



Article

Social and Political Activism of Youth in The Context of Modern Globalization

Mammad Rzayev*¹

1. Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor, Nakhchivan State University, Azerbaijan

* Correspondence: mamedrazi@mail.ru

Abstract: The presented article discusses the problem of socio-political activity of young people, who constitute the main force of society. This socio-demographic group is the subject of political and social relations, and its activity depends on many different factors. As a result of the conducted research, it was determined that the political activity of young people increases during large-scale turning points. In modern times, one of the most important tasks of world states is to involve this most active part of society in socio-political processes. The author of the article has thoroughly studied the issue of the main forms of socio-political activity of young people, which have already been identified and brought into the system, and has comprehensively analyzed and evaluated the participation of this stratum in parliamentary, municipal, etc. elections, in the activities of socio-political organizations and movements, in the activities of youth representative institutions under state bodies, and their professional (socio-political) activity. At the same time, the article has put forward a Program of systematic development trends based on evidence about the forms of socio-political activity of young people. The article is significant from a scientific-applied and at the same time practical point of view with its full educational essence.

Keywords: Youth, Political Activism, Civil Society, Political Behavior

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1. Introduction

In the conditions of modern globalization, fundamental and profound changes in all spheres of public life, the consistent and comprehensive implementation of democratization, the study of international experience are directly related to the increase in the political activity of the younger generation. This was not accidental, but is explained by the exceptionally great importance of activating the human factor in political life, as well as in the economic, social and spiritual spheres, in the construction of an open society. Since increasing political activity has now become one of the main factors in solving the large-scale and complex complex of tasks facing our society, the analysis of its real state, the search for ways and means of its further development are extremely necessary not only from a theoretical point of view, but also from a practical point of view. It should also be borne in mind that the democratization processes taking place in modern conditions seriously expand the manifestation of youth political activity, as well as the scale of its real application areas [1]. As a result, on the one hand, political activity itself, as a specific form of youth life activity, develops and is supplemented with new content, and on the other hand, its function as a core uniting other types of social activity is further strengthened.

The fundamental reforms carried out in the political system of modern society fundamentally renew the political activity of young people, the nature and methods of their entry into the sphere of political relations, which, in turn, opens up new horizons for their political activity that were not previously seen. On the other hand, the increase in political activity plays a very important role in the development of young people as personalities. From what has been said, it is clear that political activity is a component with an exceptionally serious role in the structure of modern youth and "it can be purposefully formed and developed only by deeply analyzing its general essence and specific forms of manifestation, the aspects and features that characterize it as a social quality" [2].

Before examining the essence and specific forms of manifestation of the political activity of the young generation, it is necessary to first clarify the content of this concept. In this regard, it should be noted that in the philosophical and sociological literature there is almost no unified opinion on the essence, features and functions of the political activity of the young generation[3]. Some researchers explain the problem by unilaterally politicizing it, which is difficult to agree with [4]. The content of the concept of political activity is very broad, expressing a set of various forms of participation of the young generation in politics. Political activity, along with labor activity and spiritual activity, is a very important type of social activity, reflecting the degree, size and level of its involvement in the system of political relations, and is an indicator of the participation of young people in solving public tasks. In modern conditions, youth, as a subject of active political activity, is becoming one of the determining factors in the development of all spheres of society's life activity. Currently, political activism is not limited to the direct and close participation of young people in the formation and functioning of political and public institutions, but also acts as a powerful means of their business acumen and competence in their workplace, self-education and self-improvement. The above proves that, approaching the political activism of the new generation as a specific form of its life activity, it is necessary to study it as a holistic process of an integrative and multifunctional nature [5].

The new quality emerging in the content of the political activism of the modern youth type is manifested, first of all, in the fact that, in conditions of consistent and comprehensive democratization, on the one hand, the degree of participation of the younger generation in the realization of political power increases unusually, its traditional forms of manifestation are enriched with new ones, and on the other hand, its mutual relations with other spheres of the young person's life activity are further strengthened, and the process of political activism penetrating these spheres is accelerated.

Although the political activity of young people is formed on the basis of the nature, content and development directions of existing social relations, real forms of division of labor, in this process the specific social functions that young people perform in their activities also play a very important role. Its essence stems from real politics and political relations in society and is manifested in the attitude of modern youth to the state, its various structures, as well as public political organizations and associations. One of the first points that becomes clear in the theoretical analysis of the political activity of the younger generation is its multifunctional nature, that is, political activity performs various numerous functions (creative-administrative, executive and ideological-educational). It is also an important indicator that determines the level of practical participation of modern youth in socio-political life [6]. Political activity is manifested, first of all, in the political sphere, playing the role of a powerful tool for the existence and development of the political system of society. However, an important feature of political activity is that it is not limited only to changing the object to which it is directed, but also changes the subject that carries it, the young personality itself. From the latter perspective, political activism acts as a dynamic and creative process that encompasses the ideological, spiritual-intellectual and moral qualities of young people. Therefore, political activism characterizes

modern youth not only as conscious citizens, but also as creative subjects who direct their strength and knowledge to the improvement of society [7].

2. Methodology

Youth policy: Interrelation and interdependence between political activism and other types of activism

In modern society, the interrelation and interdependence between political activism of youth and other types of activism is constantly increasing, which reflects the socio-political creativity of people aimed at building an open society. When studying the political activism of modern youth, it is also necessary to note the complex and difficult-to-analyze nature of its internal composition. First of all, it is necessary to determine the criteria and indicators of political activism. The greatest difficulty is to distinguish whether these indicators reflect the true inner creative essence of young people or whether they have an external, superficial empirical meaning. Then, it is necessary to penetrate the specific content of youth political activism, that is, it should be clarified that it, along with fulfilling the interests of the individual, does not conflict with the general interests of society. The above proves that in modern times it is necessary to select and isolate the main determinants from the complex of factors that determine the political activism of the young generation and conduct an analysis based on them. The aforementioned factors have a wide content, covering objective and subjective aspects. This mainly expresses the economic, social, demographic and social psychological characteristics of young people. In the group of economic factors, the nature and content of labor occupy a key place, and the degree of qualification, cultural and technical level, education and other indicators that express it play a very important role in the activity of the young generation, interacting with each other. The impact of the aforementioned group of factors on the political activity of modern youth is also manifested through the volume of their employee's free time. That is, the more free time a specific type of labor that each young person works in creates, the more opportunities open up for that employee to be politically active as a person. Socio-demographic factors also have a significant impact on the level of political activity. The analysis proves that, as a rule, political activity is higher in young men than in women. Similarly, young people tend to intervene in political processes more deeply than older people. Finally, socio-psychological factors (demands, interests, goals, motives, value orientations, etc.) play a major role in the activity of modern youth. They occupy an exceptionally important place both in stimulating political activity and in determining its value in terms of influence.

The political activity of the younger generation is aimed at finding means and ways to organize its activities more organized and effective. Its proper organization and regulation play the role of a very important subjective support for the processes of fundamental renewal taking place in society.

3. Result and Discussion

The issue of political activity of modern youth in the context of polyfunctionality

The political activity of modern youth expresses the inseparable unity of the social and political processes taking place in our society. When approaching its internal content, the following two aspects are clearly visible:

- a) polyfunctionality
- b) specific impact on all spheres of life of youth and society.

Despite the fact that many successes have been achieved in Azerbaijan in the mentioned relation, there is still much to be done in this area [8], [9]. The course of social development and the large-scale and complexity of the tasks being implemented require improving the involvement of modern youth in socio-political life, further improving the

forms, methods, and means of this work, and searching for and implementing new ways serving it. In order to fully mobilize the political activity of youth in a society based on democratic principles, it is necessary to further enrich the creative work of numerous public organizations and associations currently operating (regardless of their general orientation towards the government or the opposition). This is due to the fact that a very important condition and task of creating a democratic society is not to be satisfied with the mass involvement of citizens in state and public administration, but to ensure their involvement in this work. In order to achieve the aforementioned goal, it is very necessary to develop and implement an effective mechanism of interaction between public organizations and state bodies. Among the specific directions in which the political activity of modern youth is directed, the main place is occupied by indicators of its real participation in the exercise of state power [10].

The main principle characterizing the political organization of modern Azerbaijani society is the strengthening of the national, sovereign state. National sovereignty means the freedom of the nation (people) to choose its own social and political structure, the protection of territorial integrity and economic independence [11]. However, the state can protect and develop national sovereign interests in the true sense of the word only when its citizens approve and defend its domestic and foreign policy, and young people take an active part in its implementation by showing political activity. Despite the fact that the foundations of the national independent state, which constitutes the integrative quality and core of the political system of our modern society, were laid in a very short period of time, it is gaining significant success. An important reason for this is the effective use of the traditions and experience of national statehood accumulated in previous periods of development of Azerbaijan. An independent national state is the main source and embodiment of political power in our country. From this it is clear that the political activity of modern youth is closely related to it. The general proposition that the essence, historical purpose, and forms of governance of the state depend in many respects on the relations it creates with its youth can be fully applied to the modern national state. Political relations with power, the political organization of significance are inextricably linked [12]. On the one hand, seizing power and preserving it is the main goal of political life and politics. On the other hand, the generality of power conditions its penetration into all spheres of people's activities (and primarily political activity), and also shows that it plays a primary role in relations with politics. As a subject of political power, the younger generation exercises its will in accordance with and using all the various means at its disposal. However, it should be noted that the functions performed by the younger generation in this way occur in real and potential form. The first means that this or that individual operates in any of the existing power structures and uses the laws, norms, requirements, prohibitions, and other means of volitional and emotional influence that it possesses. The potential state of the younger generation's use of power means that this or that individual, for various reasons, does not participate in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government today, but in the future he or she can fully achieve this [13]. In particular, the application of democratic rules and principles in modern society creates all the real conditions necessary to realize these potential opportunities in young people.

Thus, the political system of the modern globalization society provides a wide range of opportunities for young people to demonstrate their potential skills in socio-political processes. This is explained by the fact that the political system of our society as a whole has acquired a new content and character. In the totalitarian regime, youth and the existing political system were completely separated from each other, more precisely, the strict regime of the state stifled the possibilities of the individual in this regard and did not create conditions for their realization [14], [15]. In contrast, the political system established in the transition period, by increasingly revealing the qualities inherent in an open society, creates favorable conditions for the political activity of young people.

Here, the state and individual political institutions offer the younger generation many forms, methods and ways to participate in political processes, greatly expanding its functions in this regard.

4. Conclusion

Currently, the development of youth socio-political activity is directly related to the socio-political processes taking place in our society, the establishment of stability here and the implementation of democratic reforms. After gaining independence, Azerbaijan has made significant progress in each of the aforementioned areas.

In the early 90s of the 20th century, political processes in Azerbaijan got out of control and went in a direction contrary to law and legality, which created instability in political life. The intensification of the confrontation between the forces represented in power and the opposition, provoked by external forces, also had a strengthening effect on this process. Some members of our society were more strongly exposed to such influences due to their low political awareness and lack of experience in political struggle. In separate regions, political forces created armed groups to fulfill their personal ambitions. All this resulted in attempts to illegally seize political power and uprisings in July 1993, October 1994, and March 1995.

Separatist forces rose up in a number of regions, inciting national relations and calling for the creation of independent national states. Armenia, skillfully taking advantage of the political instability that had arisen within the country, had captured seven regions one after another. However, the Azerbaijani people, as in all periods of their history, managed to mobilize their forces and gradually overcome the difficulties on the way to ensuring political stability. The victorious end of the 2020 year - 44-day war and the cleansing of the Karabakh lands from the invaders are written in golden letters in the history of Azerbaijan. The Patriotic War once again proved that every young man of the Azerbaijani Army is capable of sacrificing himself for the sake of the Motherland and delivering a crushing blow to the enemy. The battles that took place showed what kind of will and what civic feelings our young people possess. The fundamental economic reforms carried out in our country, the processes of democratization of political life, the increase in the political activity of the population, the development and implementation of a well-thought-out and intelligent foreign policy strategy, and the building of a strong army played an exceptionally large role in achieving this victory.

Today, as democratization expands in our country, the political activity of the younger generation is increasing, and they are actively participating in the country's governance and multi-sectoral construction work being carried out.

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