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## Research Article

# ANALYSIS AND INTERACTION OF THE CONCEPTS OF "YOUTH INNOVATION ACTIVISM", "SOCIAL PROBLEMS" AND "NEIGHBORHOOD"

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## ABSTRACT

The article draws on the analysis of the concepts of "Youth Innovation activism", "social problems" and "neighborhood", and covers the issue of their interaction in detail. It was said that the participation of young people in the implementation of socio-economic processes and reforms on an innovative basis, a comprehensive analysis of their innovative activity from the point of view of today, makes it a special place in the processes associated with the comprehensive development of society.

## KEYWORDS

Neighborhood, Society, Youth, Innovative activism, social development, social problems, community development trends, globalization, national rise.

## INTRODUCTION

It is considered important to better understand the essence of innovative activity, its main signs that make it possible to distinguish this phenomenon from other types of activity. "Innovative activity" is understood as socially useful (positive), conscious, economic and cultural activity. There are also such forms of

innovative activity as "Idea development", "entrepreneurship", "technological advances", "social initiatives", "collaboration and co-creation", "empowerment and participation", "continuous learning and socialization", and existing processes develop on interrelated foundations.

In our opinion, “innovative activity” is a comprehensive category, which has the property of forming in society according to the principles of the development of Science and technology on the basis of social, economic and legal norms according to the nature of space and time, and in its system of positive aspects, it has such parts or qualities as comprehensiveness, intensity, speed, science, initiative, creativity,

Scientific analysis of the issue of raising the innovative activity of young people in the process of ensuring reforms in the social, economic and spiritual sphere in the context of the national rise of the New Uzbekistan acquires an objectively necessary character. The participation of young people in reforms in our country, their participation in overcoming social problems that will become an obstacle to reforms, their integration into innovative processes is an important factor in ensuring the future development of society. In young people, it is important to form conscious relationships against internal and external threats that negatively affect the development of society. Ensuring the priority of innovative youth activity and their comprehensive interests serves to strengthen the continuity of the Youth-Society-state system.

When analyzing the role and importance of youth innovation activity as an important factor in overcoming social problems in places, in particular in the territory of neighborhoods, it is advisable to first study the scientific categories that apply to it. In particular, it is important to study the content and essence of socio-political categories such as “activism”, “social activism”,

“political activism”, “socio-political activism”, “legal activism” and the issues of regular interaction between them according to the characteristics of space and time.

In the scientific study of the concept of “innovative activity”, it will be necessary to analyze the term “activity”, which is considered the main compound word involved in it. The concept of “activity” acquires a very wide range of content and essence in all areas and stages, in the use of which certain explanations and explanations are required. Also, taking into account the meaning of the word “activity” in social life, this concept has many meanings, such as mobile, dynamic, bright, developing, initiating, eliciting perspective.

The concept of “activity” “is also used as a synonym for the concept of “activity”, which is carried out mainly in social life. The activity of a person acquires a social meaning and acquires a special meaning-essence as the ability to change the environment, social, economic and spiritual life in accordance with their needs, concerns, views, aspirations and goals. The relevant literature discusses the differentiation of personality activity by a number of signs.

Looking at the scientific approaches in this regard and generalizing, it is possible to indicate the following forms of activity:

- activity as a form of activity, indicating that the essence of the concepts of “activity” and “activity” is a process in the quality of reality, in which there is a complement and continuity;

- activity in a person as an activity that arose through his inner emotional feelings, his attitude to social life, reflected his individual experience and his introduction to social relations;
- activity as an activity aimed at mastering the specific essence and content of vital addresses, such as environment, community, Neighborhood, Family, Educational Institution, workplace, and making some changes depending on one's will;
- activity inherent in his personal relationships and interests: activity of a person in the form of manifestation of his own personality, as well as activity as a product of entering into interaction with the environment surrounded by himself.

In addition, there are concepts such as social activism, economic activism, political activism, legal activism, ideological activism, cultural activism, each of which has its own directions, goals, areas and content that are diverse. Areas of activism are consistently considered to be closely related to the activities of human beings, individuals, or a particular social group of strata, which has consistently been linked to the spirit of the community. Activity occupies an important place in the vital actions of social layers and performs a serious task in their programmatic activities in society.

Activism is especially realized in connection with the consciousness, worldview, behavior, actions, life goals and aspirations of young people, the most progressive layer of society, in connection with their national image. In such social

conditions, the activity of young people is an important contribution to the processes of prosperity of the motherland, prosperity of the Hulk, peace and stability of the land, giving a new meaning and meaning to social life. In this process, the phenomenon of innovative activity of active youth, including young people, also performs advanced promising functions in society.

The Internet Dictionary defines "innovative activism "ka" as a social behavior observed in a person's innovative activities, covering features such as comprehensiveness, intensity, agility, high volume of work " [9]. In this definition, we can see that innovative activity among the characteristics of social behavior of a person associated with innovative activity, such characteristics as science, technological erudition and the product of the progress of science are not cited. Another internet dictionary is listed in the source as "an indicator reflecting the pace, scale and duration of the development and implementation of innovations based on the development of Science and technology and the use of advanced experience" [10]. In this definition, we can say that the characteristic of human involvement in innovative activities is not specified.

Also, innovation activism is a creative and entrepreneurial effort by young people to develop new ideas, solutions, products, or services that address social, economic, or technological challenges. It includes innovational thinking, problem-solving skills, and the use of an



active approach to identifying and solving social problems.

Based on the above important features of innovative activity, it makes it possible to form the following scientific and socio-philosophical aspects of it – innovative activity is understood from the point of view associated with the formation, accumulation, assimilation and transfer of material, scientific and technological values in the social, economic, Public Administration and cultural spheres, providing for the progressive development of Man and society

Also, innovative activism political activism can be approached as a socio-economic politico-legal feature inherent in youth in nature. This feature is formed within the framework of human interaction with the social and economic environment, harmonization with the processes of society, aspirations to ensure the prosperity of the country and represents its ability to actively work in connection with the performance of its creative functions. That is why innovative activism is practiced as a factor that reflects the intensity of activities and at the same time the level of socio - economic culture and initiative-based activities of young people. It should be said that there cannot be innovative activism without secular and progress-based knowledge.

Youth is understood as the layer that forms the youngest rapidly changing, enterprising and benevolent part of the country's population, embodies the characteristics close to each other by the nature of its social composition. So that

they do not participate in social and economic life, just as ordinary observers, they will first have to be in activities. Through activities, young people realize their socio-economic responsibility and initiative qualities, innovative activity. From the point of view of innovative activism, young people can be conditionally studied in two groups according to the goals they set for themselves:

1. Innovative active youth.
2. Young people far from innovative processes, inactive.

Also, the concept of "innovative activism" can be interpreted in broad and narrow meanings. In a broad sense, it can be interpreted in terms of the participation of young people with social and economic processes in society, their own innovative initiatives and practical activities in the comprehensive reforms carried out in the country. In a narrow sense, it is possible to understand the innovative activities of young people in certain regions, small production processes and activities carried out in scientific design offices. Young people can be conditionally divided into an "innovative active" and "inactive" group today.

The "innovative active" youth layer includes young people with the following characteristics:

- 1) clearly perceived innovative changes;
- 2) contributing to innovative processes;
- 3) the development of socio-economic innovation of society, the adoption of innovative programs, its implementation in life was not indifferent;

- 4) engaged in innovative initiative in the implementation of social and economic reforms carried out in society;
- 5) connected its activities with certain scientific, technological and innovative associations and organizations, felt the need;
- 6) who are demonstrating their innovative activity in solving social problems in society, eliminating socially harmful vices.

The "innovatively inactive" youth layers include young people with the following trait:

- 1) who had the moods of immortality and spontaneity;
- 2) not interested in the development of society, its fate and World Development;
- 3) did not possess scientific and technological knowledge, did not master foreign languages;
- 4) did not graduate from higher education institutions, studied in the name even if he graduated
- 5) was not actively involved in the implementation of social programs on its territory.

The main signs of young people who are not active in innovation:

resistance to change (hesitation or unwillingness to adopt new ideas, technologies or approaches, preference for familiarity and tradition);

lack of interest and search (lack of interest in exploring new concepts, experiences or

opportunities, or limited interest, satisfaction with existing knowledge, lack of search for new information);

reliance on traditional solutions (innovation inactive youth rely on traditional and established solutions to problems with little inclination to seek alternative or creative approaches, more accessible to them by tried and tested methods than to learn innovative solutions);

low risk behavior (unwillingness to take risks, avoiding situations related to uncertainty or potential failure, preferring to stay in their comfort zones, and this can prevent them from being willing to explore innovative ideas or initiatives);

limited problem-solving skills (young people who are not innovatively active may struggle with problem-solving skills, challenging critical thinking, creating creative ideas, and identifying alternative solutions. They will be more inclined to trust others to solve them, or to accept problems without actively seeking innovative ways to solve them);

lack of entrepreneurial thinking (such young people do not demonstrate an entrepreneurial perspective characterized by the desire to identify and use opportunities, take initiatives and be active in the implementation of innovative projects or initiatives, they lack effort and motivation to create and implement new ideas);

indifference to technology and trends (indifferent or lack of enthusiasm for technological progress and emerging trends); resistance to cooperation



(young people who are not active in innovation are less inclined to cooperate with others, exchange ideas or work in a team, prefer to work alone and do not actively seek opportunities for cooperation, knowledge exchange).

Comprehensive studies on the role of young people in the social, political, economic and spiritual life of society in Uzbekistan, increasing youth activity and social responsibility in the structure of socio-political sciences S.Jo ' raev, Q.Quronboev, E.Babomurodov, L.Tangriev, Z.Kadyrova, R.Turdiboeva, N.Carried out by such scientists as Hasanov. Including S.Jo ' raev touched on the theory and practice of the peculiarities of youth policy, which are formed during the transition period of the Republic of Uzbekistan. E.Babomurodov analyzed the problems of changing the psyche of young people in the spiritual development of society. L.Tangriev touched on the issue of youth - the subject of politics, studying such issues as the participation of young people in political processes, their role and role in political life, participation of young people in electoral processes, activity in the formation of public opinion, participation of young people in political decision-making. Z.Kadyrova promotes the problems of social activity of young people in the reform of society in Uzbekistan. R.Turdiboev identified the problems and solutions to further increase the legal culture of youth in the conditions of modernization and renewal of society [1,4,5,6].

Young people are an active social layer in every society. In world countries, there are different

approaches to the youth layer and their age composition. In particular, the international UNESCO organization includes people between the ages of 17 and 25 in the youth category. In the case of EU states, representatives of the population between the ages of 16 and 30 (sometimes up to 35) are recognized as a layer of youth. Also, in most CIS countries, young people between the ages of 14 and 30 are considered, but in the Ukrainian state 14-35 [3], in the Kazakh state da14-29 [2] young people are included in this category. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the ages of 14 to 30 are [7].

An important issue is the participation of young people in the implementation of socio-economic processes and reforms on an innovative basis, a comprehensive analysis of their innovative activity from the point of view of today, the fact that it has a specific place in processes related to the comprehensive development of society and the implementation of one of the main tasks in the country

In the implementation of tasks related to this development and national rise, it is important to show the specific responsibilities, tasks and behavior of the youth layer, citizens ' self-government bodies, state, public organizations in our country. This, in turn, is a process associated with the development of social, economic, political and cultural life systems in society on a day-to-day progressive basis, the improvement of the way of life of people, the provision of people's prosperity, the peace of the land, active labor relations and the formation and development of creative innovative potential.

Youth Innovation activism is also important in solving the social problems that exist in the regions in society. A social problem is a social phenomenon that exists in the life of society according to the characteristics of space and time and affects the life levels of people, categories of the population, social groups and institutions of society at different levels, negatively affecting their lifestyle and causing change, requiring measures to eliminate on an irreducible basis. The internet encyclopedic dictionary interprets it as: "social problems are issues and situations that directly affect people who are members of society, requiring collective efforts to overcome the serious problems that arise in practice" [8].

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