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The concept of youth political activity.

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Abstract: Increasing youth activity as a law of social development Today, the changes in the social situation of various groups of the population do not exclude youth, which is considered a “constant disseminator of progressive ideas.” Young people are a special socio-demographic group that is experiencing growth and development and whose situation is determined by the socio-political situation of society. This article focuses on that.

Key words: Youth, youth state policy, social development, social consciousness, social relations, former Union.

In order to effectively implement the state youth policy (social, cultural, mental and physical development of young people), great efforts were made in the following areas - in the legal field, in the field of employment and family strengthening and in the field of household-related services, in the field of youth development and promotion etc.

One of the most pressing problems of modern philosophy, sociology and psychology is the question of the politicization of youth.

It is known that the crisis of the social system of society, which began during the reconstruction process and aggravated with the collapse of the USSR, legally led to a change in social goals, a reassessment of many values and traditions. The mutual competition of Soviet, national and Western values at the level of social consciousness began to affect the state of mind and spirituality of people, especially youth. In the new socio-economic conditions, the desire and aspirations of young people to find their own lifestyle, to strengthen their personal and social status collided with the difficult process of adaptation to the social environment. Today, in the development of society, on the one hand, the growth of the essence of culture, on the other hand, the commercialization of cultural processes, the penetration of mass culture and the influence of electronic mass media can be observed. And they, in turn, influence the goals, spiritual and cultural ideals and interests of young people. Any research on youth requires disclosing the essence of the concept of "youth", identifying the types of this social group (urban, rural, workers, students, etc.), taking into account the social environment in which young people live and work. To accomplish these tasks, we consider it appropriate to approach them at three interrelated levels: first, to consider youth as a social phenomenon at a general methodological level; secondly, the approach to young people on a specialist theoretical level, that is, considering them as a separate socio-demographic group, studying the socio-psychological characteristics of their behavior, lifestyle and wealth goals; Thirdly, it is about addressing young people empirically, i.e. based on the findings and indicators of sociological research. Studying young people based on these approaches makes it possible to consider them not only as people of a certain age (16-30 years old), but also as a unique socio-demographic group. On the one hand, this group has its own psychological and physical characteristics, social mechanisms, carries out special activities related to its penetration into social life, on the other hand, subculture is characterized by internal differentiation processes related to social stratification of society. Therefore, a scientific approach to young people requires considering them as a unique group of society and comprehensively studying various aspects and features of life. Youth issues are closely related to education, morals, culture, health care, social relationships,



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politics, law, religion, leisure, family, work and sport. Therefore, in the scientific literature, these problems of young people are studied both in the social system (i.e. in accordance with the basic description of society, systemic changes and shifts) and differentiated as a specific social group. It should be borne in mind that most of the problems related to the youth of Uzbekistan are associated with the objective processes in society (i.e. urbanization, increase in the number of pensioners and elderly people in society, decline). in the birth rate etc.). Today, young people's determination and finding of their place in society occurs at a time of fading of old views, values and the formation of new social relationships. That is why there are cases of aggression, laziness, extremist moods and confusion among young people. Young people are subjects of social relationships. For this reason, they have become participants in objective social relationships. The polemic about viewing young people as a separate group is still ongoing among scientists. They try to study this group on the basis of sociology, psychology, physiology, demography and various classifications. But in our opinion, the spiritual and ideological factor is also important in the education of young people. For many years, particularly during the former Soviet Union period, young people were not studied as a distinct sociodemographic group. Such a study of young people did not correspond to the official ideological doctrine, which was based on the class system of society and socio-political unity.