

**IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE, THE IDEOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF
SOCIO – ECONOMIC DISTRIBUTION IN YOUNG PEOPLE**

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Annotation:

In the process of analyzing this article, methods of logic, historicity, consistency and objectivity of scientific knowledge were widely used. An analysis was carried out on the state of social activity and forms of implementation in young people. Tursunova N. the educational guide of "social activity of young people: concepts and qualities" has been defined as a methodological resource to see our independent country among developed countries is the dream of every Uzbekistan. But it is not that this dream appeared yesterday or today. The increase in this desire in the hearts of our compatriots and the increased desire for the establishment of a new Uzbekistan, the increase in social activity, which we mentioned, was undoubtedly motivated by the fierce democratic reforms initiated by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Keywords: social activism, the idea of national independence, social activism of Youth, Uzbek model

Market relations in our home are not new. For thousands of years, our ancestors exchanged goods, trading out the wonderful products produced by artisans, their natural wealth to the four sides of the world. Establishing our own path to socio-economic development using the rich opportunities, geopolitical conditions of Uzbekistan has become the most important task of the early days. The reform path chosen by Uzbekistan was focused on the formation of a socially oriented market economy. On the basis of the principles of the transition to new economic relations, a strategy of responsible and complex task-economic reform was developed. The starting point of an economic strategy is to determine the ultimate goal of socio-economic change. This task consists in moving from a centralized, administrative command-based economy to market relations, from one qualitative state to another qualitative state. According to the program for the implementation of market reform, the priority tasks are phased out. At the first stage, the transition from the totalitarian system to modern market relations coincided with the simultaneous solution of two tasks: the stabilization of the economy and the formation of the basis of market relations, ending the dire consequences of the administrative command system. In the process of this stage, the most important directions of economic reform were determined by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan: - the formation of the legal framework of the transition process, strengthening and developing the legal framework of reforms; the emergence of new forms of ownership in agriculture; - ending

the decline in production. The laws and regulations on the legal basis of economic reforms were prepared by legal organizations and mature scientists and recognized by the largest specialists of the world. The transition to a socially oriented free market economy the implementation of the model of modernization and renewal of society, the basic principles of which are called the "Uzbek model" of development, has historically made it possible to radically change the composition of the economy in short periods, ensure macroeconomic balance and stable economic growth. Since Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991, the volume of the country's GDP has increased by almost 4, 5 times in parity of purchasing power, while the rate of economic growth in recent years is at least 8 percent.

Today, the process of changes and fundamental reforms in the life of our society requires social activism from NGOs, public associations, which are described as civil society institutions. So what is social activism itself? By social activism, one can understand the movement of a person to contribute to the development of society, not to be left behind by the times, no matter what profession he is the owner of, in what position he works. It is in this process that he manifests himself as a person and a citizen. Today we see our compatriots becoming socially active. A period of social depression, indifference to changes, reforms has passed, we witness initiative in our compatriots, aspirations for innovation. There are also opinions on the content that "social media has boosted social activism". But there is a big difference between social activism and social media activism. Getting up from social networks to share his subjective thoughts and react only and only negatively to the events that are happening, this does not yet mean social activity. Something causes any social phenomenon, something motivates. Social activism is also not a spontaneous process. Civil activity can 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 presupposes a deep understanding of all the events taking place in society, their consequences and the solution of existing problems. So we need to form a civil consciousness in our youth. Civil consciousness serves to unite society, to serve as a compromise between citizens in the common good. Under the influence of various sociocultural factors that occur in society, civil consciousness changes and is reflected in the development of ideas about citizenship. The more developed the civic consciousness of young people, the more active their social activity in society

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establishment of a new Uzbekistan, the increase in social activity, which we mentioned, was undoubtedly motivated by the fierce democratic reforms initiated by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Today, Uzbekistan has taken a step from national recovery to national promotion. Everyone wants the effective implementation of reforms aimed at progress and prosperity. The reason is, as a result of such reforms, the ring lives comfortably. The feeling of involvement in reforms, changes encourages the individual to be socially active. The future begins today. In our country, all conditions have been created for the education of young people, the development of harmony as mature individuals. In this article, we set ourselves the goal of reflection on the activity that is formed as a result of the practical application of theoretically acquired knowledge. Social activity is one of the important aspects of an individual's activity. It is manifested in the participation of the individual in the affairs of society and the community; to a certain extent, it is based on the perception of the political and moral self. The upbringing of social activity is not only an increase in the level of participation in public affairs, but also the formation of motives that determine the moral orientation of young people. The concept of social activism is closely related to the concept of civil society. The main purpose of studying citizenship and civil consciousness is to study civil activity in the construction of civil society. Zero civil society is built not only by means of conscious citizens with characteristics of citizenship, but also with active citizens. It is important to study the factors that cause this activity. After all, they make it possible to understand the general and private laws of building a civil society

A great place is also played in the upbringing of young people in the spirit of patriotism-the study of the rich cultural heritage of our ancestors that has come down to us. Therefore, wide paths were opened by the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan to study and promote values, traditions, the legacy of our great fathers to us. The activities in this regard began to be carried out from the first days of our independence. In particular, large funds were allocated by the state for the development of spiritual and educational work. All state theaters, houses of culture, art higher educational institutions, folklore-ethnographic groups in Uzbekistan have become foci of culture. New modern performances began to be put on on theater stages. In fiction, the approach from the point of view of party, classism was put to an end. The names of allomas such as bahawuddin Naqshband, Feruz, Khoja Akhror, Chulpan, Fitrat were restored and works were published. Taking into account the great achievements in the upbringing of a harmonious generation, the progressive figures of literature Abdulla Oripov, Syed Ahmad, Erkin Vohidov, Kaibergen Toolepbergenov, Ibrokhim Yusupov were awarded the title of Kashramon of Uzbekistan. In conclusion, on the way to building a democratic society based on Uzbekistan's market relations, stability in our economic, socio-political, cultural affairs makes it an important task to avoid ideological threats. To this end, based on the traditions, deeds, language, religion, psyche of our people, it is necessary to instill in the minds of people the feelings of trust, kindness, dishonesty, patience, Justice, enlightenment into the future.

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