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STATUS OF SOCIAL-POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN YOUTH AND IMPLEMENTATION FORMS

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Abstract:

Increasing the socio-political activity of young people in society is important for their personal development, as well as for the well-being of the neighborhood and society as a whole. Increasing the social activity of young people in society requires a multifaceted approach, taking into account their interests, capabilities, and social issues that are important to them. This article studies and analyzes the main features and principles that contribute to increasing the social activity of young people. By implementing these features and principles, societies and organizations can encourage young people to become active and aspiring members of society.

Keywords: youth, social activity, political processes, literacy support, the role of youth in society, duty.

YOSHLARDA IJTIMOIY-SIYOSIY FAOLLIK HOLATI VA AMALGA OSHIRISH SHAKLLARI

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar, ijtimoiy faolligi, siyosiy jarayonlar, savodxonlik qo'llab-quvvatlash, yoshlarning jamiyatdagi o'rni, burch.

Annotasiya: yoshlarning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy faolligini oshirish ularning shaxsiy kamolotida, shuningdek, mahalla va umuman jamiyat farovonligida muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yoshlarning jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish ularning qiziqishlari, imkoniyatlari, ular uchun muhim bo'lgan ijtimoiy masalalarni hisobga olgan holda ko'p qirrali yondashuvni talab etadi. Ushbu maqolada yoshlarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirishga yordam beradigan asosiy xususiyatlar va tamoyillar o'rganilgan va tahlil qilingan. Jamiyat va tashkilotlar ushbu xususiyat va tamoyillarni hayotga tatbiq etish orqali yoshlarni jamiyatning faol va intiluvchan a'zosi bo'lishga undashi mumkin.



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СОСТОЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ МОЛОДЕЖИ И ФОРМЫ ЕЕ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ

Ключевые слова: молодежь, социальная активность, политические процессы, поддержка грамотности, роль молодежи в обществе, долг.

Аннотация: Повышение социально-политической активности молодых людей в обществе важно для их личностного развития, а также для благополучия района и общества в целом. Повышение социальной активности молодых людей в обществе требует многогранного подхода, учитыvающего их интересы, возможности и важные для них социальные проблемы. В данной статье изучаются и анализируются основные черты и принципы, способствующие повышению социальной активности молодых людей. Реализуя эти черты и принципы, общества и организации могут побуждать молодых людей становиться активными и стремящимися членами общества.

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Результаты перевода

Перевод

Ensuring the continuity of reforms in Uzbekistan and the formation of a democratic civil society depend on the youth, in particular, on their social activity. In his speech at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said: "... Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to realize their potential, to prevent the spread of the "virus" of the idea of violence. For this, we believe that it is necessary to develop multilateral cooperation in the field of social support for the younger generation, protection of its rights and interests. In this regard, Uzbekistan proposes to develop a generalized international legal instrument - the UN International Convention on the Rights of Youth, aimed at formulating and implementing youth policy in today's conditions of globalization and the rapid development of information and communication technologies. In our opinion, the states that sign this document should take firm commitments to raise this area to the level of one of the main and important vital priorities of their social policy" – these views are widely recognized by the world community. The comprehensive



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development of the younger generation is not only a key factor ensuring the development of society, but also plays a leading role in its social activation as an individual. The social activity of a student is important in two respects: firstly, it creates the basis for the individual to find his place in society, and secondly, his knowledge, strength, opportunities and talents are directed to work for the development of society. An analysis of the sources shows that in a democratic society, the social activity of students does not arise spontaneously, but is formed as a result of systematic and purposeful pedagogical activity. Providing young students with theoretical and practical knowledge and developing social activity skills and competencies is of particular importance for the theory and practice of pedagogy.

Youth issues are closely related to education, morality, culture, health, social relations, politics, law, religion, organization of leisure, family, labor, sports. Therefore, in scientific literature, these problems related to youth are studied both in the system of society (i.e., in harmony with the basic characteristics of society, systemic changes and shifts) and differentially as a specific social group. It should be noted that today the main part of the problems related to the youth of Uzbekistan is associated with objective processes taking place in society (i.e., urbanization, an increase in the number of pensioners and the elderly in society, a decrease in the birth rate, etc.). Today, young people are determining and finding their place in society in a period of fading old views, values, and the formation of new social relations. That is why there are cases of aggression, isolation, extremist moods, and confusion among young people. Young people are subjects of social relations. That is why they have become participants in objective social relations. The polemic among scientists about the study of young people as a separate group is still ongoing. They are trying to study this group based on sociology, psychology, physiology, demography, and various classifications. However, in our opinion, the spiritual and ideological factor is also important in the study of young people. For many years, especially during the former Soviet Union, young people were not studied as a separate socio-demographic group. Studying young people in this way did not correspond to the official ideological doctrine based on the class system of society and socio-political unity. Although it was possible to speak of youth as a specific component of the working class, peasants, and intellectuals, considering their social



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characteristics as a separate, integral group was completely incompatible with the interests of the prevailing system. Such a view was considered to be a way of pitting youth against other social groups and classes.

Based on the study of the content of research conducted in various fields on the problems of developing youth social activity, we came to the following conclusions:

1. Substantiating the content of increasing the social activity of students and developing its methodology is an important task for pedagogical science and practice.
2. It is emphasized that increasing the social activity of students and youth is of great importance in ensuring the overall development of the individual and the social development of society, and has not been studied as a holistic pedagogical process to date.
3. The social activity of students and youth depends on their participation in the process of social relations and determines the attitude of the individual to social existence.

From the very first days of the Republic of Uzbekistan's socio-political independence, the task of promoting the ideas of independence among the country's population, including young people, and instilling in them social activity aimed at strengthening independence was put on the agenda. The educational process plays a significant role in successfully solving these tasks. In the conditions of the rapid development of science and technology, increased competition in the global world, the competitiveness of each state and society in this process depends on the intellectual development of young people and the full realization of their talents and abilities. Therefore, this issue has always been reflected in all strategies aimed at ensuring the long-term development of countries. The Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was no exception. A separate section in it is devoted to improving the state's youth policy. It covers a number of priority tasks aimed at increasing the effectiveness of state policy towards young people, who constitute 10 million citizens of Uzbekistan, or 31% of the country's population.



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