

IMPROVING SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF YOUTH IN UZBEKISTAN AS THE DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the urgent pedagogical problem of increasing youth social activity in Uzbekistan, as well as an analysis of the research on enhancing youth social activity.

Keywords: Youth, social activity, questionnaire, Youth Union.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Ensuring the continuation of reforms in Uzbekistan and the formation of a democratic civil society depends on the active participation of young people, in particular, their social activity. Addressing the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev said: "... Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to realize their potential and to prevent the spread of the idea of violence. We believe that it is necessary to develop multilateral cooperation for social support of young generation, protecting of their rights and interests. In this regard, Uzbekistan proposes to develop a general international legal document - the UN Convention on the Rights of the Youth, aimed at the formation and implementation of youth policy in the rapidly developing environment of globalization and information and communication technologies. In our view, the signatories of this document must undertake a firm commitment to make this area one of the most important and vital priorities of their social policy. " [1] These opinions were widely acknowledged by the international community.

For good fostering the young generation is not only a major factor in the development of the society, but also plays an important role in its social activation. The social activity of a youth is important in two ways: firstly, it provides the foundation for an individual's place in society, secondly, his or her knowledge, energy, abilities and talent serves for developing society.

Social activity has a great potential to work on the content of the pedagogical process in higher education institutions and to identify the subjects of the educational process.

An analysis of the gained experience in our country shows that social activity of young people is not spontaneous in democratic society, but forms as a result of systematic pedagogical activity. It is important to give theoretical and practical knowledge to youth and develop social skills in them, help to realize particular importance of pedagogical theory and practice.

The issue of human maturity and social activity has always been the basis of cultural, educational, spiritual ideas and concepts. Moreover, al-Hakim Termizi, Imam al-Bukhari, Abu Isa Muhammad Termizi, Abu Mansur Moturidi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Ibn Sina, Ahmad Yassawi, Abu Hafs Najmiddin Umar Ibn Muhammad Nasafi, Mahmud Kashghari,

Unsurul Maali Kayakus ancestors served in many fields and had put forward significant pedagogical ideas.

Issues on developing person social activity in the world education system is conducted in Frontiers Psychology (FIP) in Germany; issues on using interactive E-learning during the educational process is conducted in the UN International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and in Carl Wieman Science Education Initiative (CWSEI) in Great Britain.

The Austrian psychologist and philosopher W.Frankl [2] argues that the importance of individuality, the dignity and content of a person depends on the society in which he lives.

According to American sociologist T. Parkinson [2], true personal dignity is expressed in a person's relationship with his surroundings.

According to a study by J. Caprara [2] and others (1999), adherence to social behavioral norms allows for mutual cooperation and mutual support for generating sympathy, coping with depression and problem behaviors that interfere with learning. In the process of interpersonal relationships, it is advisable to help young people realize their intellectual potential. This proves that social and intellectual development has increased not only in these young people but also in their peers [2, 274].

Numerous studies have been done in the field of study of personality social activity: L.I. Amanbaeva "Civil upbringing of youth in new social conditions" [3], A.A. Savastina and L.B. Osipova "Youth social activity as a condition for dynamic development of society" [4], S.Y.Korolkova "Youth social activity" [5]. The theoretical foundations and practical directions of social activity are somewhat clear in such works .

According to V.S. Merlin [6], the basis for a person's self-awareness is: 1) self-awareness as it is; 2) positive acceptance of "I" by the person; 3) to understand what mental and moral qualities he possesses; 4) self-assessment of social and moral values, understanding of their level.

At the same time, the scientific research of our contemporaries, who have conducted scientific research in various fields, from pedagogical, philosophical, psychological and different points of view, also contributed to the emergence of this research. Especially, in the researches of A.Akramov [7], G.J.Tulenova [8], T.Egamberdieva [9], K.Kuranbaev [10], I.RSafarbuvaeva [11] social activity and personality problems of activation are described in pedagogical, psychological and philosophical aspects.

K.Kuranbaev's research work is called "Pedagogical bases of the development of students' spiritual and social activity (on the example of youth organizations)", and the methods and content of the development of students' spiritual and social activity and their pedagogical bases. The author's scientific observations analyze the problems of moral and ethical issues, the role of conscious discipline in the education and training of young people, the issues of responsibility and responsibility, the formation of public quality. The scientific findings of these studies are highlighted.

In both researches described the content, purpose, methods, forms and means of organizing junior activities for school lessons.

In the research work "Improvement of organizational and methodological foundations for the development of civil position of future educators based on personal education technologies" which is done by A.Akramov[7] is given proposals and recommendations about citizenship, civil stance, personal attitude, civil responsibility, loyalty to duty, to improve the organizational and methodological framework for the development of civil position in future teachers based on integrated and personalized learning technologies.

I.R. Safaruvayeva [11] in her research work "Pedagogical bases of using elements of national mentality in the activation of youth's personality" states that there are a number of factors influencing the process of activating the personality of the youth, which are as follows:

- a healthy social environment in society;
- raising the issue of civil and moral maturity of citizens to the level of state policy;
- systematic, continuous and consistent conduct of educational activities for specific purposes;
- orientation of the subjects with the educational influence on the achievement of a common social goal;
- leading factor in the process of social relations, etc.

In Fergana State University the project by name PZ-20170930223 "Improving the mechanism of increasing the social activity of young people in the development of a democratic and legal society" is also conducting research on this problem. The aim of the project is to develop and put into practice the mechanism of increasing social activity of young people in the development of democratic and legal society.

The pilot project was attended by 235 students of 3-4 courses of pedagogical and socio-economic, military education faculties and active members of the Regional Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan.

In the analysis of questionnaires and the results of the questionnaires to determine the level of social activity of students, the following facts were identified:

- a group of young people struggle to express themselves freely - 24%;
- in some young people the skills of independent activity are insufficient - 11%;
- some are not free to organize their own activities, they are not able to make their own judgments, and sometimes they face certain difficulties in justifying their views - 38%;
- the need for the development of theoretical concepts reflecting social activity characteristics in young people is strong and does not have the ability to analyze the acquired knowledge based on personal observations, make certain conclusions based on it, and effectively apply the acquired knowledge in practice.

As a result of the analysis of the content of the answers given by the respondents to the questionnaire, we cannot assess the social activity of youth in higher education as positive. Interviews and pedagogical observations show that 70-80% of young people in the group are able to become active, but only 30-40% of young people are capable of displaying social activity.

Most interviews were negative in the course of the questionnaire survey, and interviews were conducted to find out the reasons. Particular attention was paid to the fact that the interviews were on a particular topic and were conducted individually, in groups and in public. The following topics were selected for the interviews: "How active am I?", "Do you strive to be socially active in the learning process? », «What can I do to increase the social activity of young people?". Young people admit that the following factors prevent them from being active personally and socially:

- 1) Incompatibility of the attitudes of adults (parents, educators, etc.) with the ideas, life approaches, and aspirations of young people;
- 2) Inability to eliminate their mistakes and shortcomings on the basis of necessary advice and guidance (in most cases the activities of young people are strongly criticized);
- 3) Youth are not allowed to freely move and think independently;
- 4) Authoritarian status of teachers in educational institutions;
- 5) Lack of a positive attitude in the aspiring microcredit, controversy based on controversy and the formation of an individual that allows them to develop as individuals.

Therefore, in the pedagogical processes organized in educational institutions, it is necessary to achieve social activeness of the youth, the development of quality of social activity. In this regard, an essay, contest of abstracts, discussions, trainings to get acquainted with the views of young people in higher education institutions is also yielding good results.

Based on the survey results and observations, it is important to note that the pedagogical process aimed at enhancing the social activity of young people in higher education has its own characteristics.

From these considerations, it is understood that young people aged 3-4 in higher education institutions do not have sufficient skills and qualifications for social activity. Their level of social activity in the educational process also does not meet today's requirements. Therefore, the main task of educators is to provide young people with the theoretical knowledge about social activity, its peculiarities.

The positive impact of this task can be expected by the educational process, including the use of active learning technologies in the teaching of subjects, the interesting and meaningful organization of classes using non-traditional forms, methods and tools.

Based on the above conclusions, we recommend the following:

- to provide the leaders of the group with psychologists of higher education, deputy deans for spiritual and educational work, and leaders of the Youth Union work on specific programs to enhance the social activity of the youth;
- to ensure parents, administrators of higher education and makhalla work together to enhance the social activity of youth;
- developing an out-of-group action plan to enhance the social activity of the youth based on the requirements of the Youth Union;
- creation of scientific and methodological resources to increase the knowledge, skills, competencies and competencies of the leaders of groups, psychologists of higher education, deputy deans for spiritual and educational work;
- including topics in the training courses and curricula for universities to enhance the competence of educators in social activities [12,130-131].

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