

Increasing the Social Activity of Young People in the Economic Sphere is an Effective Means of Solving Social Problems

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Abstract - This article discusses the problem of social activity of the youth of Uzbekistan, and also makes recommendations for its improvement. Using the example of the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, a mechanism is being developed to prepare young people for perceiving the ideology of civil society and democratic values.

Keywords - Harmonical, Combination, Human's Freedom, Constructive Program, Civil Society, Legal Key Factor, Democratic Value.

In modern conditions in Uzbekistan, a course has been taken to build a legal, democratic society. This implies a qualitatively different understanding of the relationship, the relationship of the state, society and the individual.

The concept of civil society includes a legal system based on the harmonious combination of the rights and duties of a citizen and society in relation to each other. The state exists as a guarantor of the protection of individual rights, the realization of its interests.

The adopted Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized the need to form a new generation of young people with a high general and professional culture, creative and social activity, the ability of independent orientation in society, as well as the ability to set tasks for the future with the participation of world achievements in various societies [1].

Currently, as the main factors for the development of integration processes taking place in the world community,

the level of social activity of members of society is considered, which dictates the need to improve the system of organizing the processes of increasing social activity of young people, creating mechanisms for new technologies, developing independence, creative initiative and social responsibility of young consistent and effective implementation of the state youth policy, comprehensive support of the pier bowl, to protect its rights and legal interests. [2].

Accordingly, the essence of social activity is understood differently in these conditions. In civil society, social activity characterizes the degree of expression of a person's interest in social activities based on a conscious, unbiased analysis of social relations and a desire to change some of their elements. The need for social activity arises when a person sees any serious problem of public importance and understands that to solve it, it is necessary either to adopt new laws or improve the mechanism of action of existing laws, etc.

Consideration of social activity is closely related to the phenomenon of human freedom. Accordingly, the forms of social activity underlined by us can also be considered in two ways freedom. First of all, freedom can be considered as independence of any circumstances that hinder a person - economic, political, etc. But such freedom does not automatically imply the ability of constructive, purposeful human activity. The absence of a constructive program, goals, objectives, can have devastating consequences for society as a whole.

But freedom can and should imply the possibility of purposeful activity. The state when a person is not only free from any constraining circumstances, but has a goal, a plan for constructive activity.

What determines the nature of such freedom?

The nature of the formation of constructive freedom is influenced by a variety of factors. It is a way of life, traditions, culture, value system, but, in the end, constructive freedom involves taking into account the balance of interests of all members of society.

Social activity stimulates and directs the formation of constructive freedom, members of society, which can manifest itself in various forms. In accordance with the nature of its manifestation, it can be considered as constructive and destructive.

Constructive social activity of a member of society is reflected in the fact that when confronted with these or other problems or contradictions he seeks to resolve them on the basis of the already existing social system, legitimate legal levers. On the basis of existing laws, members of society create public associations to express their interests in solving problems. Another is the content of social activity, which can be defined as destructive. Such activity is directed against the existing social system, expresses the desire for its destruction. It arises and develops in the case when certain citizens, public associations believe that with the help of the existing legal leverage it is impossible to achieve their goals and solve problems of social significance.

Social life is very diverse and, accordingly, multi-faceted forms of manifestation of social activity. In this case, from our point of view, it is necessary to distinguish between activity in general in a particular sphere of human activity, or social activity in these areas.

Activity in general in any field means the degree of interest in the commission of such activities. It can be physical, spiritual, creative, etc.

Social activity in any field implies a desire to resolve socially significant problems arising in any field of activity. And a person seeks to resolve such problems with the help of legal instruments existing in the society (recourse to governing bodies, creating associations, etc.)

In particular, economic activity means the degree of a person's interest in any particular type of such activity (production, trade, etc.). Social activity in the economic sphere means a person's desire to change the elements of economic relations with the help of legal levers. So if an entrepreneur feels that his work does not bring results because of prohibitively high taxes, he seeks to change the conditions of his activity, creates together with others an organization to protect his interests. Thus, social activity means the desire to consciously change the conditions of activity in a particular area.

Today in Uzbekistan, young people can become a socially active force of society, able to fully embrace new democratic values and in the future to take responsibility for the development of society.

Analysis of research on the issues of social activity of an individual conducted by world practice shows that social activity in a democratic society does not arise by itself, it is formed as a result of purposeful pedagogical activity that is carried out gradually. It should be noted that the students' knowledge, skills and abilities related to social activity do not correlate with the competences of social activity and do not meet the needs of the development of society [3].

In our opinion, the question should be raised about further enhancing the effectiveness of the model of attracting young people into the sphere of public life that would meet the needs of young people, rely on democratic values and was able to organize young people as one of the main resources for the future development of Uzbekistan.

The socially political and civic consciousness of young people in the present transitional period must occur with the optimal combination of the active assimilation of democratic values by it; electoral democracy, the realities of a market economy, and the fact that in transitional conditions of a developing civil society it is assumed that a strong political constitutional authority will function. (4).

Completing secondary and higher educational institutions, young people do not have sufficient experience in forming active citizenship and self-government based on the principles of cooperation, social partnership and interaction within the framework of local self-government. In many cases, in higher and secondary educational

institutions, self-government implies a certain additional initiative on the part of the administration of educational institutions (5). Therefore, in Uzbekistan, public institutions are of great importance, where young people acquire the experience of constructive interaction with government, business, local communities, learn to protect their rights and seek the realization of their plans and interests. The activity of the Union of Youth of Uzbekistan is of great importance for increasing the social activity of the youth of the republic in the context of its real modern needs.

In our opinion, the following could contribute to improving the efficiency of this movement:

- Development of more effective mechanisms for preparing young people to perceive the ideology of civil society and democratic values formed in the republic;
- A real account of the characteristics of social and professional groups of our young people;
- Ensuring a more organic connection of this process with its real life and activities.

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