

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FORMATION OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract

Civil activity can also be assessed as a creative approach to socio-political and labor activity. It is the civil activity of a person that serves the full-fledged development of a person, the full manifestation of opportunities in him. The position of citizenship and the possession of civil activity make it possible to know all the events that occur in society, Their Consequences, help to find a solution to the problems that arise in the process.

The concept of social activism is closely related to the concept of civil society. It provides for the development of society with collective initiatives, free from state activities. In this sense, participation in various programs, projects and public associations useful for society is also part of the sphere of civil activity

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INTRODUCTION

Due to the fact that the possibility of overcoming problems in any area of society is more present in non-profit organizations, most young people enter as members of similar organizations. While access to professional activities in the governing structures of a state requires experience, knowledge and skills that are formed from young people within a certain period of time, it does not require such experience to enter as a member of public associations, but only the interest itself is sufficient to become a member of them. In countries that are going through a transitional period, citizens seek to realize the need to advance their own initiatives to manage social processes, change the current situation, eliminate social problems. This is the reason for the formation of various volunteer associations. People will have a feeling of helping others, especially their compatriots, neighbors, who are in a problematic situation. It is he who reaches out to others not only contributes to the elimination of the problem, but, he also goes to a deeper understanding of his own. Therefore, volunteering or volunteerism has become one of the common phenomena around the world. This phenomenon has become a process that unites those who are committed to contributing to solving socially significant problems on a universal scale. Voluntary associations carried out their activities in different forms. For example, there is evidence of the current opinion of thousands of non-governmental organizations that operate in the form of poverty or disaster response, starting with charitable activities to combat various diseases.

MAIN PART

In the process of reforming the development of a new society in Uzbekistan, it is important to study the theoretical and practical aspects and experiences of the creation of the foundations of civil society in different countries of the world at different levels and periods. Civil society is a certain social system that guarantees every citizen of this country full freedom to build his economic and political life at his own

discretion. Civil society is formed in harmony with the increase in self – awareness of people, their ability to feel a sense of responsibility in the object.

In the study of the content of this article, it is necessary to know the content of the totals of society, civil society, social activity. Between the concept of society and the concept of "civil society", there are not only inseparable, but also very serious differences. The society, which is considered a set of relations between people, becomes a civil society at a stage when its development is in improve, under certain conditions. The category of civil society represents a qualitatively new situation from the point of view of the structure of society and self-government, manifests the alternative of the interests of the state and the individual. In this a person, his rights and freedoms are manifested as a supreme value.

Society is a collection of associations in which all methods of mutual action of people and their interdependence on each other are expressed[1].

The concept of civil society has been manifested in a variety of manifestations over a long period of time, from antiquity to Western enlightenment.

Civil society is a social space in which citizens are provided with active participation in the management of the state and society through relevant civil institutions[2]. The concept of "civil society" is a product of the mentality that mankind has formed for several centuries, and it has been manifested as a criterion of how high the level of provision of human rights and freedoms is. In general, the term "civil society" has a common essence in various foreign literature, but at the same time it is a concept that harmonizes the national traditions of each country.

Social activity in civil society expresses the level of conscious, unselfish analysis of social relations and their desire to change those elements.

Social activity is the participation of social subjects (society, strata, groups and individuals) in socio-political processes, the influence of Labor and cultural and educational activity, the pursuit of full implementation of the rights and duties set forth in the law. Social activity is the main condition for a person to find his place in society and consciously manage his behavior[3].

There are three types of social activity: in the sphere of socio-political processes and culture, labor and living. Labor activity is manifested in the field of labor relations and arises in connection with the professional-social task of the subject. It is recognized as the main, defining type of social activity. Its forms include: austerity, effort for superintendency, participation in scientific and technical creativity, rationalization, ingenuity and other actions. Socio-political processes and activity in the sphere of culture and life are manifested in the socio-political, cultural and educational processes of the individual, in his personal life.

RESULTS

Citizenship can also be interpreted as a sense of belonging to one state, loyalty to the state, and a sense of patriotism. It provides for a person who has the qualities of respecting the state, constitutions and laws, symbols of the state, being ready to protect the state system and the rule of law.

Citizenship in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the following principles:

- unified citizenship, i.e. dual and multiple citizenship, is not recognized;
- there is a principle of equality in citizenship;
- obtaining citizenship, leaving citizenship is based on discretion;
- compulsory expulsion from citizenship is not allowed;
- The rights, freedoms, interests of citizens of Uzbekistan are also protected by the state outside the country.

On the basis of the law “on citizenship of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, adopted on July 2, 1992 and edited on December 3, 2004, the cases of citizenship in Uzbekistan were strengthened. When a person becomes a citizen, he is able to fully enjoy all rights and fulfill his duties aimed at developing society, ensuring the security of the country. The citizenship of a person makes him the basis for protecting the rights and interests of the world, No matter where he lives. That is, the possibilities of protecting citizens against citizens are extensive.

Civic activism is now manifested as an unprecedented large force for state and community governance. Citizens United in various social projects have many opportunities, such as studying the problems that are happening around them, emerging and existing, finding their solutions, offering them to the government. Mature specialists in various district non-governmental structures are assisting the government in eliminating the problems that occur unexpectedly in the conditions of market relations, the problems that arise in the chaos processes of the market.

As you know, in the conditions of market relations, the emergence of colorful social problems is in full swing, but, the government is in a hurry to find their solution, they do not always have time to solve their solution on time. In other words, in the present complex tense, problems like this are not always on the resources of the government to notice in time. There are such problems in life that, no matter how dire their consequences are for society, clearly established institutions will not be found to recognize their existence or eliminate them. It is impossible to find a solution to the problems of building a civil society if the government does not provide opportunities for the emergence of civil activity, or if it does not provide sufficient conditions for various non-governmental and public associations to identify and eliminate such problems.

In the event that a person has faced any serious problems of social importance and understands that it is necessary to adopt new laws or to improve the existing laws in order to solve them, the pursuit of social activity becomes more difficult. 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 is the social system in which members of society have these contradictions in conflict with certain contradictions. Seeks to eliminate using legitimate legal programs. It establishes public associations to express its interests, solve problems on the basis of existing laws.

The content of social activity, which can be defined as *desturoktiv*, is different. Such activity is directed against the existing social system, manifested in the desire to destroy it. It arises in a situation where it is believed that with the existing legal programs it is impossible to achieve its goal, solve problems of social significance. In such cases, social activity will not have clear legal limits. And this can lead to a sharpening of the social situation. This type of social activity is observed in periods of instability in social relations.

DISCUSSION

In the process of increasing social activity, one should pay attention to the formation of the following social qualities::

1. Science. An educated person is considered to have a lot of knowledge. When you say truly educated, it is said to a person who understands the literal meaning and meaning of things and phenomena, knowing the laws that make up them, passing through their own thinking, testing them in life several times, turning them into skills and abilities. The more knowledge a person has in himself, the more educated he is.
2. National pride is a social quality that serves as an incentive to any process of activity of mankind. A healthy national pride dictates respect for people of other nationalities.
3. Patriotism is a civilized view of national pride, one of the main factors that creates an incentive for the prosperity of Homeland. Patriotism is formed in a concrete life environment, on a social basis and on the basis of existing spiritual and moral values. Both folk and Homeland must be independent in order for its

full and correct formation to display high specimens.

4. Courage. If a person has all the qualities listed above, but there is no courage, then no one will benefit from these qualities. Because courage acts as a driving factor for all the positive social qualities of a person. As a result, the feeling of social activity in a person is more strengthened.

Social activity is proportional to social tolerance. Tolerance – this does not mean that the thoughts, views and actions of others are subjected in a non-effective, natural way. Perhaps it represents an active moral advantage and psychological readiness towards understanding, positive cooperation between individual people, different groups, peoples, social groups.

Tolerance serves as the basis for the prevention of destructive actions of young people in relation to other cultures as well as to other thinkers.

It is necessary to formulate in a person the ability to perceive another person from childhood, in some way, with complexities in his thoughts, nature, culture, views. By absorbing such an idea to young people through education and training, it should mean that people are mutually equal, despite their lifestyle, culture, social origin, material self-esteem, etc.

To be aware, not to remain indifferent to what is happening is the social activity of young people in the current period. This will revive the formation of such characteristics as the upbringing of young people in the spirit of kindness, justice, democracy, the formation of a sense of self – education and development in them, the need for social activity, the correct assessment of information on a wide and varied scale and the development of new areas of knowledge. One of the tasks of modern education is the development of social activity and tolerance among young people.

Some young people are faced with difficulties in the sense that they do not understand the opinion of others and do not want to understand. They can not even imagine that a person standing opposite them has his own way of thinking and acting. Often they try to transfer their opinion to others, in addition, they are illiterate in matters of tolerance. Formation of students' tolerance the use of the basic principles of cooperation between the teacher and the students in communication in the course of the lesson gives a good effect.

In order for the youth of society to be socially active and tolerant, it would be appropriate to ratify the existing international conventions on human rights in the Republic, along with the adoption of laws that ensure the implementation of youth policy, to create and introduce into the minds of all strata of our society and individual persons even more extensive opportunities.

CONCLUSION

In the developed world of civil society, there are non-governmental and public associations that operate in all areas of social life, which are very prolific. It has become common for non-governmental organizations to offer government a number of practical projects, either to preserve nature or to eliminate environmental problems, or to prevent infectious diseases, to put an end to urban air pollution, to clean up waste.

In conclusion, citizenship, civil consciousness and civil activity are of paramount importance for civil society. For any society that strives for progress, the effective use of human potential is always necessary for such values as mutual solidarity, health, tolerance, which naturally exist in a person's self, in his soul, and considers the tadorics of their manifestation.

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