

ПСИХОЛОГИЯ. ПЕДАГОГИКА

THE SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGIC FOUNDATION OF TRAINING SOCIAL ACTIVENESS OF YOUTH



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Аннотация

Мақолада ёшларнинг ижтимоий фаоллиги мазмун, йўналганлик, педагогик шарт-шароитлар, омиллар, босқичлар ва кўрсаткичлар доирасида илмий-назарий асосда кўриб чиқилган ва умумлаштирилган.

Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются и обобщаются содержание, направления, педагогические условия, факторы, этапы и показатели социальной активности молодежи на основе научной теории.

Abstract

This article discusses and summarizes about the content, directions, pedagogical condition, factors, steps, and the indicators of youth social activeness in the term of scientific theory.

Калит сўзлар: ижтимоий фаоллик, ижтимоий шарт-шароит, микромухит, макромухит, педагогик омил, педагогик шарт-шароит, ижтимоий тренинг, фуқаролик позицияси, кенг дунёқараш ва толерантлик, мафкуравий-ижтимоий манбалар, мулоқот, ижтимоий-жамоатчилик жараёни.

Ключевые слова: социальная активность, социальные условия, микросреда, макросреда, педагогический фактор, педагогическое условие, социальное обеспечение, положение о гражданстве, широкий кругозор и толерантность, идеологическо-социальные источники, коммуникация, процесс социальной общности.

Keywords: social activeness, social condition, microenvironment, macro environment, pedagogical factor, pedagogical condition, social training, position of citizenship, broad minded and tolerance, ideology-social sources, communication, process of social-communality.

During the independence years, according to the process of globalization, the matter of educating a socio-politically active generation becomes one of the priorities of government policy. It is the fact that, the president of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev emphasizes that, it is one of the priorities of developing the country “to educate physically healthy, mentally developed, independent thinking,

loyal to the state, resolute youngsters, to deepen democratic reforms, and to improve the social activeness of youth while progressing of civil society in order to develop government policy regarding the youth” in “The five priority actions in the direction of the strategy for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (1.4/5). Because, the development of all spheres in the progress of globalization and integration demands the human activeness. It is requirement of today’s society to improve the activeness of youth. Therefore, it is public together with state’s interest to improve the talent, ability, intellectual potential and creativeness of youth. So that, according to the decision of the cabinet of ministers of republic of Uzbekistan on October 20, 2016, the deputy Prime Minister of Uzbekistan № 352 about approving the regulations on the head of youth policy, culture, matter of information technologies and systems, also his advisor of functional tasks, moreover, the departure of youth policy, culture, matter of information technologies and systems, it is one of the main goal to constitute the special system of youth matter in order to develop their social activeness.

In that case, what is the social activeness? Why is it becoming as a state policy to educate the youngsters in the term of social activeness?

As it is written in some dictionaries, “social activeness is aspiration of the participation of social subject (society, class, group and citizens) on the process of socio-political and increscent of cultural activeness, committing of rules and duties.” Furthermore, social activeness helps to people to find their own place in the society and to improve self-controlling. The socio-education is the main form of training that it effects to the whole nation, society and class(5,187–188). In our point of view, social activeness is to be aware of one’s socio-political achievement, educational creativity, also, policy of humanitarian and follow them as a creative approach. Social education is to prepare one’s intellectual ability as socio-political consciousness and the product of the reflection.(author’s opinion)

The result of social activeness demonstrates itself practically. The social activeness of learner-youth is basic establishment of democratic civil society and it is considered one of the priority factor among the developed countries. For this reason, to educate youth in accordance with international standards becomes one of the essential factors of the state educational policy.

The research, which has been carried out in the sphere of pedagogy gives evidence that the forming of pedagogic mechanism, its components, content and sources have not been classified yet. Moreover, pedagogical indicators that determine the form of social activeness have not been still worked out. In the term of aforementioned statements, we also want to put forward our views. According to our conclusion, there are four trends of social activeness. They are:

1. To form socio-political activeness according to the requirements of globalization;
2. To develop modern outlook and tolerance in the term of fidelity to national democratic values;
3. To form ideological immune and national self-consciousness in the base of spiritual enlightenment;
4. To present citizenship in the term of intellectual talent, creativity and initiative.

In accordance with these trends, there are also some indicators that can be seen in the activity of learner-youth.

- To realize practically and theoretically youth policy and follow it as a methodological base in our country;
- To know rights and duties ideally and apply them correctly;
- To be aware of changes and their meaning in the society;
- To set the content of society in a higher position than one’s;
- To implement the whole strength, chances and knowledge for developing of country and the nation;
- To approach each type of creative thought (reading, playing, social work) and gain skills and sub-skills
- To utilize one’s ability and intellectual skill for family, neighborhood, or working staff of teaching place;
- To be aware of events that are occurring in the society;
- To act definitely to the rules of deontology;
- To prove adoration theoretically and practically towards to national values and humanitarian;
- To manage their leisure time according to the goals;
- To choose healthy lifestyle;
- To show respect towards the another nations’ culture, religious, language, traditions in accordance with process of globalization;
- To control constantly self-activeness by following the rules of personal reflection and to be able to predict the result beforehand.

Of course, being these indicators modern, scientific and methodological play main role in the youth social activeness.

According to the research, there are several idea-social sources to increase youths’ social activeness; they demand more effort from the youngsters to spend their time effectively. It means, these sources can be classified as following:

- All course books

- Methodological materials (methodic, popular technical brochures, researches developed on the basis of demand and supply, handouts and so on);
- Regulatory documents (laws, presidential decrees and decision, decisions of government, state programs, legal documents and others);
- Projects
- Mass media materials
- International and national experiment.

They show society's new needs, ideas and social criterion. Here, it is for the purpose to lean on three bases: the first is to rely on the ancestors cultural heritage; the second one is to rely on the modern and scientific achievements in the sphere of technology; the third is to rely on the changes, events, life experiences in the society. They are basic source for forming of social activeness of youth.

In order to improve the activeness of youth, it is the most effective method to provide young people's life with social communication in the aspect of daily news. Therefore, the young who participated the process of social communication, can try out their knowledge as well as experiments and they may agitate among their peers, for these reasons, they may have an opportunity to motivate others to become more active. Specially, this method can be very helpful as well as useful to collaborate and adopt the class of disunited youth and socio-legal dangerous group of teenagers.

On this process, the effectiveness of the improving activeness of youth depends on the cooperation of all institutions in the society such as education places, ministers, family, neighborhood, and other institutions that work with the issues of youngsters. In order to lead youth towards the ideological maturity, the sense of self-confident should be awoken. The person who is self-confident can get rid of badness and struggle against of it. This sense can form healthy reflect on one's mind. This can awaken a great affection and confidence to the people, the society and to the future. The experience shows that, in order to form a sense of self-confidence to the students, the celebrities such as “Istikbol-yoshlar qanoti (the future- the young wing)”, the concept of “XXI asr yoshlari (the youth of the twenty-first century)”, the movement of “Biz kelajak avlodlarimiz (our future generations)”, that organized by the political parties play an important role to keep them away from distrustful ideas, to improve intellectual potential of young people, to involve of them in the socio-political process. The improvement of social activeness of the young people are effected by many factors. For instance:

- Social environment
- Microenvironment - narrow range of environment included by family, community, study groups.

- Macro environment- social, economic and cultural conditions
- The socialization of family members, different categories of individuals and groups;
- The social-political level of students engaged in social care entities (parents, teachers, employees of civil society institutions, children);
- The availability and popularity of the scientific-theoretical, methodological, social and political resources.
- Moreover, there are also some measures to improve social activeness of the young people:
 - To work out the content of national intellectual games and special networks that agitate normative-legal documents for mobile internet users;
 - To create documentary movies, pamphlets, internet based videos; special sections in mass media; operating thematic broadcasts about socially active youth by the relevant ministries and agencies;
 - To establish directed open dialogues with ministries, departments, and government leaders, representatives of socially active individuals, politicians according to the realization of the state youth policy in the Republic;
 - To work out and agitate special courses and content of the optional training for enhancing the students' social activities in education system;
 - To constitute extra courses, final qualification papers, the competition on social projects that play an important role in increasing competence around the state;
 - To create a conception that marks the improvement of the privileged centers such as “Barkamol avlod” according to the interests and needs of social risky groups, orphans, children with disabilities;

Thus, it is demand for today’s world to develop social activeness of the youth. That is why, to be aware of scientific-pedagogical framework, conditions, the implementation of the knowledge in the educational process demand social and political culture as well as the intellectual competence from teachers and specialists of civil society specialized institutions.

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