

## TRANSFORMATION OF YOUTH SOCIAL ACTIVITY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Shukhrat Turopovich Mamatkulov

Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy

Tashkent State University of Economics

e-mail: mamashuxrat307@gmail.com

Safarov Maqsudali Kamol oqli

Senior Lecturer, Department of Philosophy

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy

Tashkent State University of Economics

### ABSTRACT

The article provides a socio-philosophical analysis of the tendencies of transformation of youth social activity in the context of globalization and global informatization. The international experience in enhancing youth social activity is examined from a philosophical-comparative perspective. The impact of digital technologies and the information environment on youth social activity, as well as effective mechanisms for enhancing youth social activity in the context of globalization, are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Globalization, social activity, youth, digitalization, transformation, international experience, philosophical-comparative analysis, civil society.

### INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century is characterized as a period in human history marked by the rapid expansion of globalization processes that encompass all spheres of society, including the economy, politics, culture, and education systems. These processes have also fundamentally transformed the forms and content of youth social activity. While at the beginning of the twentieth century youth social engagement was primarily manifested at local and national levels, today it has acquired transnational, digital, and global dimensions.

Young people are the primary drivers of change in all societies. The process of globalization has significantly expanded their opportunities. These opportunities include rapid access to information from any part of the world, international communication and cooperation, and participation in transnational youth organizations and movements. However, the adverse aspects of globalization are also widely recognized. Among them are cultural transformations, the weakening of socio-cultural relations, and the growing threat of religious extremism and terrorism influencing the minds of young people.

This article analyzes the transformation trends of youth social activity under the conditions of globalization through a philosophical-comparative methodology and examines the possibilities of adapting international experience to the context of Uzbekistan.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The relationship between globalization and youth social activity has been widely studied by both international and national scholars. Russian sociologists **S. P. Ivanenkov** and **A. V. Kostrikin** emphasize the importance of anti-globalization movements and social transformations in understanding contemporary youth social activity. They argue that under modern communicative conditions, young people's self-expression is primarily realized through youth communities and collective activities aimed at achieving social interests and goals [3].

The findings of our research highlight the objective necessity of developing new pragmatic approaches and principles for enhancing youth activity in the context of globalization. According to this perspective, contemporary international scholarship is increasingly focused on improving the theoretical, fundamental, and methodological foundations for strengthening youth social activity. Particular attention is given to ensuring effective youth socialization and developing innovative technologies aimed at enhancing systems of spiritual and intellectual values [1].

**G. Tulenova** scientifically addresses the risks posed by religious extremism and international terrorism in influencing the consciousness of young people within the context of globalization. She explores ways of protecting the younger generation from destructive ideologies through the system of moral and spiritual education. This approach is based on recognizing not only the opportunities created by globalization but also its potential threats and challenges [2].

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article employs comparative-historical and philosophical-comparative analysis methodologies, as well as systematic and synthesis approaches. In examining international experiences in enhancing youth social activity, policy documents, data from international organizations, and existing scholarly literature were analyzed.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Globalization simultaneously brings both positive and negative effects on youth social activity. On the positive side, globalization opens up broad opportunities for young people, including rapid access to information, international cooperation, transnational exchange of experience, opportunities for studying abroad, and the acquisition of professional skills and knowledge. Information technologies and the Internet have also transformed youth participation in social life. Digital civic engagement, online communication, electronic petitions, and the formation of public opinion through social media have become new forms of social activity among contemporary youth.

However, globalization also gives rise to a number of concerning processes. These include the intensification of cultural challenges, the weakening of national identity, and a decline in respect for local values and traditions. Manipulative activities in the information environment, fake news, and digital information attacks may negatively influence the consciousness and worldview of young people. In the context of modern Uzbekistan, protecting youth from such threats and properly directing their social engagement should become one of the key priorities of state youth policy.

The study of international experience in promoting youth social activity provides an important methodological foundation for Uzbekistan. In European countries, the main mechanisms for enhancing youth social participation include volunteer movements, civic education, youth parliaments, and advisory councils. The youth policy strategies of the Council of Europe aim to actively involve young people in political processes and expand their rights and responsibilities. The European experience clearly demonstrates the joint support of youth engagement through both state institutions and civil society organizations.

In Asian countries such as **South Korea, Japan, and Singapore**, youth social activity is primarily oriented toward economic development and innovation. The formation of youth leadership through the education system, the promotion of a startup culture, and the creation of favorable conditions for young entrepreneurs are among the distinctive features of these countries' experiences. At the same time, these nations have successfully implemented strategies aimed at enhancing global competitiveness while preserving their national identity and cultural values.

In the countries of the former Soviet Union, including Russia, the development of youth social activity has been characterized by complex and often contradictory conditions. Russian sociologists have extensively studied the factors influencing youth social engagement during the transition to a market economy, as well as the socializing role of youth organizations. Particular emphasis has been placed on the importance of joint support for youth social activity by both governmental and non-governmental organizations.

As noted by researchers, it is essential to introduce international standards for enhancing youth activity based on national interests and to implement new methodological approaches that contribute to shaping young people's life strategies. In adapting international experience, the following priority directions can be identified.

**The first direction is the development of volunteerism and youth organizations.** The experiences of both European and Asian countries demonstrate that one of the most effective mechanisms for increasing youth social activity is their involvement in voluntary and non-governmental organizations. In Uzbekistan, expanding the network of youth organizations and ensuring their financial and organizational independence constitute important tasks.

**The second direction is the formation of a digital citizenship culture.** International experience shows that digital literacy and information culture prepare young people to act independently and responsibly in the online environment. In Uzbekistan, the development of information security awareness and digital information culture has been identified as one of the key priorities.

**The third direction is the expansion of international youth exchange programs.** Opportunities for foreign education, internships, and exchange programs contribute significantly to the enhancement of youth social activity. Engaging Uzbek youth in international projects and programs can strengthen their global competitiveness and broaden their social and professional horizons.

## CONCLUSION

Globalization has created both opportunities and challenges for youth social activity. Digitalization and information technologies have generated new forms of youth engagement;

however, they have also increased the risks associated with information attacks, misinformation, and adverse cultural influences. A philosophical-comparative analysis of international experience demonstrates that there is no universal model for enhancing youth social activity. Each society chooses its own optimal approaches based on its national and cultural characteristics, historical traditions, and development strategies.

Nevertheless, all successful experiences share several common features. These include the joint support of youth engagement by state institutions and civil society organizations, the orientation of educational systems toward the development of youth leadership, and the establishment of effective mechanisms for actively involving young people in social and political processes. These measures have proven to be among the most effective solutions for fostering youth social activity in the contemporary globalized world.

### REFERENCES

1. Mamatqulov, Sh. (2021). A Socio-Philosophical Analysis of Enhancing Youth Social Activity in Uzbekistan. Abstract of the Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophy. Tashkent, 20 p.
2. Tulenova, G. J. (2006). The Role of the Spiritual Factor in Increasing Youth Social Activity: A Socio-Philosophical Analysis. Doctor of Science (DSc) Dissertation in Philosophy. Tashkent: National University of Uzbekistan, p. 66.
3. Ivanenkov, S. P., & Kostrikin, A. V. (2009). Problems of Research on Youth Social Activity. *Credo New*, 3(59), 82–100.
4. Lukov, V. A. (2006). Youth Associations. *Knowledge. Understanding. Skill*, 1, 217–221.
5. Kovaleva, A. I., & Lukov, V. A. (1999). *Sociology of Youth: Theoretical Issues*. Moscow: Sotsium Publishing House, 351 p.
6. Balog, A. I. (2014). Formation of Youth Social Activity: Characteristics, Structure and Motives. *Bulletin of Sociology*, 3, 85–93.
7. Khaliy, I. A. (2007). *Contemporary Social Movements: The Innovative Potential of Russian Transformations in a Traditionalist Environment*. Moscow: Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
8. Zaslavskaya, T. I. (2004). *Contemporary Russian Society: The Social Mechanism of Transformation*. Moscow: Delo Publishing House, 400 p.