

The Role of Youth in the Social-Innovative Development Process of Society

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Abstract:

In this article, the role of young people in the process of socio-innovative development of society, as well as the growth of intellectual potential, material and spiritual needs of young people, and the evolutionary change of the social structure of society are highlighted.

Keywords: society, youth, moral rules, education, skills, personal characteristics, social structure - social strata, eastern thinkers, independent thinking abilities.

The study of the social structure of society has always been relevant. This problem has not lost its importance even now. Because identifying the possibilities of the various classes, social groups and public organizations that make up this structure, constructive and destructive activities in the development of society helped to direct them to specific goals. In particular, the Greek philosopher Plato (428-347 BC) was one of the first to divide the aristocratic society into three social strata [1]: the first - philosophers, the second - soldiers, and the third - farmers and artisans. The philosopher also showed the tasks that each of these social groups should perform in the society.

Our great grandfather Farobi (873-950), who became famous as the "Aristotle of the East", the second teacher, in his work "The City of Virtuous People"[2] divided people into different groups and based it on people's intellectual potential and interest in science. Our great-grandfather Amir Temur, who formed the great state, divided society members into the following categories based on their work: officials, soldiers, intellectuals, farmers and artisans in "Temur's Laws" [3]. Italian thinker Niccolò Machiavelli (1469 - 1527) in his work "Ruler"[4] put forward ideas about the state, its organization and management, the power of the state is the ability to mutually organize the different classes that make up the society, the need to create conditions for their free activity and stability stated that it will appear.

Therefore, in the life of the state and society, finding the interests and goals of different classes, social groups and organizations, the factors that cause their mutual conflicts and their elimination is a matter of life and death for development.

The growth of human intellectual potential, material and spiritual needs, the evolutionary change of the social structure (structure) of the society increases the interest in studying it. But studying the issue and developing the final concept remains a very complex problem. Because society is constantly changing and developing, the formation and improvement of various new social groups is a continuous process. On the one hand, this is related to the increase in material needs due to the growth of people's consciousness and intellectual potential, and on the other hand, it is related to changes in the economic, social-political, and spiritual-educational spheres during the development of society. That is why until today, views on the concept of "social structure (structure)" and the definitions given to it are different. The social structure itself and its directions are comprehensive, independent entities specific to each group in the system, and their interests are diverse. Nevertheless, several views have been formed regarding their research and determination of their status. In sociology, the tradition of analyzing the society in the form of class, stratification, socio-demographic, qualification, territorial, national-ethnic, structural, institutional structures has been in force. In addition, there is a distinction between each of them by age, gender, profession and other aspects and justification of their uniqueness.

Russian scientist N.M. Rimashevskaya divided the Russian social system into "elite groups", "middle class", "outsiders" (groups without large incomes), "marginals", "criminality", T.N. Zaslavskaya: "high ", "sub-elite", "middle class", "base class", "low group", "social inferiority". They divided the population into groups based on their profession, material conditions, age, position, and position in society, and based on these, gave definitions to each of them. In particular, the researcher N.B. Gorbacheva emphasizes the need to study young people from the perspective of family, marriage, education, healthcare and religious institutions[5]. It is not for nothing that views on the youth social group are developing in this direction. Because, taking into account the formation of the social structure of society at the expense of youth groups, clearly knowing the contribution of changes in each new social group, class and stratum formed in the transformation processes of society to the sustainable development of society or the aspects that affect its crisis, at the same time, gives opportunities to prevent it. . At the same time, it is of practical importance to determine their relationship with the social groups that are actually operating in the social structure of society.

In the "Encyclopedic dictionary of philosophy" the concept of "social structure" is defined as follows: "Social structure is a network of stable relations between social layers, mutual relations between groups, division of labor, and parts of the social system determined by the nature of social institutions" [6].

The concept of social structure includes the definition of the concept of "social stratification" close to the social structure. In particular, "social stratification is a sociological concept. It represents the structure of society and some of its strata, social stratification, uneven distribution of material wealth, inequality between different strata»[7].

Although one of the mentioned definitions is called "Social structure", the second one is "social structure", and the third one is "social stratification", the meanings are close. But in none of them, the classes, social groups and relations that make up the social structure have not been clearly systematized. It is customary to treat them as classes and social strata in general.

In our opinion, the problem is that in today's conditions, when societies are changing rapidly, new classes and social groups are emerging in them, and social groups that have existed for a long time and lost their status and influence during the process of structural changes (for example, artisans, craftsmen, entrepreneurs, etc.) should be considered taking into account their active participation.

From this point of view, Russian scientists see the social structure of the Russian society with reference to the changes taking place in it. At the same time, they emphasize the need to study the social system by dividing it into networks. It can be seen that Russian scientists have different views on this concept. Some of them (N.M.Rimashevskaya, T.N.Zaslavskaya) looked at the changes taking place in Russian society, while N.B.Gorbacheva studied from the point of view of existing institutions (family, marriage, education, health and religion) in society. emphasizes the necessity. We have no objection to either view. The ideas they put forward expressed their research directions. However, the social structure proposed by N.B. Gorbachyova does not fully express all the statuses of young people. In particular, their ethnic and demographic statuses are left out. They are no less powerful than other "institutions". Considering them in this sense, it will be possible to comprehensively study the social structure of the society, to understand their nature and possibilities, and to prevent possible problems. Of course, without studying and deeply analyzing the changes taking place in the life of societies, the classes, social groups (layers) operating in them, and without deep analysis, it is impossible to determine the possibilities and form scientifically accurate knowledge about their prospects. The need for this issue is increasing today. Moreover, the existence of efforts to oppose classes and social groups to one another makes it more urgent to analyze this issue in depth and direct it to common interests.

The study of the social structure of society and the development of relevant scientific conclusions are not only theoretical, but also of practical importance. The main problems in the social structure of the society are as follows: firstly, the material, spiritual and educational needs of the members of the society are increasing due to the rapid change of times. Naturally, as a result of actions aimed at satisfying them, new social groups are formed. It is time to conduct research aimed at directing them to the intended goals and revealing their potential; secondly, changes are taking place in the mentalities of social groups existing in time and space (facets of living in nature, relations to various subjects). Some of them are constructive, while others are formed with a tendency to destructive activity; thirdly, along with the common interests of social groups in terms of space and time, each of them has their own interests, and various contradictions and even conflicts may arise in the actions aimed at their implementation. Fourthly, the population lives in the conditions of market relations, using the opportunities created by businessmen, able-bodied, restless people, to have a lot of money, live a comfortable life, those who do not have the ability are forced to live in poverty (material lack), that is, the population is stratified from the material point of view in society. leading to the separation of the rich and the poor. The sharp development of such a situation creates instability in society, resulting in not only a social crisis, but also political crises that create threats to the country's security.

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