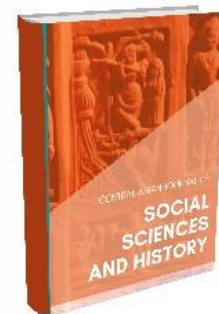




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



Sociological Aspects of Studying the Specific Characteristics of the Youth Social Group

Sarvar Otamuratov

Doctor of Sociology, Tashkent Institute of Finance, head of the "Social Sciences" department

Abstract:

This article analyses concepts of unorganized young people, passive young people and active young people and their role in society. The presented information define scientific discoveries and suitability of them. The author presented factors which can affect to increase 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 creative activity.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 19-Nov-23

Received in revised form 28-Nov-23

Accepted 17-Dec-23

Available online 31-Jan-2024

Key word: unorganized young people, passive young people, active young people, market economy, material wealth, nurture, consciousness, education system, activity, intellectual potential.

Enter

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*."

Literature analysis.

Youth issues have been a topical issue at all stages of social-intellectual development of humanity. Because, no matter how developed the countries are, their prospects depend on the creativity and creativity of the social groups of young people and their activity in the implementation of the tasks set for their prospects. That is why young people and their activities in all areas, their role and behavior in the life of society have been studied in scientific research in different directions and from different sociological angles. Representatives of foreign classical sociologists E. Durkheim, T. Parsons, R. Merton, M. Weber, S. Eisenstadt, K. Mannheim conducted studies on the place of young people in society and their participation in the processes taking place in it. In particular, the concept of "anomia" (disorganization of social norms and institutions, uncertainty and instability of human activity) was used to express the behavior of young people in society; by analyzing the relationship between the behavior and needs of young people, the reasons for the existence of differences between them are indicated; modern young people do not seek the meaning of life using science, but seek to solve practical issues, "pragmatic actions are the priority for them"; a structural-functional approach was put forward in the study of youth problems, and youth was seen as a stage of transition from childhood to adulthood; "The role and function of youth culture is to ensure the integration of young people into the society" was discussed about young people, and the idea of not making them adults, but finding expression in the concept of generations, was put forward.

Of course, the concepts and views put forward by the above scientists are methodologically important in the study of youth problems. Among the foreign researchers who studied this problem are Howard Williamson, Ron Johnston, Bastien Sheri, Holmarsdottir Halla, Daniele Morciano, Maurizio Merico, Anne-Marie Peatrik, Winthrop Rebecca, Dominic Rushe, Lauren Aratani and Amanda Holpuch, A.A. Rean, Jaime Marks, Lam Chun Boon, and Susan M. McHale Sarah Gasior, Cheryl Forchuk, Sandra Regan Natalie Ross can be included. In particular, in their research, scientists from developed Western countries pay attention to the pragmatic impact of innovative processes on youth socialization, the fact that the strengthening of individual needs and perceived interests of these processes is becoming a stable trend. They research not only the status of young people as an independent social group, but also the development of young people as a person socialized within the framework of industry, profession, specific interests, as well as their situation in the family environment, problems in providing employment, involvement in innovation, difficulties in education, the impact of family separation on the life of young people. those who have CIS scientists O.I. Bely, N.B. Gorbacheva, V.V. Davnis, S.O. Elishev, I.M. Ilinsky, V.A. Lukov, A.I. Kovaleva, I.S. Kon, A.F.Radchenko, V.I.Chuprov, Yu.A.Zubok, K.Wilmas, in their research, mainly focused on issues related to determining the status of young people as a social group and their place in society, priority of institutional factors in

* Мирзиёев Ш.М. "Миллий тараққиётимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз". 1-жилд. Тошкент.: "Ўзбекистон" НМИУ, 2017. 535-б.

transformational processes in the life of young people. However, the role of institutionalized factors, i.e., parents, reference groups, individual persons (charismatic persons) in transformational processes has been little studied. Among the scientists of Uzbekistan M. Bekmurodov, A. Saidov, A. Umarov, A. Kholbekov, T. Matibaev, R. Ubaydullaeva, M. Ganieva, Q. Abdurakhmanov, Sh. Sodikova, O. Abduazimov, A. Norbekov, A. Kakharov, In their research, T.Narbaeva, B.Farfiev, N.Latipova, A.Seitov, A.Yunusov divided the growing generation into age groups and analyzed them in terms of "status" as a demographic group.

Research methodology. Biographical, observational, questionnaire, interview, analysis methods of sociology were used in the research. As a general scientific research methodology, the author relies on the categorical apparatus of thinking and research using modern sociology, its methods and systematic and functional approaches. As special sociological methods, a sociological survey, data synthesis, interview, observation and analysis of expert opinions were used.

Results.

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, the main attention was paid to 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.

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[†]. Doctor of Sociology, Professor M.Kh. Ganieva believes: "Unorganized youth group can include only those who are politically and socially passive, participate in elections to representative bodies, take part in the solution of local problems when necessary, and generally have low social activity[‡]." 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

[†] "YOSHLAR – KELAJAK BUNYODKORI" shiori ostidaagi uyoqshmagan e'qlar bilan olib borilayotgan ishlar da natijadorlikka eri shishning ilmiy-amaliy masalalariga ba'g ishlangan respublika konferentsiyasi. Toshkent.: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2017. 3-b.

[‡] Ganieva M.X. Molodjezh kak strategicheskij resurs obshchestva. – "E'qlar – kelajak bunyodkori" shiori ostidaagi uyoqshmagan e'qlar bilan olib borilayotgan ishlar da natijadorlikka eri shishning ilmiy-amaliy masalalariga ba'g ishlangan respublika konferentsiyasi. – Toshkent.: "Yangi asr avlodi", 2017. – 516-b.

individually, without using the opportunities created by the state and society, in a primitive, inactive way[§]." 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"^{**}. 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.

Searching for ways to get rid of vices such as unemployment, carelessness, self-doubt, impatience, tendency to restrain the 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^{††}."

We have no objection to the definitions of "unorganized youth" given by a number of our scholars above. At the same time, they should not be accepted as final axioms. 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 appear as a result of the limited opportunity to ensure the employment of all the youth of the country, 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".

In our definition of "unorganized youth", we included young people who do not participate in a certain field of production, are not studying in one or another field of the educational system, and 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 until it reaches the owner", "what's wrong with me", "don't burn sikhs and kebabs", "my day is over" as the criterion of their life. They are found in all areas today. The formation of such a mentality in them is the lack of consistency in family

[§] Қодиров Э. Уюшмаган ёшларга оид масалаларнинг назарий жиҳатлари: муаммо ва истиқболлар. "Ёшлар – келажак бунёдкори" шиори остидаги уюшмаган ёшлар билан олиб борилаётган ишларда натижадорликка эришишнинг илмий-амалий масалаларига бағ ишланган республика конференцияси. – Тошкент.: "Янги аср авлоди", 2017. – 8 – 9-б.

^{**} Чиниқулов Н. Уюшмаган ёшларнинг жамият ҳаётидаги иштирокини таъминлаш: муаммо ва ечимлар. "Ёшлар – келажак бунёдкори" шиори остидаги уюшмаган ёшлар билан олиб борилаётган ишларда натижадорликка эришишнинг илмий-амалий масалаларига бағ ишланган республика конференцияси. – Тошкент.: "Янги аср авлоди", 2017. – 43-б.

^{††} Мирзиёев Ш.М. Жисмоний ва маънавий етук ёшлар – эзгу мақсадларимизга етишда таянчимиз ва суюнчимиздир. – "Камолот" ёшлар ижтимоий ҳаракатининг IV қурултойидаги нутқи. – "Халқ сўзи", 2017, 1 июль.

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, they turn carelessness towards the environment based on the principle of "it will happen to us" into the meaning of life.

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 life. 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.

Discussion.

Thus, based on our thoughts on the meaning of the concepts of "unorganized youth", "passive youth" and "active youth", it is an important issue - 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, the 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; 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 the primary grades to the end of school, it is not enough to be able to set specific goals and convince students to implement them, to direct them to a certain profession, to introduce the achievements of modern science, technology and technology in work classes; 3) imbalance between the natural growth of the population and existing or new jobs is one of the main sources of the emergence of "unorganized youth"; 4) the fact that the state, non-state and other public organizations organize young people among themselves and do not adequately help the "unorganized youth" to acquire professions for massive constructions, development of unused land. 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 leaders at the local level.

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 consciousness. As long as consciousness does not change, they cannot change the negative states mentioned above. Changing consciousness is a more complex problem. Changing consciousness requires not only meeting economic and social needs, but also raising the psyche, if necessary, the entire internal spiritual and inner potential of young people.

In the way of the development of the society and the country and its prospects, raising "unorganized youth" and "passive youth" to the level of constructive forces and achieving their rightful place in the ranks of active youth groups is one of the most urgent tasks. 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.

Entrepreneurs, representatives of the middle class should consider that their activities should not be limited to providing employment to unorganized youth, but that their focus on education, acquiring skills, and improving their skills will serve the interests of young people. The state should develop legal norms related to the development of this cooperation and control their effective operation, implement the necessary organizational and educational measures.

REFERENCES

1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси, 2018 йил 28 декабрь, 3-4 б.
2. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Жисмоний ва маънавий етук ёшлар – эзгу мақсадларимизга етишда таянчимиз ва суянчимиздир. – “Камолот” ёшлар ижтимоий ҳаракатининг IV қурултойидаги нутқи. – “Халқ сўзи”, 2017, 1 июль.
3. Мирзиёев Ш.М. Миллий тараққиётимизни қатъият билан давом эттириб, янги босқичга кўтарамиз, 1-жилд, Тошкент.: “Ўзбекисто” НМИУ, 2017, 535-б.
4. Маънавият асосий тушунчалар изохли луғати. Тошкент.: Ғафур Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи. 2009. 578 – 579-б.
5. “YOSHLAR – KELAJAK BUNYODKORI” шиори остидаги уюшмаган ёшлар билан олиб борилаётган ишларда натижадорликка эришишнинг илмий-амалий масалаларига бағишланган республика конференцияси. Тошкент.: “Янги аср авлоди”, 2017. 3-б.
6. Шумпетер Й. Теория экономического развития. Капитализм, социализм и демократия. М.:

“Прогресс”, 2008.

7. Яковец Ю.В. Эпохальные инновации XXI века. М.: “Экономика”, 2004.
8. Комилов Н. Комил инсон –миллат келажаги. Тошкент.: “Ўзбекистон”, 2001.
9. “Авесто” тарихий-адабий ёдгорлик. Асқар Маҳкам таржимаси. Тошкент.: “Ғоқур Ғулом номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи”, 2015. 120-б.
10. Отамуратов С.С. "Уюшмаган" ва "фаол" ёшларнинг жамият ҳаётида тутган ўрни, 2019, N.6, www.tadgigot.uz. Б.3-11.
11. Otamuratov S. Specific Characteristics of Youth Social Group and its Place in Community Life. Periodica. Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities. Volume 11, October, 2022. P.51-56.