

Management of the Process of Increasing the Social Activity of Students in Higher Education Institutions in the Field of Pedagogy

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ABSTRACT

This article covers the issues of managing the process of increasing the social activity of students in higher education institutions in the field of pedagogy. The concept of social activity, the specific aspects of increasing students' social adaptation and economic activity in higher education institutions are highlighted. The article describes the methods used in the development of social activity among students during higher education.

KEYWORDS: *social activity, social adaptation, social subject, project activity, role-playing games, debates.*

Introduction

In the context of building a new Uzbekistan, one of the main tasks is to enhance the sense of belonging to the country's reforms and increase the social activity of the country's youth through the promotion of human dignity, improvement of its socio-cultural life, improvement of the people's well-being, and the organization of quality education. Increasing the role of science in the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, innovative development, and retraining of scientific personnel has become a priority of the state policy. Strengthening the development of the country, effective organization of research and development activities, and ensuring cooperation in science, education, and production is considered one of the urgent issues of today. Science plays an important role in the development of all sectors of the economy. " We will raise young people to become independent and rational thinkers, possessing good qualities based on modern knowledge and experiences, national and universal values. ... we attach priority to training our sons and daughters in modern professions that are in high demand in the labor market, to form entrepreneurial skills and hardworking qualities in them, to realize their initiatives, and to provide them with work and housing" [1].

Research object and used methods

The process of teaching the science of educational management in gold reserve groups of higher educational institutions was selected as the object of the research, and a systematic, comprehensive approach, comparative analysis, observation, and survey methods were used in this process.

The obtained results and their analysis

Today, with the demands of the market economy, the following issues are considered important in increasing the socioeconomic activity of young people:

- enlightening young people about economic knowledge in a comprehensible, popular way;
- Formation of a database designed for easy and fast use;
- Strengthening the cooperation of non-governmental organizations with educational institutions aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of young people in the formation of civil society;

support and encouragement of scientific research dedicated to increasing the activity of students in higher education institutions, within the framework of socio-economic sciences;

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to highlight the issues of social adaptation and economic activity of students with the participation of relevant experts.

Social activity is a complex concept, and nowadays scientists interpret the meaning of the concept of "social activity" in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, the concept of social activity is understood as a factor that reflects the level of socialization of a person, and in a narrow sense, it is understood as a result of direct contacts of a person with a certain social entity [2].

L. F. Alekseeva emphasizes that the category of "social activity" is broader than the category of "activity" [3], V. S. Mukhina social activity can be studied in two opposite dimensions - positive and negative. The social movement of people and individuals aimed at consciously changing themselves for the benefit of society is manifested as positive activity. In human society, negative thinking, socially dangerous individuals are also formed, they act consciously, they notice the results of their actions before others. But they are asocial and lack a sense of responsibility. Asocial impact on society should be included in negative social activity [4]. In this regard, the great philosopher Plato addresses those who deal with the future of the individual as follows: "Let children try to direct their inclinations and interests to that in which activity they need to improve later on" [5].

V.M. Bekhterev understands social activity as the need to understand the social importance of the activity manifested in the mind of the individual and the virtue of readiness for the activity [6]. According to K.A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, the social activity of a person is manifested in his attitude to activity [7]. The analysis of the literature published in the philosophical direction on the topic shows that there are different and opposing points of view of the authors on the essence and content of this concept, a pluralistic attitude to the scientific-philosophical analysis of the problem, and the fact that a single definition has not been formed within the framework of the study of the issue of social activity.

"Social activism" is the strengthening of the participation of social entities (society, class, group, and individuals) in socio-political processes, labor, and cultural-educational activities, striving to fully realize the rights and duties established by law [8].

Cultivating 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 [9].

In the course of research, the following methods of influencing the development of social activity in students during higher education were identified:

- interactive: the type of interaction, it is assumed that the persons participating in the interaction can influence others. Creates an opportunity for students to self-manage and participate in social cooperation in the educational institution;
- modeling and implementation of projects of the process of professional management from the forms of development of social activity of students. The essence of the project method is the development and implementation of some kind of activity plan, which ensures the achievement of a predetermined result by foreseeing the necessary situations in the future.

An effective and effective method of instilling education and training in the formation of social activity of young people is manifested in the process of acquiring knowledge of the basics of entrepreneurship, the basics, and methods of small business. Today, the transformation of forms of social employment is observed in a new way. For example, the transition of brokerage to a modern form of brokerage, publishing to blogging, hashar to shanbalik, ownership to entrepreneurship, and land contractor to farming ensures the emergence of a new layer of young people operating in the market of such services. Develops a business that operates thanks to an innovative approach to increasing youth activity.

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Another effective means of developing social activity in students is the organization of self-management in an educational institution. Student self-management is a special form of creative, independent social activity of students aimed at solving the issues of education, upbringing, and organization of recreation, as well as the development of the social activity of students and support of their initiatives. Participation in student self-management is a special type of activity, during its implementation, the professional and creative abilities and personal qualities of students are manifested and developed. Self-management of students in higher education institutions is the voluntary transfer of subjective, management functions by the administration of the educational institution to the object of management, that is, students, as well as the ability of the object to promote itself, develop itself, activate itself and change it, that is becoming a subject of social system management by joining joint activities with In other words, it is a process of developing social relations based on the principles of voluntariness and cooperation, as part of the management powers are given to students. Students should get a sense of responsibility for the tasks discussed, accepted, and implemented. Social relations in higher education are carried out based on the principles of transparency and openness in decision-making in such conditions.

In addition, the social activity of students is also reflected in the skills that are important for being an effective leader:

- Communication and negotiation skills: the ability to communicate one's ideas clearly and to persuade others. It is also the ability to speak in public and make effective presentations.
- Problem Solving: Ability to solve problems effectively and promptly. Ability to identify problems, create alternative solutions, and choose the most appropriate solutions.
- Collaborative skills: ability to get along with others and work effectively with other team members.
- Critical Thinking: Taking a different approach to every question and problem and thinking outside the box.
- The ability to perceive dangers (risks): different levels of preparedness and, at the same time, learning from life's mistakes and failures.
- Financial literacy ability: effective use of financial resources, knowledge of cash flows, and effective allocation of money to profitable projects.
- Taking risks and learning from failures: It is not possible to avoid failures and always be successful in life. Therefore, the younger generation needs to learn from every failure and move on in life. They should not be afraid to take risks and learn to learn from the problems they face. Those who do not make mistakes do not grow in life. The formal education system should be designed in such a way that it encourages students to take risks and does not punish them for mistakes and shortcomings. A person's growth in intelligence and advancement in life is through experiences.
- Connecting with real businesses: As we know, most of the school and university teachers do not have corporate and business experience. Therefore, all they can teach is their formal education and theoretical knowledge from books. However, corporate work is very different from what is taught in schools. Therefore, it is recommended to connect schools and universities with the real business world. Here people with real work experience can give some lectures to students with real-life examples. Coaching and mentoring programs for students with well-experienced business entrepreneurs in formal education will greatly help develop leadership, innovation, and entrepreneurship skills in young people.
- Proper Mind Programming: Development and programming of the youth's mind is essential for

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success. Life examples show that people who are programmed to avoid danger say "I can't do it" or "I can't do it". But "How can I do that?" or "What can I do?" with these questions, young people can ask questions. Because a statement closes the mind, a question opens the mind to think and act.

- Learning to work in groups: Our current education system teaches young people to work independently. Even the assessment tests are aimed at evaluating the knowledge of the students and the students themselves, and such a system creates addiction. But in real life, we are all dependent on each other, and one person cannot achieve much on his own. Therefore, the educational system should introduce not individual, but group work systems to develop the ability to work with others and communicate in young people. It helps to increase team spirit and develop a sense of connectedness that is important in life.
- Financial Literacy: In today's world, financial literacy is one of the most important skills in managing personal, family and business budgets and finances. In the educational system, young people should learn how to effectively manage their personal funds in terms of saving, spending and investing. Credit and tax literacy play an important role in helping young people start and manage their own businesses in the future. While it is important to teach the younger generation the natural and social sciences, it is also important to teach them the soft skills and abilities that are an important requirement of business, government and corporate jobs today. By instilling in our young generation the skills and abilities that are in demand today, we will not only help them to manage their personal lives properly, but also help them grow into people who are capable of creating a bright future.

In addition, in the process of increasing the professional and social activity of a young specialist:

- to be aware of innovative achievements of modern education and scientific concepts that illuminate the essence of vocational education;
- improvement of professional knowledge and skills based on modern technologies;
- effective use of the characteristics of our traditions that have passed the test of social development and the rich spiritual heritage of our thinkers will bring good results.

Thus, the development of social activity of students requires a harmonious implementation of classroom and extracurricular activities. Activities in the auditorium (project activities, role-playing games, debates, etc.) should be supplemented with practical activities aimed at changing oneself and society.

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