



THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses concept of unorganized young people, passive young people and active young people and their role in society. The presented information defines 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 an creative activity.

KEYWORDS: *Unorganized Young People, Passive Young People, Active Young People, Market Economy, Material Wealth, Nurture, Consciousness, Education System, Activity, Intellectual Potential.*

INTRODUCTION

The division of young people into groups according to their place in society, age, profession, gender, place of residence, economic conditions and a number of other aspects, as well as the study of the specifics of each in different disciplines continues. This process will continue today and tomorrow. Because the features that are present in their current generation will be improved in the next generations, new facets will appear.

Therefore, the head of our state ShavkatMirziyoev pays great attention to today's youth of Uzbekistan, trusts them and expresses hope: "Among the youth of our country in the fields of science, education, medicine, culture, literature and art, sports, industry, military service, there are many of our great young men who are showing zeal on all fronts. A lot is being done in our country to create the necessary conditions for them to show their physical and spiritual potential, talents and skills, and we will continue to do so in the future" [1, p. 535].

At the same time, it also requires young people to adapt to the rapidly changing times. Of course, a comprehensive study and analysis of the above-mentioned characteristics of young people is a complex issue. Therefore, here we try to focus on their study in terms of activity in the processes that take place in the creation of social, material wealth and their consumption. In this regard, they can be divided into the following three groups:

- 1) Unorganized youth;
- 2) Passive youth;
- 3) Active youth.

Before thinking about the specifics of each of them, we need to consider what these concepts mean. So we try to find an answer to the question of who the first group is - unorganized youth.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The concept of “unorganized” youth has been defined in a number of scientific literatures. On August 9-10, 2017, Uzbekistan hosted the “Republican Conference on Scientific and Practical Issues of Achieving Effectiveness in Work with Unorganized Youth” under the motto “Youth is the Builder of the Future”. It was attended by a number of scientists, representatives of ministries and organizations with their reports. The reports also gave scientific definitions of the concept of “unorganized” youth. Including prof. M. Bekmurodov defined this concept as follows: “... the notion of unorganized youth refers to young people who are not officially active anywhere, who are not engaged in education, who are not regularly engaged in certain professions and professions, who do not apply reforms to the state and society, and who are indifferent and indifferent in socio-economic and spiritual spheres” [2, p. 3]. According to Associate Professor E. Kadyrov, “the concept of unorganized youth refers to a group of young people who, in scientific terms, implement their goals in a primitive, inactive way, without using the opportunities created individually by the state and society” [2, pp. 8-9] According to N. Chinikulov, “... unorganized youth are scattered representatives of society, with low participation in social life, living an individual life” [2, p. 43].

A number of scholars, young researchers and government officials who attended the conference also gave various descriptions. We have no objection to them. Because this concept is not found in the literature published in Russian or Uzbek.

After our country gained its independence, building a society based on market relations has been identified as a strategic task of our development and its implementation has begun. Of course, there are specific rules of development of a market economy, which has never developed smoothly. The principle of the market “no mercy” to anyone: a) the formation in our youth of the mentality that their present and future depend on them; b) to reveal their internal capabilities in their interests; c) had a positive effect on the formation of their mentality, such as working voluntarily and feeling his pleasure, rather than acting on the instructions of someone or “superior”. We can say that the values of labor glorification inherited from our ancestors have entered the consciousness of our youth and the process of living with a new meaning in the formation of market relations.

The sacred book of Zoroastrianism, based on the ideas put forward in the Avesto, has taken a firm place in our lives. It states: “It is necessary to strive for the prosperity of the universe, to preserve it with kindness and to bring it to light” [3, p. 120].

It is safe to say that labor is not only a source of prosperity, but also a source of free, independent and independent life - the idea of which has taken root in the lives of our youth in a market economy. After all, working today has become a principle of life for most of our young people, truly prosperous, free, in spite of someone's “eyebrows”. These changes in their lives were formed during the transition to market relations.

Of course, while the market economy is a key factor in the development and prosperity of a society, it also creates a number of unique problems in the lives of young people. They are: first, it creates competition in manufacturing, entrepreneurship, or various other areas. Even

in such circumstances, young people who do not fully understand or try to understand the rules of the market may become unemployed and financially disadvantaged due to their inability to withstand 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, in the process of formation of market relations, the existing production system could not meet the new conditions, so the young people working in the new system of production (new production structure) could not meet the new conditions, they lost their jobs, deprivation leads to the formation of groups of unemployed among young people in society; fourthly, the emergence of a spirit of protest against society by a group of young people who have lost their jobs in the conditions of market relations, creates in their minds indifference to the processes taking place in the country; fifth, as market relations intensify the struggle for material well-being, some young people develop a mentality of valuing everything in terms of material wealth and, as a result, a lack of spirituality, which in turn leads to their alienation from self.

Along with a number of the above-mentioned problems in the formation of market relations in the lives of some young people, the vast majority of young people, especially the gifted, have strong organizational skills; it has created great opportunities for young people who are prone to entrepreneurship, who can always turn the pursuit of innovation to the content of their lives, to live a prosperous life by using all the internal opportunities available to them; they will be fit to spend their lives with pleasure, passion, and enthusiasm.

Market relations are a value that shapes two such landscapes in the lives of young people. It should also be noted that when the time comes, although there are problems in the lives of young people and society in general in a market economy, it is necessary to move to it, rather than to transfer all rights and freedoms to the state and live with its “blessing”. It should also be noted that Of course, it has been proven in many, including the bitter experiences of the former Soviet regime, that no matter how complex the market, no matter how big the problems, it is impossible to develop without shaping it. The market is a competition in all spheres, where everyone lives in a state of enthusiasm for the free, voluntary realization of their inner potential and a prosperous life; and quality and efficiency in production. It is proving in the practice of development that development is impossible without a market economy, especially today, when the material and spiritual needs of people are growing. Therefore, in spite of all its “whims” and the problems it causes, the progress we have made in our transition to it is confirmed in our path.

Therefore, we need to do all the organizational and practical work to get rid of the vices of the market economy, such as unemployment, apathy, lack of self-confidence, impatience, at least a little self-control, which lead to a busy life.

As President ShavkatMirziyoev rightly said, “we often say “unorganized youth, unorganized youth”. But when it comes to legal and practical solutions, most of us don’t know what to do [4].

We have no objection to the definitions of the term “unorganized youth” given by a number of our scholars above. They also gave their own definitions of this concept, which is not widely available in the Uzbek scientific literature. This is a great achievement in itself, but they should not be taken as a final axiom. This is not a shortcoming of the authors, but the fact that we do not fully understand the factors that led to the emergence of this group of young people in our society, their impact on how they “breathe” in society.

Based on the above, the transition to market relations is not possible due to the new structural changes in all spheres of life and limited employment opportunities for all young people in the country, not working in a particular industry, not studying in the education system, not

having permanent jobs or Young people who are alienated from society, who do not want to get used to the income they receive, can be called “unorganized youth”.

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

The definition of “passive youth” is not found in dictionaries published in Uzbekistan, even in the field of sociology, psychology, pedagogy and social sciences. In our opinion, there are the following reasons for this: a) there is no criterion (measure) of “passivity”; b) the complexity of giving clear answers to questions such as to which factors it is appropriate to apply it.

We have divided the youth into three groups: “unorganized youth”, “passive youth” and “active youth” in terms of their participation in the creation of material wealth and their attitude to the processes of public life. In our definition of unorganized youth, we included young people who did not participate in a particular area of their production, who did not study in one area of the education system, and who was not provided with permanent jobs. Based on this definition, the same criteria can be applied to the group of “passive youth”. However, the difference between “passive youth” and “unorganized youth” is that they participate in all processes of life in the country, have permanent jobs or receive education in one or another direction and stage of education.

But the vast majority of them are young people who have these opportunities, and instead of using them effectively, they have made such views as “until I get to the owner”, “what for me”, “my day is over”. They are encountered in all areas today.

The formation of such a mentality in them leads to a lack of consistency in family upbringing, the lack of financial support for young people, the lack of self-confidence in them, the indifference to the environment on the basis of the principle of “we can”.

So who do we mean by active youth?

“Activity (Arabic: fast, violent action) is a concept that refers to the manifestation of progressive and ambitious behavior in the life of a person towards a certain goal” [5, p. 579]. Of course, adding to this definition also requires making certain additions to it. In particular, “activism” is not limited to “progressive and ambitious behaviors in the pursuit of 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 achieving it is also negative. In this sense, it would be correct to divide activity into two forms, namely, goodness and progress, activism and evil in the interests of the people, self-interest and crisis-oriented activism.

Based on the above, the term “active youth” refers to the ability to use the existing opportunities in all spheres of society, to work, study, have a career in a particular field, to have a strong aspiration in everyday life, to achieve success. it is possible to understand young people trying to make life meaningful. Such young people do not need to be activated by anyone, only if they are persuaded and directed to specific goals. They not only have the ability to activate themselves but also those around them. Of course, their lives don’t always go smoothly either, but there are times when some people sometimes run into obstacles. However, such young people do not hesitate to overcome them and achieve their goals. At the same time, there may be cases when “active youth” become “passive youth”. This happens only when there is a lack of support from the state, community organizations or like-minded people in overcoming the obstacles that arise in their efforts to achieve their development goals when neglectful attitudes towards them occur in the life of society. In this sense, even “active youth” will always need attention and support.

Thus, based on our views on the meaning of the concepts of “unorganized youth”, “passive youth” and “active youth”, we will try to think about the next important issue - the factors of involvement of “unorganized youth” in social and innovative activities. It should be noted that the issue is very complex; it depends not only on the youth themselves, but also on the availability of clearly developed plans in the country for them and their consistent implementation, and most importantly, the opportunities to activate them.

“Unorganized youth” do not appear spontaneously, but in our opinion, they are caused by the following factors: 1) insufficient development of labor skills in children in families the existence of views. There are many stories and examples among our people that are occasionally remembered that this is a negative situation. We need to teach our children to work, to organize their lives independently from their youth. Unfortunately, because we do not have enough of such upbringing, some young people grow up learning to live comfortably without working. We are talking about young people who do not want to use them, even if they have the opportunity to work, get an education, and get a profession. Unfortunately, there are such young people in our society; 2) the lack of attention in the education system to the formation of specific goals in young people and the formation of feelings and confidence in their implementation also has an impact on the emergence of "unorganized youth." Especially in the period from primary school to high school, the ability to set clear goals and persuade students to achieve them, orientation to a particular profession, the organization of labor lessons through the introduction of modern science, technology and technology lags behind the rapidly changing youth. it has a negative effect on the formation of the path chosen and the aspiration to achieve it sufficiently. In such a situation, some young people always tend to live with a spirit of self-doubt, a choice of a profession, or a hesitation towards going to university. They eventually fill the ranks of “unorganized youth”; 3) as mentioned above, in the context of the country's transition to market relations, many existing production facilities in the old system could not meet the requirements of the new conditions, they are closed, it takes money and time to establish new production facilities. Naturally, young people working in them will lose their jobs, and it will take money and time for them to take up new areas of production. Such conditions lead to the formation of a spirit of insecurity among young people, the dispersal of young people who only yesterday worked together in large communities, and the expansion of the ranks of “unorganized youth”; 4) the mismatch between natural population growth and existing or newly created jobs is one of the main sources of the emergence of “unorganized youth”. The reasons for this are: a) insufficient funds for the efficient use of available resources in the country; b) the launch of new enterprises aimed at developing products that meet market requirements through the development and implementation of science, technology and their implementation will have an impact on the growth of the number of “unorganized youth” lagging behind the needs of natural population growth. If we take into account that the “unorganized youth” is mainly rural youth, we must keep in mind that the creation of jobs, the effective use of science, technology, technology lags behind the requirements of the times;

5) Inadequate support of state, non-governmental and other public organizations for large-scale construction of large-scale construction, unused land, the acquisition of professions by “unorganized youth” also contributes to the increase in their number. In fairness, it should be noted that significant work is being done in this direction in our country. However, they are not enough - especially in our rural areas. This is especially evident when our young people, who are not employed in our villages, go to foreign countries and do various jobs there. Our country has all the opportunities to employ our youth. Only in this case, there is a great need for government, non-governmental and other public organizations, especially local leaders, to take the initiative.

CONCLUSION

Now 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 negative effects. Which one is easier to “adapt” to changing processes? In a sense, the answer is “unorganized youth”. Because they did not fall into this situation of their own free will, but the majority of young people are in a state of “disorganization” due to lack of opportunities. If economic and social measures related to their organization are developed and implemented in real life, their mutual organization will be able to take an active part in all spheres of public life, in the creative work carried out in the country. Activation of “passive youth” is more difficult than “unorganized youth”. Because in the conditions in which they exist, this spirit is formed, and in order to change it, first of all, it is necessary to change the mind. As long as the consciousness does not change, even the negative states mentioned above cannot be changed in them. Changing consciousness is more difficult than creating the conditions and opportunities that “unorganized youth” need. Changing consciousness requires not only the realization of economic and social needs, but also the development of the psyche, if necessary, the entire inner spiritual potential of young people. This requires a society with a great intellectual potential and its active participation in this process, all the “mechanisms” associated with education “work” in a stable and consistent manner.

Naturally, one of the most important tasks in the development of society and the country and its prospects is to raise “unorganized youth” and “passive youth” to the level of creative forces and to take a worthy place in the ranks of active youth groups.

Reforms in all areas in this area are yielding positive results. At the same time, in the future, young people will become an active and progressive part of all social groups, as long as all governmental and non-governmental agencies work with them on a regular, systematic basis in the activation of young people.

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