



## SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF STUDENT YOUTH

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** student activity, younger generation, intellectual activity, social activity, socialization, sociological methods, viable generation.

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**Abstract:** The problem of social activity of young people is enough ambiguous and complex, like the very content of the concept of social activity. V modern conditions significantly change the idea of the goals manifestations of social activity by young people, including students. Today dictates the need of society for proactive, energetic, purposeful youth. It is precisely today that we need to look for transition mechanisms youth in a socially active position, identify and educate the leaders of tomorrow day. Problems of formation, development and stimulation of youth activity, identifying the features of the motivational-need sphere of a socially active personalities were considered by sociologists, educators and psychologists in all periods the existence of our state. However, in different periods formed in society, ideas about an active personality varied significantly, and in studies of different years, attempts have been made, on the one hand, to carry out analysis of the content of the concept of social activity, on the other hand, to designate motives that direct and implement a person's activity in a socially significant activities.

## TALABA YOSHLARNING IJTIMOY FAOLLIGI

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**MAQOLA HAQIDA**


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**Kalit soʻzlar:** talabalar faoliyati, yosh avlod, intellektual faollik, ijtimoiy faollik, ijtimoiylashuv, sotsiologik usullar, hayotga qodir avlod.

**Annotatsiya:** Yoshlarning ijtimoiy faolligi muammosi ijtimoiy faollik kontseptsiyasining mazmuni kabi etarlicha noaniq va murakkabdir. V zamonaviy sharoitlar yoshlarning, shu jumladan talabalarning ijtimoiy faolligining maqsadlari haqidagi g'oyani sezilarli darajada o'zgartiradi. Bugun jamiyatning tashabbuskor, g'ayratli, maqsadli yoshlarga bo'lgan ehtiyojini taqozo etmoqda. Aynan bugun yoshlarning ijtimoiy faol pozitsiyasiga o'tish mexanizmlarini izlash, ertangi kunning yetakchilarini aniqlash va tarbiyalash zarur. Yoshlar faolligini shakllantirish, rivojlantirish va rag'batlantirish, ijtimoiy faol shaxsning motivatsion-ehtiyoj sohasi xususiyatlarini aniqlash muammolari davlatimiz mavjud bo'lgan barcha davrlarda sotsiologlar, pedagoglar va psixologlar tomonidan ko'rib chiqilgan. Biroq, jamiyatda shakllangan turli davrlarda faol shaxs haqidagi g'oyalar sezilarli darajada o'zgargan va turli yillardagi tadqiqotlarda, bir tomondan, ijtimoiy faoliyat kontseptsiyasining mazmunini tahlil qilishga urinishlar qilingan. boshqa tomondan, ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega faoliyatda shaxsning faoliyatini boshqaradigan va amalga oshiradigan motivlarni belgilash.

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**СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ АКТИВНОСТЬ СТУДЕНЧЕСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ**

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**О СТАТЬЕ**


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**Ключевые слова:** студенческая деятельность, подрастающее поколение, интеллектуальная активность, социальная активность, социализация, социологические методы, жизнеспособное поколение.

**Аннотация:** Проблема социальной активности молодежи достаточно неоднозначна и сложна, как и само содержание понятия социальной активности. В современных условиях существенно меняется представление о целях проявления социальной активности молодежи, в том числе студенческой. Сегодняшний день диктует потребность общества в инициативной, энергичной, целеустремленной молодежи. Именно сегодня нам необходимо искать механизмы перехода молодежи в социально активную позицию, выявлять и воспитывать лидеров завтрашнего дня. Проблемы

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формирования, развития и стимулирования активности молодежи, выявления особенностей мотивационно-потребностной сферы социально активной личности рассматривались социологами, педагогами и психологами во все периоды существования нашего государства. Однако в разные периоды формирования в обществе представления об активной личности существенно различались, и в исследованиях разных лет предпринимались попытки, с одной стороны, провести анализ содержания понятия социальной деятельности, с другой стороны, с другой стороны, обозначить мотивы, направляющие и реализующие активность человека в общественно значимой деятельности.

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## INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of personality activity is currently being considered in various fields of scientific knowledge, which is due to the fact that it is in the activity of an individual that the resource and potential for further progressive development of society are contained. Representatives of various scientific approaches consider the essence, development factors, forms of manifestation of the social activity of an individual, investing a unique meaning in their understanding. The development of social activity is currently acquiring high importance in modern society. This is due to both the state's demands for the education system and the need to form a viable generation. The process of the formation of social activity should be of a global social nature, which is due to the changes taking place in the world community. Of particular importance in the direction of the development of social activity is work with young people, with the younger generation. Young people in large part have the level of mobility, intellectual activity and health that distinguishes them favorably from other groups of the population. It is young people who quickly adapt to new living conditions. Young people have a wide positive potential: mobility, initiative, sensitivity to innovative changes, new technologies, the ability to resist modern challenges. From stage to stage of social development, the personality plays more and more significant roles, showing different levels of social activity. The term "social activity" is an object of study in a number of social and humanitarian sciences (psychology, pedagogy, sociology, philosophy) and is interpreted in a very ambiguous and, at times, contradictory way. Social activity is a measure of a person's involvement in the system of social relations, an indicator of his participation in all types of social activities. Social activity is the readiness of a person for activity, which is manifested in the corresponding acts of behavior and is a purposeful creative social

activity that transforms objective reality and the person itself. Social activity is a special quality, as the ability to act consciously, as the ability not only to adapt to external reality, but also to change it, that is, to adapt the environment to its interests, and in this interaction with the environment, the personality also changes itself. Since the allocation of young people to a special social group, society has assigned the young generation a special social role, usually associated with innovations, fresh ideas and thoughts that can change the traditional views of society and give impetus to the development of culture, production, technology, etc. As a rule, in recent decades, young people have been presented with expectations of manifestations of social activity, demonstration of interest in solving social problems. Young people are given the opportunity to offer and test their options for solving certain social problems, to give their own answers to the challenges of today. According to the criterion of the motivational structure of the personality, two main forms of social activity are distinguished: 1) participation in public life through demonstrations, rallies, actions, etc., when a person expresses his attitude to certain political and social phenomena, while not being a consistent fighter for the corresponding ideas and principles; 2) participation in political parties, organizations, associations, as a result of which social relations change or remain. There are also other criteria for identifying forms of social activity. So, depending on the subject of activity, they distinguish political, environmental, civic patriotic, cultural, educational and charitable social activity. Also interesting is the classification of forms, or rather levels and spheres, of social activity, proposed by S.V. Tetersky. He distinguishes the following levels: man – man (charitable level), man – production (socio-economic level), man nature (ecological), man – state (socio-political) and man – society (cultural and information level). A.V. Saprionov identifies two main forms of manifestation of social activity: adaptive and creative. Adaptive social activity is characterized by the adaptation of individuals to environmental conditions. In this case, the forms of adaptive activity can be, for example, recreational, consumer, etc. In turn, social creativity is viewed by the researcher as the highest form of social activity of an individual, capable of changing the fundamental laws of the development of society.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In this paper, sociological methods such as observational comparative analysis questionnaires were used. The analysis of sociological data took place in two stages. At the first stage, using factor analysis, latent variables were determined, which made it possible to provide qualitative meaningful characteristics for cluster analysis of student activity. At the second stage, using cluster analysis, four homogeneous groups of students were identified, depending on the manifestation of social activity.

The first factor has a positive correlation with such areas of the university's activities as: “develop business activity among students”, “participate in the management of the educational

institution”, “participate in student self-government”, “interact with the structural units of the university to work with students”. The totality of the statements presented in this factor characterizes the respondent's desire for initiative in decision-making, leadership, inclination to take risks, dedication and decisiveness in the manifestation of activity, the selected areas make it possible to control the events taking place in the university for the subsequent mobilization of resources and the manifestation of activity. The desire to expand competence in the socio-economic environment, the implementation of management skills is expressed, therefore, this factor is defined as an orientation towards management. The second factor has positive correlations with such areas as: "organization of leisure and recreation of students", "informing students about various activities", "development and implementation of socially significant student initiatives" and "expression of various student interests." The statements, combined in the second factor, reflect the desire of students to be socially active through the organization of various events. Students, independently or indirectly, support the activity and participation of other students in activities, which is the purpose of this orientation. Thus, this factor united students with an orientation towards organizing events. Sociology also studies the essence of the concept of “social activity of an individual”. According to N.F. Tretyakov, this concept can be viewed as the ability of an individual to transform both the natural and social environment for his existence. He argues that the social activity of a person in one type of activity rebuilds its internal structure to master other types of activity. The personality finds more and more spheres and forms of application of its forces, blocking individual links of activity in order to strengthen those areas where the need for a measure of social activity is more urgent. Internal and external factors influence the social activity of a person and its change. Internal factors include natural and genetic characteristics of the personality, its character, level of socialization, culture, consciousness, needs, etc. All of this is closely related. External factors include factors of the surrounding social and natural environment in which the person functions. Modern pedagogical science characterizes the social activity of a person in two opposite directions: 1) a positive orientation of the individual towards changing circumstances, other people and himself for the benefit of society through a variety of activities; 2) negative - the alienation of the individual from society, the implementation of asocial forms of influence on society through a variety of activities. As an actual need of students, social activity is realized in a certain system of target attitudes, motives that determine the interests of the individual, its inclusion in activities to meet the emerging need; as a transforming ability, social activity is realized in the corresponding social knowledge and skills. The manifestation of social activity can be seen in the form of socially beneficial actions, under the influence of motives and incentives, which are based on socially significant needs. It develops through a person's connection with the surrounding world and environment in the process of cognition and communication. The

level of social activity depends on the ratio of one's own attitudes and the needs of society in the implementation of socially significant tasks. Social activity is an urgent need of society and is implemented in a certain system of target attitudes, determines the interests of the individual, reveals interest in the problem posed, and it is realized in the corresponding social knowledge and skills. Social activity can manifest itself in different spheres of personality: cognitive, social, labor, political, patriotic, etc. Its manifestation may depend on two reasons: objective (the level and nature of the development of this type of activity, the need of society for this type of activity and subjective (previous human experience, social and general needs, personality abilities, awareness of the need for this type of activity). Social activity is formed in the process of socialization of the individual through the development of various social roles. Socialization can be understood as the process of assimilation by a person of attitudes, norms, values, samples of positive behavior, the reproduction of social experience and social ties. The degree of development of social activity of student youth, the measure of its intensity depend on the position of a person in relation to the main type of activity in which he is included as a citizen. It is in this activity that socially important responsibilities are mastered, collectivist self-awareness is formed, self-esteem is determined, prestige is gained, and the experience of social relations is accumulated. During his student years, activity as a natural ability is transformed into a social system of needs and interests. This process includes:

- awareness of social phenomena that make up the subject side of relations between social and moral values of society;
- development of social feelings and needs that have a civic orientation (first of all, the need for interaction, cooperation and appropriate motives that induce the implementation of relations);
- inclusion in practical activities that have a socially valuable focus.

As L.I. Rodina and O.V. Michina, social activity as an urgent need is realized in the system of target attitudes, value orientations that determine the motivational sphere of the individual, the direction of her interests, the choice of methods of activity to satisfy the arisen need. The criterion of the social activity of an individual is the position of the individual, which characterizes the diverse relationships of its bearer with the environment, the active nature of these relationships. An indicator of the formation of social activity at a particular stage of its development is changes in motivation, the focus of this motivation on meeting the need for socially significant activities and socially valuable communication.

## CONCLUSION

From the essential importance of the role of student youth follows the importance of their social activity, since only by carrying out independent, conscious activity, conditioned by one's own needs, can one achieve a high professional and cultural level, solve the problems facing



society and ensure the further preservation and effective development of society. Moreover, the social activity of student youth implies not only participation in the labor, educational or political spheres of public life, but also familiarization with cultural values: visiting theaters, cinema, museums, various exhibitions, libraries, participation in creative competitions. These are just a few examples of how fulfilling the life of young people can be. And the advantages and importance of social activity of student youth cannot be overestimated, because it is the student environment that is the most convenient and safe field for training adult life skills. In addition, the goal of social activity of young people can be the result activities and communication when they are a means to reach others socially significant goals. For example, by participating in various types of socially significant activities, young people acquire knowledge, skills and organizational skills and develop their leadership skills, that is, they undergo social training, which will help them in future social activities. However, the goal of the social activity of young people can be the result activities and communication, when they are a means to achieve narrowly personal goals. The inclusion of youth in socially significant activities can be motivated by pragmatic motives: career growth, prospects obtained thanks to the special opportunities to participate in a prestigious youth organization, in educational programs, getting a recommendation for employment. How studies of past years show that the motive of well-being was among the main motives for the participation of adolescents and young men in social work at school.

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