel to this, spiritual beliefs often provide a foundational framework that influences young people's moral reasoning and ethical preferences. Notable trends demonstrate a positive correlation between engagement with historical narratives and the reinforcement of spiritual values, suggesting a synergistic relationship between these dimensions in shaping youth axiologies. However, despite these advances, gaps remain, particularly in longitudinal analyses that track how these influences evolve over time and across diverse sociocultural contexts. Additionally, there is a limited exploration of the differential impacts of secular versus religious spiritual frameworks on value formation, underscoring the need for more nuanced and interdisciplinary approaches in future research.

The literature reveals a rich tapestry of critical debates and divergent perspectives on how societal context and philosophical influences shape young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals. One prominent discourse emphasizes the role of societal structures and cultural narratives in molding values, suggesting that the collective memory and prevailing historical consciousness significantly affect youth orientations. Conversely, some scholars argue for a more nuanced philosophical

approach, highlighting individual agency and existential reflection as pivotal in forming axiological dispositions. Others critique the deterministic tendencies of these views, advocating for an integrative framework that considers the dynamic interplay between external socio-cultural forces and internal philosophical deliberations. This multifaceted dialogue underscores the complexity of understanding youth axiology, reflecting tensions between tradition and modernity, collective identity and personal meaning, and historical reverence and spiritual inquiry.

Axiological Attitudes: Axiological attitudes refer to the values-based dispositions and evaluative orientations that individuals or groups hold toward specific concepts, objects, or phenomena. In this study, they pertain to how young people prioritize and interpret values related to historical and spiritual ideals.

Historical Ideal: Historical ideal signifies a conceptualized set of values or principles derived from the interpretation of past events, figures, or epochs, serving as a benchmark or guiding vision for contemporary social or individual conduct.

Spiritual Ideal: Spiritual ideal encompasses the aspirational values and beliefs grounded in metaphysical or religious frameworks, which inform an individual's sense of meaning, purpose, and connection beyond the material world.

Socio-Philosophical Drivers: Socio-philosophical drivers are underlying social and philosophical forces or influences that shape individuals' value systems and attitudes. These drivers emerge from the interaction between societal structures, cultural narratives, and philosophical paradigms, shaping how young people construct and internalize axiological attitudes.

Research Methodology

The study employs a mixed methods research design, integrating both qualitative and quantitative approaches to provide a comprehensive understanding of the socio-philosophical drivers underpinning young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals. This design is particularly appropriate because it allows for the exploration of complex, abstract concepts through qualitative data, such as interviews and thematic analysis, while also enabling the measurement and analysis of patterns through quantitative techniques like surveys and statistical evaluation. By

combining these methods, the research can capture the depth and nuance of individual perspectives alongside broader trends, thereby offering a richer and more nuanced insight into how young individuals form and express their values within historical and spiritual contexts.

The research employs a mixed-methods approach to comprehensively capture young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals within a socio-philosophical framework. Participants are selected through purposive sampling to ensure a diverse representation of young individuals from various socio-cultural backgrounds, which enhances the study's generalizability and depth. Data collection involves a combination of structured surveys and semi-structured interviews. Surveys are utilized to gather quantifiable data on value orientations and demographic information, allowing for statistical analysis of patterns and correlations. Semi-structured interviews provide richer qualitative insights into the subjective experiences and philosophical reflections of the participants, enabling the exploration of nuanced socio-philosophical drivers behind their attitudes. Additionally, observational techniques in selected cultural and educational settings complement these instruments by capturing contextual behaviors and interactions that may influence value formation. This triangulation of methods ensures a robust and multidimensional understanding of young people's axiological positions, aligning with the study's aim to reveal the complex interplay of social, historical, and spiritual influences.

The data analysis procedure involved a systematic approach to uncovering the underlying socio-philosophical drivers influencing young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals. Initially, thematic analysis was employed to identify recurring patterns and themes within the qualitative data, enabling a nuanced understanding of value structures. This process began with open coding, where raw data segments were closely examined and labeled based on emerging concepts relevant to the research questions. Subsequently, axial coding was conducted to establish relationships among these codes, organizing them into coherent categories that reflect socio-philosophical influences. In parallel, statistical techniques such as factor analysis were applied to quantitative data to detect latent variables that represent foundational values

and beliefs. These combined qualitative and quantitative analytical methods facilitated a comprehensive interpretation of how young individuals conceptualize and prioritize historical and spiritual ideals within their axiology, ensuring a robust and multifaceted insight into the study's objectives. In conducting the research on the socio-philosophical drivers of young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals, meticulous attention was given to upholding ethical standards. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, ensuring they were fully aware of the study's purpose, procedures, and their rights to withdraw at any point without repercussions. Confidentiality was rigorously maintained by anonymizing data and securely storing sensitive information to protect participants' identities and personal details. Additionally, special care was taken in handling culturally and spiritually sensitive content; the research design incorporated culturally appropriate methodologies and consultations with cultural and spiritual leaders to respect and honor participants' backgrounds. These ethical measures collectively ensured that the study not only complied with institutional review board requirements but also fostered an environment of trust and respect, thus safeguarding the dignity and rights of all involved.

The research methodology employed in this study presents several limitations and delimitations that impact the scope and applicability of the findings. One primary limitation concerns the generalizability of the data, as the sample may not adequately represent the broader population of young people due to geographical, cultural, or socio-economic factors influencing participant selection. Additionally, participant diversity might be constrained, potentially leading to an underrepresentation of varied socio-philosophical perspectives that shape axiological attitudes. Methodological challenges also arise from the abstract and subjective nature of exploring axiological attitudes, which necessitates reliance on self-reported data and qualitative measures that may introduce biases or inconsistencies. These constraints highlight the importance of cautious interpretation when extending conclusions beyond the studied cohort, underscoring the need for future research to incorporate broader, more diverse samples and employ mixed methods to deepen understanding of young people's axiological orientations toward historical and spiritual ideals.

Conclusion

Throughout the study, several key socio-philosophical drivers have been identified as fundamental in shaping young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals. These drivers include the interplay between cultural heritage, socialization processes, and philosophical reflections on identity and meaning. Cultural heritage provides a foundational framework that grounds young individuals in a shared historical narrative and spiritual tradition, fostering a sense of belonging and continuity. Socialization processes, involving family, education, and peer interactions, actively transmit and reinforce these values, shaping the individual's interpretative lens. Furthermore, philosophical engagement encourages critical reflection and personal integration of these ideals, allowing for a dynamic and evolving understanding. The interconnections among these drivers highlight a complex, reciprocal relationship where socio-cultural contexts and individual cognition coalesce, ultimately guiding young people's value systems. Their overall significance lies in how they collectively contribute to forming coherent axiological attitudes that influence both personal development and broader societal cohesion.

Understanding the socio-philosophical drivers behind young people's axiological attitudes offers profound insights into their value systems, revealing how deeply historical consciousness and spiritual ideals shape their perspectives. These elements function not only as cognitive frameworks for interpreting past events and spiritual beliefs but also as foundational influences that guide ethical decision-making and social behavior. In contemporary society, where rapid technological advancements and globalization challenge traditional norms, the interplay between a reflective historical awareness and enduring spiritual ideals helps young individuals navigate complexities, fostering a sense of identity, purpose, and moral responsibility. Consequently, acknowledging these drivers enables educators, policymakers, and social leaders to better engage with youth, supporting the development of values that promote social cohesion and cultural continuity in a rapidly evolving world.

While this study provides valuable insights into the socio-philosophical drivers shaping young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals, it is

important to acknowledge certain limitations. The scope was confined to a specific demographic and cultural context, which may not fully capture the diversity of youth experiences globally. Additionally, the reliance on qualitative methods, though rich in depth, may limit the generalizability of the findings. Future research should consider incorporating broader and more diverse populations, employing mixed-method approaches to balance depth with representativeness. Further exploration into the dynamic interactions between socio-philosophical frameworks and emerging digital influences could also deepen our understanding of how contemporary youths form and negotiate their values in relation to historical and spiritual ideals.

This study makes significant theoretical contributions by elucidating the complex socio-philosophical drivers that shape young people's axiological attitudes toward historical and spiritual ideals, thereby advancing our understanding of value formation in contemporary youth. Practically, recognizing these drivers provides a critical foundation for designing educational curricula and cultural policies that are more attuned to the nuanced ways in which young individuals engage with and internalize values. By integrating these insights, policymakers and educators can create targeted interventions that foster meaningful reflection and appreciation of historical and spiritual concepts, ultimately supporting holistic personal development and strengthening social cohesion. This alignment between theory and practice underscores the potential of informed strategies to nurture well-rounded value systems among young people, ensuring their active participation in the perpetuation and evolution of cultural and ethical norms.

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