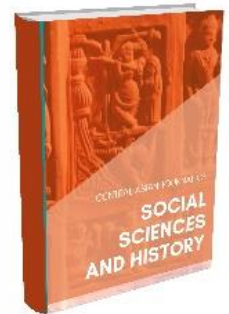




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Some Aspects of Increasing the Social Activity of Young People in Uzbekistan (Harmony of National and Foreign Experience)

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Abstract:

The issue of youth activity has been always the most essential one. Consequently, the present article is devoted to the analysis of the definition of the youth activity, its socio-political and philosophical aspects with an emphasis on the fact that increasing the social activity of young people in Uzbekistan is an urgent problem. Therefore, the involvement in the process of functional integration and universalization of the fact that increasing the social activity of young people is a socio-political and spiritual and moral direction of civil society is philosophically justified. Some aspects of increasing the social activity of young people were investigated with the help of cited positive surveys, as well as advanced foreign experience.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the important priorities of the world market in ensuring the stability of society and making decisions about democratic values in an environment where the structure of the world market is changing dramatically and competition is increasing in the context of globalization is the social activity of young people. After all, the growth of social activity of young people is of particular importance not only in shaping the level of human development, but also in shaping the spiritual world of the peoples of the world in an innovative environment. Therefore, today there is an objective need

to develop a new pragmatic approach and principles related to the promotion of youth activism, as well as to improve the ways of its implementation.

Within the framework of today's modern world science, research is being conducted aimed at increasing the social activity of young people and improving the theoretical, fundamental, practical and methodological foundations in this area. In particular, these include scientific research to ensure the socialization of young people, the development of effective technologies for the education of a system of spiritual and intellectual values, the development of a classification of the components of their active action. In this regard, the study of socio-philosophical aspects of encouraging youth activity serves to introduce international standards for ensuring youth activity based on the national system of interests, as well as to expand the possibilities of determining the level of qualitative indicators of youth activity.

In our country, on the basis of the rich intellectual and cultural heritage of the people and universal values, comprehensive reforms are being carried out aimed at increasing the activity of young people, increasing their spiritual and moral qualities. "We will persistently continue the state policy towards youth, without any deviations. We will not only continue, but also raise this policy as our main priority to the high level that modernity demands today. Having independent thinking, high intellectual and spiritual potential of our youth, we mobilize all the forces and capabilities of our state and society in order to grow up, be happy, become people who are in no way inferior to their peers on a global scale[2017]." In the implementation of these tasks, the issues of increasing the socio-political activity of young people, the formation of a new worldview for them are of paramount scientific importance. The main attention in this scientific article is paid to:

- study of the dynamics of the transition from a spontaneous and simple empirical to a rational and constructive stage in the historical genesis, formation and evolution of increasing youth activity;
- to increase the activity of young people - to substantiate the mechanisms of organization, management and control of the process of functional integration and universalization of the fact that this is a socio-political and spiritual and moral direction of civil society;
- Substantiation of the need for permanent participation of civil society institutions in Uzbekistan in solving youth problems;
- it consists in the development of conceptual theoretical conclusions, methodological proposals and recommendations aimed at identifying promising areas for increasing the activity of young people in our country.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

It should be emphasized that the consciousness of youth and its morality consist in fostering a sense of genius for the development of society. Arastu's idea that mental qualities reflecting happiness-bringing human qualities in general are good manners makes it necessary to correctly identify valuable knowledge goals in the moral education of young people[1983]. The importance of the socio-philosophical elevation of youth activity is discussed in the works of Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruniya, Ibn Sina and other thinkers.

From foreign scientists. E. Durkheim, A. A. Zelenin, T. Parsons, K. O. Apelem, P. Burde, I. Wallerstein, A. V. Lukov and others conducted research in the economic direction of the system of social

activity[1993].

As for the Uzbek philosophers, scientists such as E. Kadyrov, I.Sayfnazarov, F.Sayfnazarova, V.Kuchkarov and others in their research paid special attention to certain issues, such as the socialization of young people, their relationships in the socio-political and spiritual life of society, improving their legal culture[2013]. Therefore, state programs, a number of decrees and resolutions were issued for the full participation of young people in public life, and special attention was paid to this political stratum of society. From this point of view, the services of lawyers, political scientists and other representatives of social and humanitarian sciences, scientists of this field are great in studying this topic. In particular, the role of the spiritual and cultural system of society in the education of youth as a person who serves society in every way is also incomparable. That is, large-scale changes in society are inextricably linked with spirituality, reforms in culture. Some issues related to this aspect of the problem are discussed in the scientific studies of Tadjiboeva H.M., M. Mamatov, O. M.Gaibullaev, E.Mukhtorova[2021].

Today, in the younger generation, through the awareness of history, a person's ability to understand his essence is being formed. If ample opportunities are created for the formation of this ability on the scale of an individual, a nation, so that people know their past and learn from it, then the prospects for such a people, nation or nationality as a whole will also be great. Some issues related to this aspect of the problem, in particular, the scientific work of such scientists as S.Otamurodov, S.Komilova, O.Gaibullaev, A. Mukhtarov, serves as a scientific and theoretical basis for studying the influence of political and spiritual and educational factors on the development of historical memory[2019].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, such methods as general interaction, deductive abstraction, concretization, generalization, historicity and logic, comparative modeling, abstraction, factor analysis, sociometric (interview, questionnaire, test, interviewing) were used. In particular, it is philosophically justified that the social integration of modeling interpersonal relationships by organizing nonlinearity, inclusivity models, interactive, dialogical and group communication in the conditions of growing youth activity is directly based on the universal discourse of attributive categories of time and space, cause and effect.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

According to experts, the social composition of the population of any country, especially the youth stratum, requires constant orientation and support due to the relatively rapidly changing, dynamic growth and regular formation. One of the most urgent tasks is to ensure that each state succeeds in educating the younger generation, which continues its perspective for the future, in the spirit of democratic, universal and national values, and adequately support them in a positive way.

The upbringing of the younger generation, which manifests itself as the creator of any society, is always of great importance. It should be noted that more than 60% of the population of Uzbekistan are young people under the age of 30. It is among this stratum that the promotion of the national idea has its own aspects, penetrating into their consciousness and transforming into trust and faith. These aspects are one of the main sources of our state determining its future development. Namely:

Firstly, the national idea, on the one hand, considers youth as an object of its propaganda;

Secondly, young people are the main carriers of the national idea, at one time suppliers to the next generation;

Thirdly, to the extent that young people are armed with the national idea and realize its essence, the "foreign ideological influences" that are rampant today will be eliminated. It is the above circumstances that determine the attitude of young people to the National Idea. In other words, the more significant the national idea, the more distant the goals and interests of each person are, and, ultimately, the faster the youth perceives it, the more positive attitude towards it is formed, which serves to determine the prospects of the nation. Consequently, those ideas and technologies of propaganda of ideas that are offered to young people through the national idea will have young people, respectively ideologically satisfied, patriotic, with modern knowledge. The main thing is that young people, in relation to other segments of the population, are considered enterprising, ambitious, hot-tempered. Regardless of what purpose it is aimed at in society, they express their personal point of view on various ideas and ideologies.

When analyzing the role and significance of youth socio-political activity as an important factor in the formation of civil society, it is advisable, first of all, to study the scientific categories associated with it. In particular, it is important to study the essence of the content of such political and legal categories as "activism", "political activism", "socio-political activism", "legal activism", as well as issues of interaction between them.

The concept of "activity" is also used mainly as a synonym for the concept of "activity". Human activity acquires a special meaning and essence as the ability to change the environment in accordance with their needs, views, goals. The differentiation of personality activity by a number of characteristics is discussed in the relevant literature. Summarizing the approaches to this, the following forms of activity can be distinguished:

activity as a form of activity that testifies to the essential uniqueness of the concepts of "activity" and "effectiveness";

activity in a person as an activity in which his own inner attitude is formed, his individual experience is reflected;

activity as an activity aimed at changing the environment; activity of personal significance; activity as a product of human activity in the form of a manifestation of his own personality, as well as initiation, interacts with his environment.

In addition, the presence of such concepts as economic activity, ideological activity, cultural activity means that its directions and spheres are diverse. The spheres of activity are closely related to the activities of people, individuals or strata of a certain social group and have not been isolated. Activism is implemented in connection with social strata, in particular youth consciousness, worldview, behavior, life goals and aspirations, with their national ideological image. Then the term youth activism, active youth, social youth activism, politically active youth is used. Activism manifests itself as the attitude of a certain social group or stratum to society and the state, affairs, a certain approach to them, a sense of responsibility, a sense of citizenship. Also, when it comes to the term "socio-political activity", it should be noted separately that a broad understanding of socio-political activity, in which one can see compliance with legal norms, does not limit the nature of political activity, makes it possible to better understand its main features, which make it possible to distinguish this phenomenon from other types of social activity. The creative aspect of political activity occupies a special place in the system of its properties, along with its part or qualities, such as organization, collectivism, stability.

The activity of persons aged 15 to 24 years in a public organization aimed at social change is called youth activity. Youth activism leads to a change in political participation and activism in the life of society. A significant change in youth activity is understood as an increase in "alternative activity", the effectiveness of the life experience of young activists and attention to communication. Many studies have shown that the effective use of modern technologies and digital media has changed the activity of young people around the world in the life of society, and young people are more active in the media than representatives of the older generation.

Based on the concept of "legal culture", political activity can be approached as a political and legal feature inherent in youth by nature. This political and legal feature is formed in the process of human interaction with the legal and political environment and represents his ability to work actively in the field of politics and legal regulation. Consequently, political and legal activity - the intensity of activity will at the same time be mentioned as a factor reflecting the level of legal culture and political culture of young people. It was argued that "there can be no legal culture without legal knowledge." Also, youth political and legal activity the content of the formation process includes: 1) knowledge of law (informational aspect); 2) attitude to law (relative aspect); 3) respect in accordance with legal behavior (normative aspect); 4) awareness of the need for one's own legal behavior (cognitive aspect).

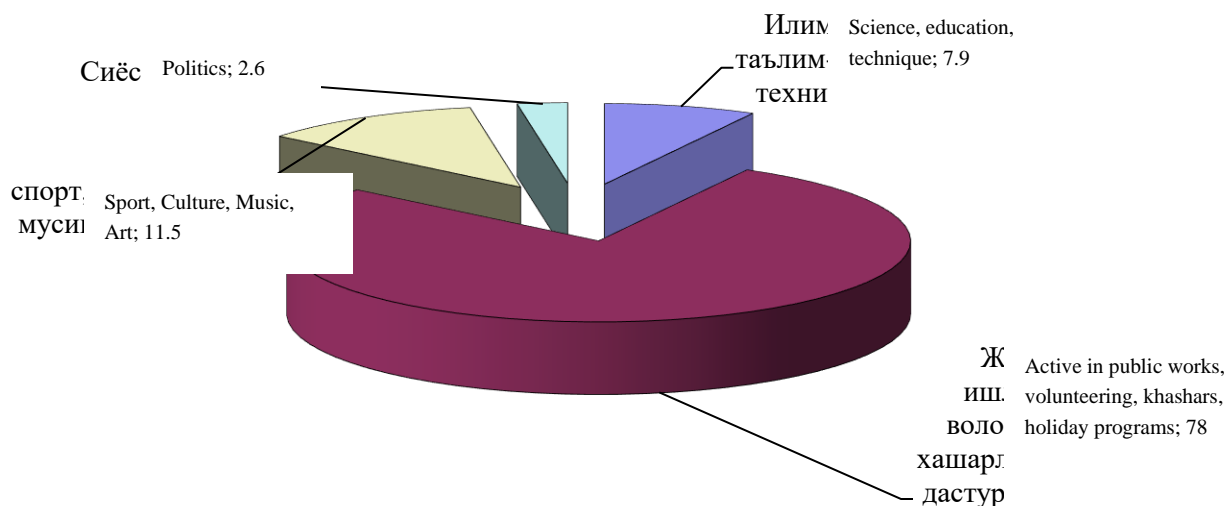
Thanks to the activity, young people are aware of their socio-political activity. From the point of view of socio-political activity, young people can be conditionally divided into two groups in accordance with the goals they set for themselves:

1. Politically and socially active youth.
2. Young people are far from social and political life, inactive.

The concept of "political activity" can also be interpreted in broad and narrow meanings. In a broad sense, this can be interpreted from the point of view of the attitude of young people to the construction of the state and society, to the ongoing reforms, their responsibility. In a narrow sense, it expresses its direct or indirect relation to the political life of society in terms of its participation in political life and political relations.

In which areas is youth activity evident?

Figure 1. Youth activity by sectors, %

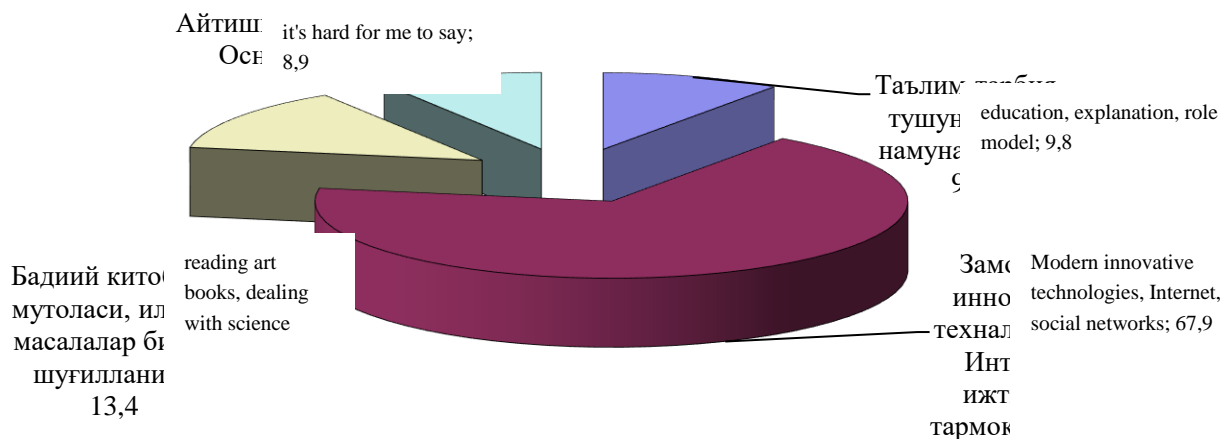


Indirectly, this attitude is also observed in the behavior of young people participating in the study, many of whom (80.7%) are actively involved in public affairs, volunteering, hashar, holiday programs.

It is necessary that today we are increasingly aware that the root of any vices and shortcomings in society, in most cases, lies at the heart of a strong, stable and prosperous state system, as well as, first of all, strong families, since the search for a socio-spiritual environment in families justifies itself. In this sense, it is not for nothing that our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev sets urgent tasks for the relevant state bodies and public organizations to develop the institution of the family based on our national and spiritual values, eliminate the gap that has been neglected in this area for years, and solve problems[2017]. Any negative and positive situations in the neighborhood will be observed not only by adults, but also by young people. For example, if a wedding is taking place next door, children, including adults, will attend it. At a wedding, when men walk drunk, fight, or three or four women insult each other, of course, this murmur will not remain without its negative impact on the hearts. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev instructed the Parliament to prepare a draft resolution within a month on regulating family rituals, conducting them compactly, wastefully and generously. The head of state also said that at meetings and dialogues on the ground, there are repeated requests for regulation of this sphere, thoughts about which are recorded in the virtual reception. Separately, it was also noted that the same issue has been raised for several years without being removed from the agenda. On September 14, 2019, the Council of the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a joint resolution "On the regulation of weddings, family celebrations, lectures and ceremonies, events dedicated to the memory of the deceased"[2019]. During the research, the Senate organized more than 10 thousand meetings, round tables and promotional events with the participation of state and public organizations. More than 120,000 experts and experts, representatives of the public and the media took part in the discussions. The survey of more than 250,000 citizens was conducted by members of the Republican Working Group, in particular, the Republican Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment, the Public Center for Social Thought. More than 350 analytical materials related to family events, more than 150 programs, talk shows and reports were published in periodicals, more than 450 programs were broadcast on republican TV channels. Internet publications and posts posted on social networks have been read 4 million times, discussed with the participation of more than 1.3 million citizens[2022].

"This is a unique way in which the Uzbek people live next door," says political scientist V. Kuchkorov. - Firstly, social and personal problems are solved here. Secondly, public thinking, such as national identity, civic positivity, attitude to the benefits of independence, is also formed mainly in the neighborhood[2009]." In particular, every problem in the neighborhood is solved based on the thought of theft.

1. What methods are most effective for increasing the activity of young people?

Figure 3. Which methods are most effective for increasing the activity of young people, %

The majority of respondents claimed that modern innovative technologies, the Internet, and social networks serve to increase the activity of young people (67.9). However, some young people expressed a lack of personal opinion and views on this issue (8,9%).

In fact, the prospects and ways to increase the activity of young people in our country are inextricably linked, first of all, with the development of education and science. The development of the sphere of education and science, based on the meaning and content of state policy and its relevance, can be explained as follows:

first of all, the new educational system is a change in the training of competent generations of personnel and new approaches, the emergence of modern professional directions and their connection with the conditions of our country;

secondly, the concept of "education" as a result of socio-economic development, starting from a certain period, becomes a separate independent sphere of human activity, transferring the social experience of society to the next level;

thirdly, education is the sum of efforts to form the intellectual and spiritual facets of a person's personality, to ensure his active and successful participation in the production of society and in social, political, cultural, educational life, which means enlightenment and knowledge;

fourth, science is one of the social institutions of society, a form of social consciousness reflecting the life of nature and society. This serves to unite the huge scientific potential, creative forces and the upbringing of a spiritually harmonious personality, the creation of a powerful scientific potential in the country.

It becomes clear that the effect of the reforms carried out in our country depends, first of all, on spiritually competent personnel with deep knowledge and skills capable of meeting the requirements of the time. Therefore, growing up as a young generation, both physically and mentally, has become an urgent problem of today. In 2017-2021, the action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan outlined in the state program a number of new and important tasks related to increasing the activity of young people in reforms to improve the construction of the state and society. These priorities are a logical and legitimate continuation of the reforms carried out during the

years of independence, and work on this issue continues at a new stage.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev explained the decree "On improving the effectiveness of the state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" dated July 5, 2017[2017]. Consequently:

Firstly, summing up the results of our work on youth policy over the years of independence, along with their correct assessment and making certain amendments to the reform program, there was a need, first of all, to further deepen democratic reforms in our country in connection with the demands of tomorrow and to strengthen the active participation of young people. young people in our consistent efforts to develop civil society.

Secondly, at the moment, the growing political and legal culture of the youth of our country and the level of public consciousness, the rapid development of the processes of democratization and liberalization of society, the achievements of the younger generation in science and sports have created the necessary conditions for us to carry out reforms in this area. the region is reaching a new, even higher level.

Thirdly, there was a need to identify additional measures in the implementation of youth policy aimed at the future of our children, objectively and critically assessing the changes that are taking place today in a world where globalization and information technology are gaining momentum.

Fourth, the youth, the country and the people who have a state youth program and implementation strategy, deeply thought out in all respects, with clear goals and priorities, will ultimately succeed.

Special attention is paid to the legal status of the organization of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, established by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, its role and prestige in public life, its reputation. The organization of this structure testifies to the high trust that the owners of our future have in young people. That is why today's Uzbekistan wants to see its youth educated, competitive in the international arena, hardworking and conscientious, while preserving the best traditions of Uzbek culture, within which they respect adults, take care of the weak, have a fresh outlook, look at innovation with a critical eye, know how to bite into its core. The education of such young people is a matter for the whole state and the whole society, as the head of our state has also repeatedly repeated.

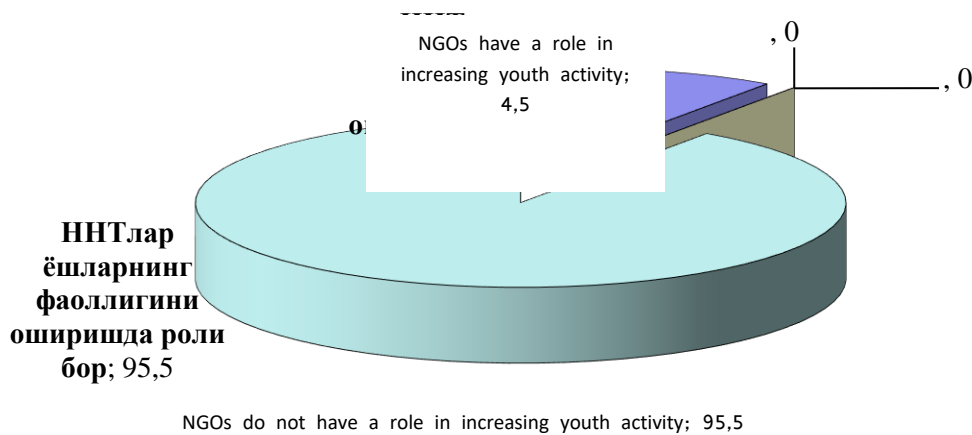
Many problems are based on unemployment, idleness, as a result of the absence of a certain profession. Especially in an age when modern information and communication technologies are developing today, which use these technologies for creativity, science, development, while some, thanks to social networks, have become fragile millions of minds capable of thinking independently in life, unite young people who do not have a position, and use them on the Internet. the way to realize your own evil goals. Dependence on thought and contemplative slavery are more terrible than any economic or political dependence. In order to protect young people from troubles, society should not allow the emergence of emptiness in spiritual life. In order to avoid a gap, it is necessary to interest young people in a new meaning of life, new values in harmony with science, profession, healthy lifestyle, creativity. The most important thing is not to forget that if we do not act strictly today to prevent various risks that threaten young people, and therefore our future, tomorrow may be too late.

One way or another, with the development of civil society and the full-blooded formation of a democratic and economic state, it is necessary to organize the consciousness of young people, their

thinking in accordance with the requirements of the new time, to reveal their restrained and fruitful attitude to changes and processes taking place in society. In a new way, a modern thinker, naturally free from the vices of isolation, immortality, officiousness, bribery, selfishness, constantly feeling the social life in which individuals who think about their family, neighborhood, Homeland, the fate of people, prospects, first of all, show their motivation and dedication. Life is widespread.

1. Do you think that NGOs play a role in increasing the activity of young people?

Figure 4. It has been proven that NGOs play a role in increasing the activity of young people, %



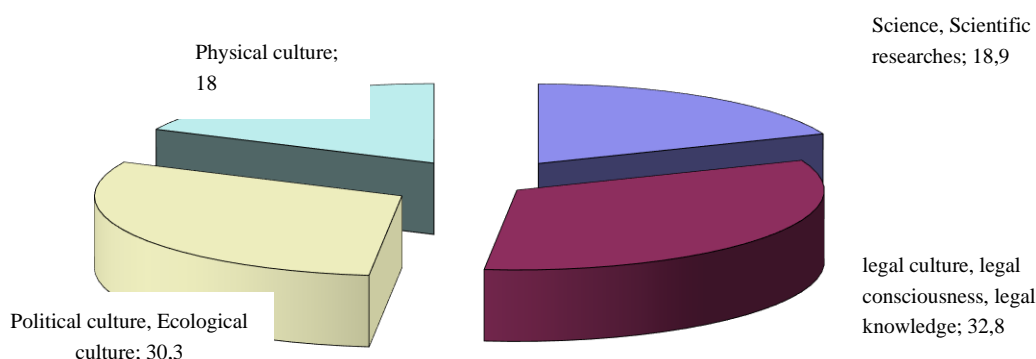
The majority of young people surveyed believe that NGOs do not play any role in increasing the activity of young people. (99.5%) it turned out that some respondents had no idea and education about NGOs.

Young people today can be divided into "politically active" and "inactive" groups. These include:

1. Clearly felt political changes;
2. Promoting democratic processes;
3. He was not indifferent to the adoption of the law, its implementation;
4. Strengthening independence, (Fatherland), el-yurt and the fate of the people and grieving for the future;
5. Having connected his activity with a certain political party or social movements, he felt the need to;
6. These young people who cannot compromise with socially harmful vices can be called a politically active stratum.

1. In your opinion, which of the following options plays an important role in increasing the activity of young people?

Figure 5. Types of cultures that play an important role in increasing youth activity, %5-*pacm*.



But the study showed that every third (30.3%) respondent failed to increase the youth activity of today's youth with the help of political culture, environmental culture (41.6%).

The experience of foreign countries plays an important role in increasing the social activity of young people.

In Western countries, there is a "European Charter on Youth Participation in Public Life at the local and regional levels" (a new version was adopted in 2003). In April 2009, the European Commission approved a new EU youth policy strategy for the period from 2010 to 2018, which is called "Youth - investments and competencies". In addition, in every developed country in Europe, youth policy is based on various federal laws regulating the Constitution and the main directions, means and methods of its implementation. The laws define the role of young people in society, guarantee that they receive social assistance, protect their rights and freedoms, receive compulsory education, and then get a job. For example, in 2006, France adopted the law "On Equal Opportunities", according to which all companies with a form of ownership were forced to work annually in proportion to the number of employees under the age of 25[2006].

For example, an organization has emerged in Korea aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of young people - the "Youth movement" ("Youth Movement of Korea"). This movement is a regional public organization, the main purpose of its activities is to ensure environmental safety in the country, promote a healthy lifestyle among young people, promote the development of culture and sports.

Youth policy as an important factor in the development of society and social change requires the development and implementation of various mechanisms, methods and strategies. Social stability largely depends on reliable social protection aimed at all layers of youth, the creation of sufficient conditions to support their initiatives and the disclosure of their capabilities. In this regard, the law "On State Youth Policy", adopted on September 14, 2016, establishes the basic principles of our country in this direction and plays an important role in the competent education of the younger generation in all possible ways, identifying their talents and supporting them[2016]. President Sh. Mirziyoyev spoke today about the youth policy of our country, noting that "The most important thing is that the task of maintaining constant communication with young people, ensuring their employment, finding a place in life, becoming worthy members of society, improving working and living conditions becomes a

criterion for the daily activities of young people[2016]."

Foreign countries pay great attention to the development of a legal document that reflects the basic principles and objectives of the state in the field of youth policy. For example, such states as Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, South Korea have adopted a law on state youth policy[2016].

This law embodies the main activities, tasks and basic principles of the country in this area. However, these laws do not provide specific mechanisms for implementing youth-related policies. In subsequent years, the experience of developing medium- and long-term strategies and programs has been widely used in the implementation of youth policy in most European countries. In particular, in Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia[] and other countries, measures in this direction are being implemented within the framework of strategies. The advantage of the strategy lies in the fact that before its adoption, studies are conducted between different layers of youth, the current situation and problems are identified and an appropriate plan of measures to eliminate them is developed. On the other hand, at certain intervals of time, the implementation of the tasks provided for by the strategy is monitored. This makes it possible to evaluate and analyze the youth policy of the state for a certain period of time. For example, to date, 3 strategies have been developed as part of the implementation of the state youth policy in Moldova. In particular, there are such documents as the "National Strategy for Youth Affairs for 2009-2013", "National Development Strategy of Moldova-2020" and "National Strategy for the Development of the Youth Sector until 2020", which are important for the implementation of youth policy in the country.

In 2014, Moldova adopted the "National strategy for the development of the youth sector until 2020" and developed an action plan for its implementation. Prior to the development of this strategy, surveys and studies were conducted among young people in 10 regions of the country, during which the current problems faced by young people were analyzed. Based on the identified problems, the main goals and objectives of the strategy were determined. According to him, in the next 6 years it was determined to develop the youth sector, create appropriate conditions to ensure the personal and professional growth of young people, in particular, young people with disabilities. In this:

- to ensure the active participation of young people in strengthening democratic processes;
- to create conditions for the socialization of young people in society, including those with disabilities, by improving their knowledge, skills and professional skills, as well as improving their moral education;
- to provide employment for young people with expanded opportunities in entrepreneurship, to pay special attention to young people with disabilities in this regard;
- based on the tasks of improving the infrastructure of youth organizations and the use of influential mechanisms in the field of youth work, strategic directions were identified. The Ministry of Youth and Sports of Moldova has been appointed responsible for the implementation of this strategy. A similar document was developed in the Republic of Armenia, which is called the "Strategy of State Policy on Youth for 2013-2017"[2013]. It covers important aspects in 5 areas and provides for the implementation of measures consisting of 44 points. These include:
 - to expand the participation of young people in the political, economic and cultural life of the country;
 - solving problems in ensuring socio-economic development and youth employment;

- promotion of a healthy lifestyle among young people;
- education of young people in the spirit of spiritual and cultural values and military-patriotic spirit;
- further development of continuing and non-formal education.

In turn, the relevant measures for the implementation of the above directions, their duration, responsible organizations and sources of funding are indicated.

The "Strategy of the State Policy on Youth for 2013-2017" of the Republic of Armenia consists of 9 sections, 2 of which are devoted to the current state of youth policy in the country, analysis of current trends. The state body responsible for the implementation of the strategy is the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Armenia. The "Youth National Strategy for 2015-2025" has also been put into practice in Serbia, a member State of the European Union[2013]. It should be noted that a similar strategy was developed and implemented in Serbia in 2008-2014. The strategy was developed for 2015-2025 based on the results of the evaluation of the completion of this strategy and the "recommendations for improving youth policy" prepared by experts of the Council of Europe. This strategy for 10 years provides for the implementation of 9 important tasks in the field of youth policy:

- improving the working capacity and employment of young people;
- to improve the qualifications of young people in their specialty and develop their knowledge in the field of innovation;
- ensuring the active participation of young people in the life of society;
- strengthening the health of young people;
- improving the culture of youth in the field of ensuring their own safety;
- assistance in socialization of youth groups at risk of separation from society;
- development of international cooperation among young people and support for young migrants;
- raising awareness of youth about socio-political processes;
- active involvement of young people in the creation of cultural programs.

It should be noted separately that the problems in each direction were analyzed in depth and surveys were conducted among young people. Based on their results, specific and targeted measures are being developed. The Ministry of Youth Affairs of Serbia is listed as their main executive body.

Currently, this movement has managed to unite more than 60 youth organizations and groups in 30 regions of European and Asian countries. The main goal of the organization of the "youth human rights movement" is to protect the rights and freedoms of young people, to direct young people to protect human rights, to increase their socio-political activity[2015].

An important aspect in the above-mentioned states is the existence of a separate state body for the implementation of youth policy. Because when implementing long-term structured state strategies, it is important to have a clear leader in the status of a state organization. Another state that has created a separate ministry for the implementation of the State youth policy is the Republic of Azerbaijan. This state paid great attention to the use of programmatic political technologies along with strategies in the implementation of youth policy. In particular, on the approval of the State youth program in

Azerbaijan for 2005-2009, the state program for the development of creative abilities of children with special talents for 2006-2010, the state program for the development of vocational education in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2007-2012 and the state program for the development of vocational education.- Technical education in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2007-2015.

Also, the state program "Youth of Azerbaijan for 2011-2015" and the state programs "Youth Development Strategy of Azerbaijan for 2015-2025" and "Youth of Azerbaijan for 2017-2021" define long-term prospects of the state youth policy. In accordance with the state program "Youth of Azerbaijan for 2011-2015", a youth fund was established, whose tasks include financing a number of social projects aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of science, education, culture and youth policy, as well as helping active youth to demonstrate their abilities. Over the past seven years, this fund has managed to finance more than 4 thousand large social projects[2015].

In addition, the Administration of the President of Azerbaijan has established official activities on youth and sports. The Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan has a direction for advanced training of senior personnel, which includes a special course called "Youth Policy in the Republic of Azerbaijan".

The Republic of Belarus has also developed a number of documents on the use of software technologies in the implementation of the state youth policy. In particular, through such state programs as "Education and Youth Policy" for 2016-2020, "Public health and demographic security in the Republic of Belarus", "continuing education of children and youth in the Republic of Belarus", "Social protection and employment of the population", the state youth policy is implemented in the village.

One of the important aspects of the youth policy implemented in the Republic of Belarus, within which special attention is paid to the support of talented youth. Social protection of schoolchildren and pupils of educational institutions is carried out by the special fund of the President of the Republic of Belarus for the support of gifted youth.

In 2017, 2,070 young people were awarded for their achievements in the field of study and research at the expense of the foundation. Another important aspect is the formation of a data bank (address list) of talented and extraordinary young people of the country in Belarus. As of January 1, 2018, this list includes 6 thousand talented, 690 gifted young people of the republic. Belarus has created a wide range of opportunities for young people to receive higher education, including 313,000 students at 51 universities in the 2016-2017 academic year. In terms of the number of students per 10,000 inhabitants, Belarus was ranked 1st among the CIS countries (330 students per 10,000 inhabitants). Ukraine (321) and Armenia (3100).

The country's education system creates huge conditions for young people to actively use information and communication technologies, including computers and the Internet. The mention of the participation of the country's youth in this process using the phrase "digital generation" was included in the urf. According to statistics, in 2017, the share of Internet users aged 14 to 30 years was 98.5%[2017].

Several styles and mechanisms have been used in the implementation of youth policy by foreign countries. To use these styles, advanced experiments in the practice of our country, the following is proposed:

- In Belarus, when implementing the state youth policy, attention is paid to the study of ICT (programming, computerization, Internet use) by young people at the state level. This ensures that

young people in the future will find decent work not only in their homeland, but also in several European countries. It is advisable to use this best practice to ensure youth employment in Uzbekistan, use it in the supply of competitive personnel to the labor market, develop comprehensive measures for their thorough training in ICT literacy and create the necessary conditions in this regard;

- In the process of implementing the strategy implemented in Moldova, problems specific to various strata of youth were identified, and research and analysis were carried out. These studies, in addition to evaluating the effectiveness of the strategy, allow us to analyze the 6-year state of the country's youth policy. The development of strategies similar to the above in the implementation of the state youth policy in Uzbekistan can serve to study, analyze the main problems among young people and monitor the dynamics of changes in various indicators, as well as evaluate activities in this direction;

- In Moldova, the concept of "specialist working with young people" is used, with special attention to improving their qualifications and prestige. One of the important requirements is that they must have the competence to work with young people, be able to inspire young people, have the qualities of encouragement[2014]. The introduction of this experience into the practice of NGOs on youth issues in Uzbekistan, the introduction of certain norms in this regard by applying the concept of "specialist working with youth", the development of norms for evaluating the activities of workers in this area can allow.

- The State Academy of Management under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan has a direction for advanced training of senior personnel, which includes a special course called "Youth Policy in the Republic of Azerbaijan". A special course entitled "Youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" should be organized at the Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and the Training of Promising Personnel of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan[2015];

- The institute "Specialist in Youth Affairs" has been established in Armenia, the main purpose of which is to train personnel for the implementation of State Youth Policy and state youth programs. The Institute trains staff in ways and methods of working with young people, implementing youth policy and programs. In Uzbekistan, personnel training can also play an important role in the implementation of youth policy by opening the "specialist in youth work" courses in some higher educational institutions.

Well, today it is supposed to implement youth policy, develop new views, a system of relations and use advanced technologies of foreign countries in the field of working with them, as in all aspects during the period of intensive development of globalization processes. In the end, it is possible to achieve positive results by analyzing these experiments, studying ways of their effective use in the practice of our country.

Currently, there are different approaches to the concept of "youth" in the countries of the world. In particular, UNESCO classifies persons between the ages of 17 and 25 as young people. In the States of the European Union, young people are recognized as representatives of the population aged from 16 to 30 years (sometimes up to 35 years). In addition, in most CIS countries, people aged 14 to 30 are considered young people, but in Ukraine this category includes 14-35, in Kazakhstan 14-29[2014].

In most European countries, the concept of "youth", adopted in the United States and Japan, is defined between the ages of 13-14 and 29-30 years. However, in Spain, the age was set at 14-30 years, in

Luxembourg - 15-25 years, and in England and the Netherlands - 25 years, unless the ages were allocated to a separate group.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, young people are considered to be between the ages of 14 and 30. In the system of personal relationships of a person, especially young people, the concept of "activity" has a special meaning. According to some sociologists, the historical formation and development of the social and humanitarian sciences is connected precisely with the interpretation of the category "activity". For example, in the philosophical literature of the 19th and 20th centuries, ideological (idealistic) views were preserved in the interpretation of youth activism. Philosophers understood youth activity as an "inside view" of human introspection, that is, as the structure of the soul. Activism is the involvement of young people in the spirit, will, spontaneity, cognition, etc. In their opinion, the source of activity is in the "soul", and also the soul cannot be studied using specific scientific methods. And representatives of the exact scientific direction of psychology consider this moment a mistake [2003]. Because ideologically idealized views like this break a person's real ties with the world. However, the source of human activity is reflected precisely in this connection and relationship. A.F.Lazursky divides the psyche of young people into endows- and exopsychics, eventually trying to explain the individual's attitude to the environment, in general, namely external objects [2001]. In this sense, the scientist believes that the basis of the developed classification of personalities is the active adaptation of the individual to the environment [2001]. The process of socialization of young people includes the necessary inclusion of young people in society, their adaptation to relationships in social life and their impact on social progress. In this sense, the attitude of young people to public life creates social opportunities necessary for the prosperity of their society.

A person's desire to establish a dialogue with society, a wide audience, and the people arises, first of all, from his desire to show himself, his self in the social space. In this sense, President Sh. Mirziyoyev called 2021 the "A Year of youth support and public health promotion" in our country - there is also a symbolic meaning in the fact that Mirziyoyev called 2021 the "A year of youth support and public health promotion" in our country. In fact, "It is necessary that we educate young people in adulthood as independent and logically thinking people with noble qualities based on modern knowledge and experience, national and universal values." Social life - the interaction of people is two-sided, dialectical in nature. The more the social environment affects a person, the more opportunities a person has to influence the social environment, change it. Therefore, both sides have their own filter, that is, they receive information that suits them. From this point of view, young people will need a sufficient environment to form healthy beliefs and a high worldview. A huge amount of work is being carried out in Uzbekistan in this direction. First of all, it is necessary to evaluate the social views of young people, their behavior, their interests, their worldview and other aspects, depending on the specifics of a particular period, conditions. Secondly, the analysis and study of the specifics of the lifestyle of young people. This is the study of the social status of youth, lifestyle and its development in a theoretical and empirical way. Thirdly, the study and analysis of the comprehensive spiritual behavior of young people. Dynamic study of the constant connection between generations as a result of existing socio-economic conditions, changes in the environment. In fact, young people are the most numerous and mobile part of society. B.U.Mamatyusupov writes about this: "It will be necessary to understand the methods and actions of behavior associated with the adoption, restructuring or rethinking of a socially significant task within the framework of social activity. As a result, the essence of solving social problems is realized, with which the process of connecting the individual's own "I" takes place, internal motivation prevails, expressing the point of view of the subject. As a result, the individual assumes certain obligations, becomes a subject of responsibility and achieves significant results. As

the "rise" from the social individual to the individual begins to occur, the social significance of initiative actions and results increases[2018]”.

As a result of the analysis of the ratio of activity and inactivity, the researcher defines activity as "a certain set of moments of an individual's action that ensures the change, occurrence and realization of the development and visibility of activity." In philosophy, the subject rule is used as one of the rules of methodology when explaining the holistic activity of a social community, as well as when taking into account the fact that an individual is part of a social community. The concept of "activity" is closely related to the category of activity and is understood as a joint social activity in social psychology as a close concept. In this case, the subject can also be a person, a group or a society. The specific needs of these groups make it possible to study using a system of activities, motives, goals and to separate the areas of activity of the subjects. Any activity or manifestation of activity of an individual subject cannot be understood and disclosed outside the social context of specific social relations. Even if its implementation does not achieve direct social goals, at the same time, any activity of the subject is social. Therefore, M.K.Rakhmanova said that "Social activity is a complex and integral quality, which in itself is a whole set of qualities of life activity. The process of development of social activity as a complex social phenomenon is inextricably linked with national, religious, historical, moral and legal factors. In this sense, national and religious values are an important factor not only in the philosophical, historical and spiritual heritage of the people, but also in the upbringing and development of a harmonious personality [2009]."

Social activity of members of society can manifest itself in various forms. By the nature of its manifestation, it is divided into constructive and destructive types. Constructive social activity consists in the fact that members of society who are in conflict with a certain conflict seek to eliminate these conflicts with the help of the existing social system, legal legal programs. On the basis of existing laws, it forms public associations to express its interests and solve problems.

The content of social activity, which can be defined as destructive, is special. Such activity is directed against the existing social system, manifests itself in the desire to destroy it. It arises in a situation when it is considered that with the help of existing legal programs it is impossible to achieve one's goal, to solve socially significant problems. In such cases, social activity has no clear legal restrictions. This can lead to an aggravation of the social situation. This type of social activity is observed during periods of instability of social relations. "There is acute economic competition in the world, information attacks, terrorism, threats are becoming more and more intense. Bloody clashes and conflicts continue in various parts of the world, especially in the Middle East region. Taking into account such a threatening situation, we need to comprehensively strengthen our activities to strengthen peace and tranquility in our country, to combat various risks. This is a time requirement"[2018]. Being vigilant, not being indifferent to what is happening implies social activity of young people in the present. This contributes to the formation of such characteristics as the upbringing of young people in the spirit of love for consequences, justice, democracy, the formation of their sense of self-education and development, the need for social activity, the ability to correctly evaluate diverse and large-scale information and to master new areas of activity. Knowledge[2017]. Sometimes S. Choriev noted that an increase in the level of well-being as a result of achieving independence in society creates an "excess" of attachment, that is, an imbalance between attachment and the requirements imposed on young people[2007].

One of the tasks of modern education is the development of social activity and tolerance among young people[2017]. Some young people have difficulties with the fact that they cannot understand and do not want to understand the opinions of other people. They can't even imagine that a person with his own way of thinking and behavior is standing in front of them. They often seek to convey their opinion to others, in addition, they are illiterate in the issue of tolerance[2018]. It is good to use the basic principles of cooperation between the teacher and students to form tolerance of students in the dialogue during the learning process. In order for the youth of the society to be socially active, the current international conventions on human rights have been ratified in our country, by-laws have been adopted to ensure the implementation of youth policy. It is noteworthy that, starting from the fifth priority of the action strategy, even wider opportunities for instilling and assimilating the essence of social activity and tolerance are being introduced into the consciousness of people of all classes and individuals of our society.

Thus, considering upper mentioned research concerning **some aspects of increasing the social activity of young people in Uzbekistan (harmony of national and foreign experience)**. As a result of the research on the topic "Socio-philosophical analysis of the promotion of youth activity in Uzbekistan", the following conclusions were presented:

1. Thanks to independence, the State policy on youth has been completely updated in terms of its content. Especially in the state policy towards youth, democratic humanitarian values, such as human interests, full protection of rights, ensuring the integration of young people into society, were prioritized. Today, youth policy is carried out in harmony with the democratization, modernization and liberalization of society. In its implementation, the objective state, purpose and tasks of each period served to enrich and improve its content.

2. The promotion of youth activity in Uzbekistan is assessed as an important object of social and philosophical research. After all, it is young people who are particularly distinguished by the intellectual potential of the social, political, economic, spiritual and ideological improvement of the country, the integral strategic wealth of the development of statehood, its strength and power. As a result of the large-scale work of state institutions and civil society institutions, the youth movement has grown incomparably and improved both quantitatively and qualitatively. Before independence, there was one main youth organization in the republic, while today there are several youth organizations, movements, and non-governmental systems that are open and work in all regions of the country. In particular, today the Organization of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan carries out its activities in dozens of areas, such as ensuring various interests of young people, improving legal literacy, developing sports and physical education, protecting people with disabilities, instilling healthy lifestyle ideas in young people, conducting environmental actions, teaching young people to live on the basis of democratic values, preparing them to family life improving.

3. The youth movement in the renewed Uzbekistan has also entered its new stage. This strategic period requires the adaptation of the content of the work of youth organizations and actions with the goals of radical modernization, democratization and liberalization of the life of the state and society. When increasing the activity of young people at a new stage, one of the urgent tasks is to pay special attention to the following:

- strengthen the role and influence of the country's parliament in increasing the socio-political activity of young people, further strengthen their responsibilities for the functional balance of the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government and create suitable conditions for achieving effective

results;

- involve young people in political processes, primarily in increasing their socio-political activity, cultivate their knowledge, political consciousness and culture, form an impartial analytical and critical attitude to the state of society, properly use the experience of developed foreign countries in educating young people; skills of socially and politically active life among young people;
- development and support of self-organizing institutions that serve to increase the socio-political activity of young people and are able to involve them in the system of public administration and society;
- new improvement of the structure of the youth wing, which serves to increase the socio-political activity of young people within political parties and further enhance their activities, recognition of this structure as the main link educating new political leaders;
- further development of youth entrepreneurship and innovation based on the goals of modernization and liberalization of the life of the state and society;
- based on the development of a private business network, dramatically increase the private property of young people, get their share in the ownership of the country, ensure the participation of young people in the processes of their broad involvement in the development of investment work and networks;
- formation of a tax culture among young people and comprehensive support for their initiatives in this regard;
- one of the important tasks is to ensure the transition of the economy from the raw material base to the entire production network by sending young people who have learned to manage in market conditions to manufacturing enterprises and putting them on managerial work.

4. In order to increase the activity of young people in Uzbekistan, it will be relevant to effectively introduce the principles of civic positivism and civic education into the education system. And the development of the content of civic positivity and civic education from a socio-pedagogical point of view is a dark matter. In its composition, a necessary condition is the establishment of scientific and methodological work in modern areas, such as "Civic positivity of the youth of Uzbekistan", "Political and legal culture of the youth of Uzbekistan", "Civic education of the youth of the world", "Education of youth and religious tolerance", "Public activity and control of youth".

5. In order to increase the activity of youth in Uzbekistan, the organization of a modern network infrastructure of youth policy, the creation and implementation of uniform methodological standards for the scientific study of strategies to increase youth activity, basic and synergetic thinking, deviance and destructive moods of youth, development of the direction of darkor training. When increasing the activity of young people, it is necessary to collect information and factual data about their socio-economic situation, analyze them, convincingly convey information to young people, take into account the fact that this gives effective results.

6. In order to increase the activity of young people in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to form a critical and "sorted" attitude to the flow of all incoming information, to protect the thinking of the country's youth from all alien ideologies, using the power of youth organizations, scientific and pedagogical system, to form a system of "consumer information culture".

7. In order to increase the activity of young people in Uzbekistan, it is important to coordinate their activities and direct them to achieve the strategic goals of the state. Therefore, in the conditions of increasing youth activity, the development of mechanisms for establishing innovative activities and state investment, its purposeful, regular and continuous organization has become an urgent task.

8. Teaching the youth of Uzbekistan to value the principles of solidarity, stability, mutual trust and cooperation in society, evaluation of creativity, patriotism and nationalism as a factor uniting youth, orientation and coordination of the activities of organizations working with youth on these values, development and implementation of special requirements for personnel working with youth and with young people.

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