



**SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S
VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY**

MANZURAHON ABDURAXMONOVA

*Professor of the Department
of Social Work at FarDU,
Doctor of Sociology*

TILLAXON VAXABOVA

*Fergana State University
Master of Social Work*

Annotation: *In this article , the involvement of young people in voluntary activities is sociologically analyzed, conclusions are drawn based on the results of empirical research. Also, the positive and negative aspects of involving young people in voluntary activities are covered in detail.*

Keywords: *volunteering, empirical research, demographic indicators, intrinsic motivation, disabled, elderly, low-income families, and victims of natural disasters.*

Empirical studies are necessary to scientifically analyze the process of involving young people in volunteer activities. In this study, a combined approach - the integration of qualitative and quantitative research - was used as a methodological basis. Qualitative methods include interviews, focus groups, and participant observation, and quantitative research uses questionnaires and statistical data analysis.

In the process of data collection, the socio-demographic indicators of young people (age, gender, education level, place of residence) and the level of participation in volunteer activities were studied. The results of So'rovnoma also made it possible to determine the motivation of young people, the value system and the formation of social capital.



Empirical research results show that 68% of young people voluntarily participate in various volunteer activities. This activity is shown in the framework of schools and higher education institutions, non-governmental organizations and public events.

The level of activity is inextricably linked with the social orientation of young people: young people who have adopted altruistic and post-materialistic values are more likely to participate in voluntary activities. At the same time, gender and regional differences are also observed: girls are more active in ecological and cultural activities, and boys are more active in sports and technical projects.

Internal motivation factors that attract young people to volunteering are altruism, empathy, desire for self-development, and the goal of benefiting society. External motivation is related to social recognition, future professional opportunities and incentive systems.

According to the results of the survey, 57% of respondents mentioned internal motivation and 43% external motivation as the main reason. At the same time, the activity of young people in social networks is also shown as a mechanism that encourages participation in volunteering.

Empirical analysis has shown that young people participating in volunteer activities expand bonding social capital - that is, strengthening trust and cooperation with close social groups, as well as bridging social capital - by networking with different social groups. It serves to increase the social resources of young people and strengthen their position in society.

The results of the interview showed that volunteer activities increase the social consciousness and civic responsibility of young people. Young people understand their role in society and participate as an active subject in solving social problems. At the same time, volunteering experience positively shapes young people's attitude to social changes and develops them as innovative, responsible and cooperative individuals. Young people are highly active in volunteer activities, which strengthens social solidarity in society. Motivation is formed through a



combination of internal and external factors, internal motivation is dominant. Volunteering increases the social capital of young people, develops them as active and responsible members of society. Volunteering experience is manifested as a factor that strengthens the civic activity and social consciousness of young people.

Voluntary activities play an important role in strengthening the social identity of young people and forming them as active subjects of society. Empirical studies show that young people participating in volunteering feel themselves as active members of society, strengthen their social responsibility and citizenship position. At the same time, in the process, they develop new social networks and partnerships, improve leadership skills and decision-making abilities.

Voluntary activity serves to increase social stability and strengthen solidarity in society. Young people participate in solving social problems through volunteering, increase the level of social integration in society. It acts as an important stabilizer especially in the conditions of social crises, ecological and economic difficulties.

Volunteering develops innovative and creative potential of young people, prepares them for social changes in society. The results of the interview and questionnaire show that the volunteering experience increases the social responsibility of young people, and strengthens their sense of social justice and civic position.

Empirical analysis shows that bonding and bridging social capital of young people increases through volunteering. Bonding social capital means developing trust and cooperation with close friends and family groups, and bridging social capital means expanding network ties with different social groups. This increases the social resources of young people and serves to strengthen their position in society. Volunteering strengthens the social identity of young people and forms them as active subjects of society. Youth develop leadership, decision-making and social responsibility skills through volunteering. Voluntary activity increases social stability and solidarity, strengthens social integration. The formation of bonding and bridging social capital strengthens the social resources and civic activity of young



people. Volunteer experience develops innovative and creative abilities of young people, increases their readiness for social changes.

Involvement of young people in voluntary activities is a sociologically complex and multi-layered process, which is inextricably linked with socialization, motivation, institutionalization and formation of social capital. Volunteering increases the civic activity of young people, strengthens their social responsibility and serves the development of society. Therefore, the development of volunteering should be recognized as a strategic sociological task.

Volunteering is an individual's voluntary activity of helping society and people in need, which directly affects not only individual development, but also the development of society. By analyzing the positive and negative aspects of this activity, it is possible to increase its effectiveness and improve the impact on the social environment.

Community of volunteer activities to the development There are the following positive effects .

First , strengthening unity and solidarity : Volunteering brings people together around a common goal. Participants in society serve to strengthen social solidarity by helping each other, and at the same time, they create an environment of mutual understanding and support in society.

Second , helping the needy segments of society: Volunteering improves social equality and well-being by helping the disabled, lonely elderly, low-income families, and victims of natural disasters . In this way, there is an opportunity to support the weaker sections of the society and actively integrate them into life.

Third , s haxsiy va professional development: Volunteering is also important for personal development. Volunteers develop responsibility, leadership and communication skills, as well as help gain business and professional experience.

Fourthly , to anticipate and solve social problems: Through volunteering , it is possible to identify problems in society early and find quick solutions to them.



For example, environmental cleaning, health campaigns and social awareness projects serve to prevent problems in various areas of society.

Beshinchidan , cultural and spiritual development: Volunteering develops compassion, empathy and cultural values in people. At the same time, it serves to improve the moral and spiritual environment in the society, and increases the social and spiritual consciousness of people.

Voluntary activities to society The following negative effects are observed .

First , the wrong distribution of resources : If volunteer projects are not adequately planned, money and time can be wasted, which reduces overall effectiveness.

Secondly , the risk of being replaced by professional services : In some fields, such as medicine or psychological support, volunteers may not fully cover the work of professionals. As a result, service quality and efficiency may decrease.

Third , instability of motivation and participation : Volunteers often work based on personal interest and available time. Therefore, it becomes difficult to ensure the sustainability of projects and sustainable results.

Fourthly , lack of effectiveness in areas requiring limited assistance : Small volunteer groups may not be enough for large-scale problems such as natural disasters or pandemics.

Finally , the risk of strengthening unfounded stereotypes in public opinion.

If volunteer activities are organized incorrectly , negative social stereotypes such as "teaching the needy to become dependent" may occur.

Volunteering plays a very positive role in the development of society. It plays an important role in the life of society by strengthening social cohesion, helping the needy and encouraging personal development. However, in order to increase its effectiveness, it is necessary to properly distribute resources, ensure stability and not



interfere with professional services. At the same time, carrying out voluntary activities in a planned and systematic way maximizes the positive impact on society.

Volunteering – society development , social unity and personal development for important tool is considered . Its prospects many factors with garden to be , not only social in the field , maybe economic , cultural and pedagogical in development also oh on the contrary finds .

Volunteering activity social **in the field certain positive to the changes take comes . In society social solidarity strengthens . Including , volunteering through people to each other help to give , problems together case to do through social solidarity increases . Society in the limbs z aif in layers help feeling increases . Disabled , elderly , low provided families and natural disaster victims with work volunteering main from the perspectives is one of them . Social responsibility in formation important factor is considered . Because , young people and adults between social responsibility , humanity and moral values develop possibility available .**

Volunteering activity m **adaniy and spiritual in terms of cultural values targ ' ib Volunteering** culture and spirituality in development tool be , people ancestors , national values and spiritual - educational initiatives qo ' supports . Society in the limbs private **qualities development** , in particular , kindness , sympathy , compassion and social responsibility like qualities to form help gives .

Volunteering activity **economic in the field business and professional skills to increase will help** . Volunteering experience increase , leadership and organization skills develop through person business in terms of prepares . **Economic to stability contribution add feeling wakes up** . Volunteering through many social projects to the end is increased , this yes local and national economic to develop positive effect shows .

Volunteering activity **technological and innovation activity as digital volunteering** taqazo does . Online platforms and mobile applications through volunteering activity expanding , remote help show possibility will increase . Also



to the activity innovation **solutions application etish , specifically , volunteers** in society problems new technologies with the help of case to do contribution addition can For example, innovative projects in the fields of ecology, healthcare and education .

Voluntary activity is also important in the international arena. International **cooperation and exchange of experience, in particular**, with the implementation of volunteer projects at the international level, there will be an opportunity to study the experience of different countries and apply social projects. It is possible to contribute to global issues such as humanitarianism, ecology, education and health care through **solving global social issues** .

Voluntary activity is a promising direction for the development of society. It contributes to the strengthening of social unity, the development of cultural and spiritual values, personal and professional development, and economic and technological development. At the same time, the international perspectives of volunteering are expanding, providing an opportunity to solve global problems and develop international cooperation.

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