



Specific Characteristics of Youth Social Group and its Place in Community Life

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses concepts of unorganized young people, passive young people and active young people and their role in society. The presented information defines scientific discoveries and their suitability. The author presented factors which can affect the increase of the numbers of active young people over the numbers of unorganized young people and also negative sides of passive young people. Besides that, this article suggests measures to consolidate efforts of the state organizations and non-state organizations in activations of unorganized and inactive young people and to involve them in a creative activity.

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Grouping of young people according to their place in society, age, profession, gender, living areas, economic conditions and other aspects, and studying the characteristics of each of them in various disciplines continues. This process will continue today and tomorrow. Because the characteristics present in their current generation will be improved in the next generations, new aspects will appear.

That is why the head of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays great attention to the youth of today's Uzbekistan, believes in them and expresses hope: We have many noble young men who are showing courage in all fields. A lot of work is being done in our country to create the necessary conditions for them to show their physical and spiritual potential, talent and skills, and we will definitely continue them in the future."¹

At the same time, it also requires youth to adapt to the rapidly changing times. Of course, a comprehensive study and analysis of the above-mentioned unique characteristics of young people is a complex issue. Based on this, here we will try to focus on their study from the point of view of activity in the processes of creating and consuming social and material wealth. In this respect, they can be divided into the following three groups:

- 1) unorganized youth;
- 2) passive youth;
- 3) active youth.

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. "We will resolutely continue our national development and raise it to a new level." Volume 1. Tashkent.: "Uzbekistan" NMU, 2017. p. 535.

Before thinking about the characteristics of each of them, we should consider what these concepts mean. Thus, we will try to find an answer to the question of the first group - who is meant by unorganized youth.

The concept of "unorganized" youth has been defined in a number of scientific literatures. On August 9-10, 2017, a national conference dedicated to the scientific and practical issues of achieving results in work with unorganized youth was held in Uzbekistan under the slogan "Youth is the creator of the future". A number of scientists, representatives of ministries and organizations took part in it with their lectures. Scientific definitions of the concept of "unorganized" youth were also given in the lectures. In particular, prof. M. Bekmurodov defined this concept as follows: "... the concept of unorganized youth is those who do not work officially somewhere, are not engaged in education, are not regularly engaged in a specific trade and profession, do not apply the reforms implemented by the state and society, do not engage in social-represents young people who are indifferent and indifferent in economic and spiritual spheres".² Assoc. According to E. Kadirov, "the concept of unorganized youth, in scientific terms, refers to a group of young people who are ineffectively realizing their goals individually, without using the opportunities created by the state and society, in a primitive, inactive way."³ According to N. Chinikulov, "...unorganized youths are scattered representatives of society life, they are representatives of slow participation in social life, and those who indulge in individual way of life".⁴ Various definitions were given by a number of scientists, young researchers and employees of government agencies who participated in this conference. We have no objection to them. Because this concept is not found in literature published either in Russian or Uzbek.

After our country gained its independence, building a society based on market relations was defined as a strategic task of our development and it started to be implemented. Of course, the market economy has its own rules of development, it has never developed smoothly. The principle of the market "not showing mercy" to anyone: a) the formation of the mentality of our youth that their present and future depends on them; b) to reveal their internal capabilities for their interests; c) it had a positive effect on the formation of their mentality, such as working willingly and feeling pleasure, rather than waiting for someone's or "superior's" instructions. We can say that the values of glorifying labor inherited from our ancestors entered the consciousness of our youth and the process of living with a new meaning in the formation of market relations.

In fact, the glorification of labor has taken a firm place in our lives based on the ideas advanced in the Avesta, the holy book of Zoroastrianism, which is our great heritage today. It is stated that: "It is necessary to show zeal for the prosperity of the world, it is necessary to protect it with kindness and bring it to the light."⁵

It would not be wrong to say that the idea that work is not only welfare, but also a source of free, independent and independent life without dependence on anyone, took place in the life of our youth in the conditions of market relations. After all, working today has become the principle of living a truly prosperous, free life, regardless of someone's "eyebrows", for most of our young people. These changes in their lives were formed during the transition of market relations.

Of course, the market economy is the main factor of development and prosperity in the society, but it also creates a number of unique problems in the life of young people. They: firstly, create competition in production, entrepreneurship or various other fields. Even under such conditions, young people who do not fully understand the rules of the market or do not try to understand them will become unemployed and suffer financially due to their inability to cope with the competition; secondly, it makes it difficult for young people who do not have a certain profession or are not inclined to take it to find their place in life; thirdly, due to the inability of the existing production system to respond to the new conditions during the formation

² Republican conference dedicated to the scientific and practical issues of achieving results in work with unorganized youth under the motto "Youth - the builders of the future". Tashkent.: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2017. p. 3.

³ That source is p. 8-9.

⁴ The same source p. 43.

⁵ "Avesta" is a historical-literary monument. Translation by Askar Mahkam. Tashkent.: "Ghogur Ghulam creative publishing house", 2015. p. 120.

of market relations, and the inability of the young people working in the existing system to respond to the new conditions of the newly emerging production system (new production structure), they are deprived of their jobs. deprives and leads to the formation of unemployed groups among young people in society; fourthly, in the conditions of market relations, the mentality of protest against the society of the group of young people, who are deprived of jobs, creates in their minds indifference to the processes taking place in the country; fifthly, due to market relations intensifying the struggle for material well-being, some young people develop a mentality of evaluating everything from the point of view of material wealth and, as a result, paying attention to spirituality, and this in turn leads to their alienation from their identity.

Along with a number of the above-mentioned problems of the formation of market relations in the life of some young people, the majority of young people, especially those who are talented, have strong organizational skills, are inclined to entrepreneurship, and can always make the pursuit of innovation the meaning of their lives, can achieve a prosperous life by using all their internal capabilities. created great opportunities, they will be able to live their lives with pleasure, excitement and enthusiasm.

Market relations are the value that forms such two scenes in the life of young people. It should also be noted that in the conditions of the market economy, which creates problems in the lives of young people and in society as a whole, is it necessary to switch to it, and would it not be right to transfer all rights and freedoms to the state and live with its "blessing"? it is also worth noting that people meet them, although they are few in number. Of course, no matter how complex the market is, no matter how big problems it creates, without its formation, development cannot be achieved, as confirmed by many bitter experiences, including the former Soviet system. The market is competition in all spheres, and wherever it exists, everyone lives in a mood of enthusiasm to reveal their inner potential freely, of their own volition, and lead a prosperous life, and in production, quality and efficiency arise. Development cannot be achieved without a market economy, especially today, when the material and spiritual needs of people are increasing, it is proven in the practice of development. Therefore, regardless of all its "vagaries" and the problems it creates, the progress that we have made to move to it is confirmed in our path.

Therefore, searching for ways to get rid of vices such as unemployment, carelessness, self-doubt, impatience, tendency to restrain one's ego at least a little, which the market economy has created among some young people, requires us to do all the organizational and practical work related to directing them to an intense life.

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev rightly stated, "We often talk about 'unorganized youth, unorganized youth.' But when it comes to solving this issue from a legal and practical point of view, it must be said openly that most of us do not know what to do."⁶

We have no objection to the definitions of "unorganized youth" given by a number of our scholars above. They also gave their own definitions to this concept, which has not been widely found in Uzbek scientific literature. Therefore, we can say that this is a great achievement, but it should not be taken as the last axiom. This is not due to the lack of authors, but to the fact that we have not fully understood the factors that led to the emergence of this group of young people in our society, how they "breathe" in the life of society.

Based on the above points, those who are unable to adapt to the new structural changes occurring in all spheres of society during the transition to market relations, and who are unable to adapt to the new structural changes that occur in all areas of society and who appear as a result of the limited opportunity to ensure the employment of all the country's youth, who do not work in a certain field of production, who do not study in the education system, who do not have permanent jobs, or The youth who do not want to get used to the income received from them in the existing situation and are alienated from the life of the society can be called "unorganized youth".

Consistent implementation of possible problems associated with the market economy will allow "unorganized youth" to find their place in society. We will think about this later, and now we will try to clarify the concept of "passive" youth and its relationship with "unorganized youth".

⁶ Mirziyoev Sh.M. Physically and spiritually mature young people are our support and support in achieving our noble goals. - Speech at the 4th congress of "Kamolot" youth social movement. - "People's Word", 2017, July 1.

The definition of the concept of "passive youth" is not found in the dictionaries published in Uzbekistan, even they are not fully studied within the framework of sociology, psychology, pedagogy and social sciences. In our opinion, there are the following reasons for this: a) lack of criteria (measurement) of "passivity"; b) It is difficult to give clear answers to the questions about which factors it is correct to apply.

Above, we divided the youth into three groups: "unorganized youth", "passive youth" and "active youth" from the point of view of their participation in the creation of material wealth and the processes taking place in society. In our definition of unorganized youth, we included youth who are not studying in one or another field of the educational system, who do not participate in a certain field of production, and who are not provided with permanent jobs. Based on our definition, the same criteria can be applied to the "passive youth" group. But the difference between "passive youth" and "non-organized youth" is that they participate in all processes in the life of the country, have permanent jobs or receive education in one or another direction and stage of education. But the majority of them, having these opportunities, instead of using them effectively, make the views such as "from me to the owner", "what's wrong with me", "don't burn sikhs and kebabs", "my day is enough" as the criterion of their life. They are found in all fields today. The formation of such a mentality in them is the lack of consistency in family upbringing, the existence of light-hearted attitudes towards young people while providing them materially, and at the same time, due to these negative circumstances, they do not believe in themselves, and they turn carelessness towards the environment based on the principle of "it will happen to us" into the meaning of life. .

Who should we understand when we say active young people?

"Activity (Arabic. fast, intense movement) is a concept that means that a person shows progressive and aspirational behavior towards a certain goal in his life."⁷ Of course, in addition to this definition, it also requires certain additions. In particular, "activity" is not limited to "progressive and aspirational behavior toward a goal," but it is related to the positive or negative nature of the goal. If the goal is evil, aimed at threatening humanity, the activity in the actions aimed at its implementation is also negative. In this sense, it is correct to distinguish between two forms of activism, namely, goodness and development, activism for the benefit of people and evil, and activism directed at personal interests and crisis.

Based on our thoughts, "active youth" means those who are able to use the available opportunities in all spheres of society, pursue their specific goals, work, study, have a profession in a certain field, have a strong desire in their daily life, to achieve success in their own way. one can understand young people who try to make life meaningful. Such young people do not need anyone to activate them, only if they are convinced and directed to specific goals, so it is enough. They will have the ability to activate not only themselves, but also those around them. Of course, their life does not always go smoothly, but some of them sometimes encounter obstacles. However, such young people try to overcome them and realize their goals without hesitation. At the same time, there may be cases of "active youth" turning into "passive youth". This happens only when there is a negligent attitude towards them in the life of the society, when there is no support from the state, community organizations or like-minded peers in overcoming the obstacles that appear in front of their efforts to achieve the goals of development. In this sense, "active youth" will always have needs for attention and support.

Thus, based on our thoughts about the meaning of the concepts of "unorganized youth", "passive youth" and "active youth", the next important issue in our topic - that is, if we analyze the involvement of "unorganized youth" in social-innovative activities. It should be noted that the issue is very complex, and it depends not only on the youth themselves, but also on the country's clearly developed plans and their consistent implementation, and most importantly, on the availability of opportunities that will serve to activate them.

The following factors cause the emergence of "unorganized youth": 1) insufficient formation of work skills in children in families, existence of views that instead of teaching their children to work from a young age, they will learn to work themselves when they are still young and old. There are many stories and examples that are often remembered among our people that this is a negative situation. We should teach our

⁷ An explanatory dictionary of the main concepts of spirituality. Tashkent.: Publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam. 2009. pp. 578-579.

children to work and organize their lives independently from their youth. Unfortunately, due to insufficient education, some young people grow up learning to live happily without working. We are talking about young people who do not want to use them even when they have opportunities to work, get an education, or acquire a profession. Unfortunately, there are such young people in our society; 2) in the education system, the lack of attention to the formation of concrete goals and the formation of confidence and skills in the implementation of them also has its effect on the emergence of "unorganized youth". Especially in the period from primary grades to finishing school, students are lagging behind the rapidly changing requirements of setting clear goals and being able to convince them to realize them, orienting them to a certain profession, and organizing work classes by introducing modern science, technology and technological achievements. has a negative effect on the adequate formation of the desire to choose a path and achieve it. In such a situation, some young people tend to live with a mentality of not believing in themselves, choosing a profession, or hesitating about studying in a higher education institution. They eventually fill the ranks of "unorganized youth"; 3) as we mentioned above, in the conditions of the country's transition to market relations, many production enterprises that existed in the former regime could not meet the requirements of the new conditions, so there are cases where they get stuck, and it takes time and money to establish new production enterprises. Naturally, young people working in them will be deprived of their jobs, besides, money and time will be required for them to acquire new directions of production. Such conditions lead to the formation of a spirit of distrust in the future among young people, to the dispersal of young people who were working together in large groups yesterday, and to the expansion of the ranks of "unorganized youth"; 4) disproportion between the natural growth of the population and existing or new jobs is one of the main sources of the emergence of "unorganized youth". The reason for the occurrence of such a situation is: a) insufficient funds for effective use of available resources in the country; b) launching of new enterprises focused on the development of products that meet the market requirements through the development of science, technology and technology and their implementation will have its effect on the lag behind the needs of the natural growth of the population and the increase in the number of "unorganized youth". If we take into account the fact that "unorganized youth" is organized mainly by rural youth, we have to assume that here too, the creation of jobs, the effective use of science, technology, and technology are lagging behind the needs of the times; 5) the fact that the state, non-state and other public organizations organize young people among themselves and do not adequately help "unorganized youth" to take up professions in massive constructions, to develop unused lands, is the reason for their increasing number today. Regarding justice, it should be noted that significant work is being done in this regard in our country. However, they are not enough, especially in our rural areas. This is especially evident when our young people, who do not have jobs in our villages, go to foreign countries and do various jobs there. Our country has all the opportunities to provide employment to our youth. Only in this, there is a great need for the initiative of state, non-state and other public organizations, especially local leaders.

Summary. Which of the youth groups has the most negative impact on the development of society and the country? - "unorganized youth" or "passive youth"? As for the question, both of them have their own negative effects. Which one is easier to "adapt" to the changing processes? - question can be answered as "unorganized youth" in a certain sense. Because they did not fall into such a situation by their "desire", but most of the youth are those who fell into the "unorganized" situation due to the lack of opportunities. If the economic and social activities related to their organization are developed and implemented in real life, it will be possible for them to organize themselves, to actively participate in all spheres of public life, in the creative work carried out in the country. Activating "passive youth" is more difficult than "unorganized youth". Because, in the conditions that exist in them, this mentality has been formed, and in order to change it, first of all, it is necessary to change the mind. As long as consciousness does not change, they cannot change the negative states mentioned above. Changing consciousness is a more complex problem than creating the necessary conditions and opportunities for "unorganized youth". Changing the consciousness not only requires the realization of economic and social needs, but also the raising of the psyche and, if necessary, the entire internal spiritual and inner potential of young people. This requires the society to have a very large intellectual potential and its active participation in this process, all the "mechanisms" related to education should "work" stably and consistently.

One of the most urgent tasks is to raise "unorganized youth" and "passive youth" to the level of creative forces and to achieve their rightful place in the ranks of active youth groups in the way of the development of society and the country and its prospects.

In this regard, the reforms carried out in all areas are yielding positive results. At the same time, only if all state and non-state agencies work with them on a continuous, systematic basis to activate young people, in the future, young people will become an active and progressive part of all social groups in the society.

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