

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTENT AND ESSENCE OF DEVELOPING SOCIAL ACTIVITY IN STUDENTS

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Usmanova Shoiri Dzhumabekovna

*is a candidate of psychological science,
associate professor at the National University of Uzbekistan*

Annotation

This article discusses the psychological content and essence of the development of social activity in students. It was emphasized that raising students to become socially active, morally and morally perfect individuals in their professional formation is one of the urgent problems of today. It is important for a socially active person to look after the interests of the people, live with people's pain, and consider himself responsible for their future.

Key words

social activity, professional formation, content of social activity, social psychological essence.

Educating students and young people as socially active, spiritually and morally mature individuals in their professional formation is one of the urgent problems of today. The thoughts about mobilizing all the forces and possibilities of our state and society so that they can grow up and be happy as people who are not idle in any field are of urgent importance [1; p. 56].

In order to be worthy of the trust of the country, it is the direct duty of a socially active person to increase the well-being of our people, to raise the prestige and prestige of our country in the world community. A person's social activity is manifested in the mobilization of his intelligence, ability, determination to lead his people to a new way of life [2; 36-p]. Therefore, it is important for a socially active person to look after the interests of the people, to live with people's pain, to consider himself responsible for its future. Social activity is distinguished by the maturity of a person, the possession of certain moral principles, the ability to influence people, the ability to improve the environment for strengthening the culture of inter-ethnic and inter-civilian harmony. Of course, in the formation of such a socially active person, the environment of family, neighborhood, continuous education, community, production enterprises has a special place [3; p. 68]. In

higher education institutions, students' solid education, acquisition of national and universal values, development of spiritual and moral qualities, creative thinking and conscious attitude to the environment are directly related to their social activity.

Formation of social activity in students - concern about the prospects and independence of Uzbekistan; Realizing the value and honor of one's own people and the Motherland, it is to protect it, to work on lofty ideas, new discoveries, intentions, and to train one's talent, all one's ability, and if necessary, one's life in the spirit of giving the country's prospects and people. Developing social activity in students means understanding the world based on the interests of our national independence. It is to realize the interests of our country and people in all areas based on their own point of view and vital principles and to independently make a worthy contribution to the development of society [3; p. 488].

In the views of foreign scientists V.I.Pisarenko, S.D.Polyakov, various concepts of socialization, subjective-objective relations, and a person are approached as a passive consumer of the influence of society, while in the works of J.Piaje, R.Mertoj, the adaptation of a person to a specific social conditions is the subject and social environment. the process and result of mutual active convergence are examined as an example [4; p. 200].

American sociologist F. G. Keddings's book "Theory of Socialization" (1987) states that the development of social nature or individual character is the preparation of a person for social life.

I. P. Podlasiy approved the approach to socialization mechanisms in different ways in the studies of French scientist Gabriel Tarde, American Uri Bronfenbrenner, Russian scientists V. S. Mukhina and A. V. Petrovsky.

K.A. Abulkhanova and Slavskaya define activity as a kind of integrating (unifying) basis, with the help of which the objective and subjective factors of the individual's activity are coordinated and compared, their (personal) activity is mobilized in the necessary form, not just at the right time, but at their own discretion. and they know that they will use their abilities to achieve the set goal.

A. V. Petrovsky considers activity as the ability of a living being to create (renew) itself, to motivate itself to action. According to the researcher, the active individual himself is the source of action. With this quality in mind, A. V. Petrovsky introduced the concept of the subject of activity to science. To be a subject, according to Petrovsky, means to create oneself, to re-present oneself, to be the cause of one's existence in the world.

While researching the forms of the subject's activity, Petrovsky dwells on three successive stages of the emergence of activity.

1. At the first stage, sparks of activity mean the action (work) of a person or life activity as the first manifestation of life.
2. At the second stage, activity is considered as a condition for the existence of the subject. In the third stage, the presence of activity is visible as the highest form of activity manifestation.

The phenomenon of social activity is demonstrated by scientists such as L. Yu. Gordin, M. A. Danilov, N. I. Izosimov, B. T. Likhachev, T. N. Malkovskaya, N. G. Ogurtsov, N. D. Uznadze the driving forces, contradictions, and the mechanisms of its emergence are considered as an integral concept that explains the existence of.

In these views, the concept of socialization is an action aimed at solving problems, the development of a child as a subjective understanding of the approximate options of human behavior, in the form of social, in particular, relations between parents and children, their mutual emotional unity is important in the formation of a person, certain schemes of a person and it is emphasized that it is managed with the help of cognitive structures, therefore its adaptation to this scheme and cognitive structures means the essence of socialization.

The development of social activity means raising a future specialist who can satisfy most of his needs thanks to his work, skills, and business acumen. This includes fighting alien and destructive ideas based on the development of moral and psychological characteristics of the student, maintaining stability and peace in the prevention of social, psychological and economic situations that have a negative impact on them.

Every nation or society has a system of social activity development. Because social activity serves to maintain human health and enlighten his inner world. In this sense, it is important to create all the necessary conditions for the formation of a free person who recognizes his rights, lives based on strong abilities, is independent in environmental protection, and imagines his own interests in harmony with the interests of society. The formation of social activity on the basis of these criteria, first of all, ensures the development of society, creates a foundation for its future, and strengthens its moral foundation. As a result of the development of social activity in the personality of students, loyalty to spiritual and moral values, national-cultural heritage, self-awareness, striving for perfection, and an effort to acquire modern achievements of science and technology are manifested. Extensive work was done in this regard during the years of independence. First, the national educational program was developed and implemented. Second, natural

resources serve human interests. Thirdly, along with the restoration of ancient cities and monuments, the spirit of the people revived, and national values found a new life.

The analysis of different approaches to the understanding of education from the point of view of the normal nature of a person allows us to distinguish the following three aspects: social-normative, intellectual (forming a person by adapting him to the socio-cultural and professional environment: first of all, accepting his norms), individual-content (separating himself from the environment development of individuality: self-awareness, finding one's place in life, expressing one's identity, being able to determine one's value in life and activity) and value-active (determination of subjectivity in interaction with the environment: exchange of influences, not only accepting the values of the environment, but also influencing him with his views). As a social function of forming human qualities, such education cannot be carried out outside the family.

Education, as a specially organized activity, is defined as a value-meaningful social interaction between the pedagogue and the student, adults and children who achieve perfection. The result of such education will be the activity of the educated subject as a form of confirmation of valuable rules.

In the scientific literature, the category of "activity" is considered in a broad sense as a general systematic qualitative quality of matter (being), its ability to interact with itself and the environment [5; p. 134].

Increasing the social activity of students is the necessity of social relations in the pedagogical process. Formation of skills and competences of social activity is of special importance for social psychology and practice.

It is not for nothing that the issue of turning a person into a participant of social relations in the process of human development has attracted the attention of mature intellectuals of the people for many years. It is observed that the approaches aimed at increasing the social activity of the person, the elements of social activity were determined mainly by means of retrospective analysis in different periods.

Social activity is a goal-oriented activity of a person, a concept that expresses a high view of individual attitude and systematic behavior towards social reality. Social activism is a powerful activity in relation to the norm and routine. Increasing the social activity of students is decided in the educational process.

The analysis of philosophical, pedagogical and psychological literature made it possible to describe the process of increasing social activity as an activity aimed at developing the qualities of social activity in students by applying the acquired social knowledge in life.

After all, "increasing the social activities of students is a pedagogical process aimed at a specific goal, in which the qualities of social activity formed in students are improved and enriched" [6; p. 198].

Social activism is a high form of activism. It is unique to a group of people, society as a social being, and it is used to define the intellectual ability to perform it, as it is to define the intensive activity of a person in a certain system of social relations. Social activism exists as a complex, integral quality. It does not express any particular feature, but the whole set of features of vital activity. The fact that it is an expression of a socially active essence is its leading feature.

In these views, the concept of socialization is an action aimed at solving problems, the development of a child as a subjective understanding of the approximate options of human behavior, in the form of social, in particular, relations between parents and children, their mutual emotional unity is important in the formation of a person, certain schemes of a person and it is emphasized that it is managed with the help of cognitive structures, therefore its adaptation to this scheme and cognitive structures means the essence of socialization. It is considered a priority aspect of socialization that a person acquires scientific knowledge and components of personal culture with the help of social influences, develops intellectually and acquires moral qualities based on them; socialization of a person does not take place in the same way in different social systems and certain periods of society's development; it is mentioned that each period is manifested in a unique form in the socialization of the individual.

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In social psychology, activity is considered as a kind of hierarchical structure consisting of several levels: psychophysiological functions, special types of activity, movement operations. Special types of activities usually include play, study and work activities. These types of activity are forms of manifestation of human activity. In addition to the above, forms of active interaction of a person with the world include: sports and combat activities, managing people, knowledge (understanding), communication as an independent activity.

The training program "Dynamics of social activity and intelligence in students" includes the study of all aspects of culture related to pedagogical activity in relation

to the problem of cultural-socialization. Its important aspect is shown in the fact that it shows the necessity of components related to cultural studies in the training of pedagogic personnel.

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