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## Research Article

# INCREASING THE SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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## ABSTRACT

The article provides a diagnostics of youth social activity. The causes of low social activity and factors that activate it are identified. Recommendations for increasing youth social activity are offered.

## KEYWORDS

Youth, social activity, youth awareness, government, sociological research, political socialization of youth.

## INTRODUCTION

Ensuring the implementation of the tasks set out in the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, the current year's state program, and the statement on the expanded meeting of the Republican Council for Spirituality and Enlightenment held under the chairmanship of our President, as well as the formation of civic virtues, increasing social activity, and raising spirituality among young people, is considered urgent.

Young people have always been and remain the most active and dynamic social and age group, realizing themselves in all spheres of society: political, social, cultural, economic. Considering that young people are the bearers of social innovations, increasing their social activity is becoming very relevant in the modern conditions of society development. In scientific literature, the social activity of young people was considered

mainly either as political activity (participation in elections, membership in public associations, etc.), or as cultural activity (membership in informal youth movements, subcultural communities, etc.). In recent years, in connection with the development of volunteerism, the number of works studying this phenomenon has increased, analyzing the motivation for youth participation in the volunteer movement, the principles and forms of organizing youth service [1]. In the works of D. B. Elkonin, O. Musurmonov, D. Davronov, N. Egamberdiev and others, social activity is defined as "the level of activity, the degree of manifestation of the capabilities and abilities of a person as a member of society, a stable active attitude of an individual to individual communities or society as a whole and reflects the transformation of an individual from an object into a subject of social relations." From the point of view of sociology, the social activity of an individual is understood as "a systemic social quality in which the level of its sociality is expressed and realized, i.e. the depth and completeness of the individual's connections with society, the level of transformation of an individual into a subject of social relations" [2].

The Japanese scientist S. Khakamada pointed out that "social activity is also conditioned by the individual psychological characteristics (character, temperament) of people" [3]. That is, the activity of an individual in itself depends, first of all, on its structural features: not all people can show the same activity, including social activity. At present, the traditional concept of social activity includes such more specific concepts as

"social and political activity", "labor activity", "cognitive activity", "activity in the sphere of culture", etc. By social activity of youth we mean the desire of young people to realize their potential, to influence the adoption of socially significant decisions in society. Social activity of a subject can be manifested in such forms as membership in party or public organizations, participation in election campaigns, demonstrations, rallies, political discussions, organization of similar events, etc.

Despite the relevance of the problem, difficulties of an informational nature arise when studying the social activity of young people. It should be noted that most data on the political and social life of young people are of a hypothetical rather than a conclusive nature, since most of the information is taken from the results of sociological surveys. Official statistics in this area are practically absent, and the relevant statistical data on participation in elections are either not collected or are unavailable for reasons of confidentiality.

The concept of social activity reflects the nature of the functioning of individuals and social groups in society. Social activity is associated with the transformation of interest into a factor of action, with cognition, goal-setting and transformation of reality, is conditioned by the active nature of man, the contradiction between the conditions of existence and the objective needs of the individual and is aimed at eliminating the discrepancy between the needs and conditions of existence of the subject.

Social activity is the most important condition for the intensification of production, the development of scientific and technological progress, the improvement of social relations and the person himself. The growth of social activity of workers presupposes the development, support and encouragement of the best human traits and qualities. Social activity of an individual is closely connected with the internal motivation of an individual's behavior, his aspirations, needs and interests.

Understanding social activity as a set of forms of human activity consciously oriented towards solving the problems facing society, class, social group in a given historical period, we highlight society, local community as the most important factor of influence. As researchers note, social activity, on the one hand, is considered in the context of protest sentiments and social instability, while young people have always acted as a social group whose excessive activity should be curbed and taken under special control. On the other hand, young people ensure the transmission of social relations and act as a bearer of social innovations, therefore, increasing the social activity of young people during a crisis becomes one of the conditions for searching for new forms of social structure.

Social activity of an individual presupposes not a conformist, but a critical attitude to reality, meaning a constant need to independently comprehend what is happening in the country and the world, the desire to make life better. One of the important mechanisms for the formation of social activity of young people are actions. Young

people want to solve social problems in a new, interesting way. It is important to interest a young person and direct him to useful activity. Having analyzed the experience of holding city actions among young people, we can highlight the following directions of actions: political, sports, environmental, charitable, volunteer. Researchers highlight the following mechanism for forming social activity of young people during actions: - involvement in solving a certain problem that is relevant for a young citizen and society as a whole; - personal interest of a person (close to the idea of organization); - conviction that everyone should help their country; - assigning a person the task and the role that he would like to do (management, control, public speaking); - control over execution as a mandatory condition, even if you are confident in the person who performs a particular action. Young people are attracted by the opportunity in the activities of various youth groups to influence the world around them and people, to express their individuality. An obligatory component of active behavior is goal setting, when a clear and distinct goal in itself is a powerful incentive to act, while the sphere of activity does not matter, therefore it is not legitimate to talk about the passivity of modern youth, rather it is necessary to look for new forms of youth culture. Technologies for increasing the social activity of young people are based on the creation of a special creative environment, the creation of space for youth initiative. It is the presence of one's own space that becomes a factor of social activity when a young person is given the opportunity to act as a creator, a creator, when

the environment created by one's own efforts is perceived as "one's own".

Another important element of the system for increasing social activity is the involvement of young people in direct, targeted, socially useful activities, during which they can see a positive result of their actions. This is achieved, first of all, by joining the activities of the initiators and involving them in the activities already ongoing.

Strategy of the state youth policy aimed at increasing the social activity of young people.

The tasks solved within the framework of this project include:

dissemination of effective models and forms of youth participation in the management of public life;

development of models and programs for training youth leaders; involving young people in participation in public and socio-political life, involving young people in the activities of self-government bodies in various spheres of society;

involving young people in work in executive and representative bodies of power;

involving young people in participation in project, management, research activities;

popularization of ideas of youth participation in public and socio-political life; involving young people in participation in elections of legislative bodies of power; support of youth public organizations and associations; inclusion of young people in international projects for

training leaders of youth public associations and the work of international youth bodies. Meanwhile, the implementation of the Strategy gives reason to doubt the effectiveness of the events. First of all, this is due to the fact that the organizers do not offer truly new, exciting and creative forms of implementing their initiatives. It is also important that the authors of the program again appeal to individual activity, rather than stimulating group action and the subjectivity of youth groups creating new identities.

The activities of youth structures under legislative and executive authorities are usually decorative in nature, representing a "sandbox" model in which young people are allowed to play, without allowing them to discuss and solve really important problems of the city or region. The media could play an important role here.

The majority of young people in our country are confident that they are not able to influence public policy, doubt the possibility of changing it for the benefit of themselves and their generation. At the same time, they express their readiness to participate in socially significant activities, support the need for youth associations. This potential of youth can and should be used in the interests of the development of the whole society and the youth themselves, for the benefit of our country.

It is clear from the above that in the process of modernization of our society, increasing the activity of our youth in developing and implementing new innovative ideas is a complex problem in our real life. In particular, the growing



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economic needs, the intensification of efforts to satisfy them, the increasing efforts to make young people self-reliant through the economy in a number of countries, and the increasing need to strengthen their innovative activity today highlight the need to strengthen their innovative activity.

Scientifically based proposals and recommendations: Thus, the modernization of society is a complex process, and the important factors for increasing the activity of the youth group, which is one of the main subjects in it, include:

- 1) developing intellectual potential at the level of rapidly changing modern requirements;
- 2) organizing the effective functioning of the mechanisms of socialization processes,
- 3) materially providing innovative ideas and achieving their implementation in practice.

First of all, for this, the material base must be strong.

Also, if the state supports the spirit of young people to develop and implement innovative ideas and their aspirations, it will yield the expected results.

As we promote ideas about developing the activity of young people, we come to the conclusion that turning them into a leading force in the development and implementation of socially innovative ideas in their minds and thoughts is a factor in the development of the country.