

On the Issues of Studying the Problems of Unorganized Youth

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Article Information

Received: January 21, 2022

Accepted: February 22, 2023

Published: March 23, 2023

Keywords: *unorganized youth, employment, informal labor market, universal laws.*

ABSTRACT

This article provides information and recommendations on the study of the problems of youth unorganized by our state, the need to identify young people, first of all, the boundaries of their real capabilities, understand what they are capable of, make decisions in society, during which it can form as reliable an idea as possible about the universe that surrounds it, systematize valuable directions, political.

The study of unorganized youth problems includes a number of aspects: youth as a social reality, psychological characteristics associated with age, socialization models, sociological problems of upbringing and education, features of economic status, life values and a number of other aspects.

When analyzing an unorganized youth group, it is also necessary to highlight their place, status and role in society. Youth is considered to be a period when each person must determine his own destiny, find the only right path leading to a successful life path that allows him to realize his abilities and talents as much as possible. This period is accompanied by a painfully difficult process of its own "me". J. G. According to Mead's definition, this would look like this: "young people grow up and come to another world, not the one that prepared them in the process of socialization. Adult experience is naughty. Prepare young people for training from one point of view in the social structure, while the structure is different, the previous positivity is not in it". This means that a young person, first of all, needs to determine the boundaries of his real capabilities, understand what he is capable of, make a decision in society himself. On the other hand, during this period it is necessary that he form as reliable an idea as possible about the universe that surrounds him, systematize valuable directions, political visions, aesthetic worldviews.

Today, one of the most important problems in working with unorganized youth in our country is ensuring their employment. The eighth Plenary Session of the Ohio House of Representatives was held. In it, senators addressed a number of issues. The Senators reviewed and approved the population employment program in 2020.

Employment, especially employment of graduates of academic lyceums and professional colleges, increasing the standard of living of the population, became the most fundamental issue put on the agenda. The program paid special attention to the employment of graduates of secondary special and higher educational institutions, which in 2017 amounted to at least 508.8

thousand. Under the program, special events were developed in each district and City section in order to employ college and high school graduates.

Most unorganized youth, mostly villagers, seek employment outside their permanent residence by migration. According to data, mainly young people (60.9%), above all unorganized youth with high professional skills and non-qualification, constitute internal migration flows. Three-quarters of people trying to find work in the city's informal labor markets are rural residents.

Youth of Uzbekistan actively assimilates international labor markets. Currently, the labor migration of young people is gaining a large scale in the world. The UN estimates that one-third of the total number of international migrants falls on young people aged 15-29. In Uzbekistan, labor migration of young people occurs in accordance with the universal laws. The official estimate is that in accordance with the census, in 2009, one-third (36.3%) of those looking for work outside the Republic are young people aged 16-29.

The employment of young people in the informal economy is explained by the problem of their insufficient demand in the sectors of the official sector of the economy and the unemployment of young people who persist. However, most unorganized youth consider employment in the informal economy to be temporary.

Thus, at present, the following are the main problems in the employment of unorganized youth:

- insufficient competitiveness of young people in the labor market;
- the demand for the labor force of young people in the rural labor market;
- reduction in the migration capacity of cities preventing the redistribution of youth labor from rural to urban;
- increased demand for rural labor-supply imbalance;
- in urban labor markets, the need for skilled labor from year to year is increasing. The newly created and vacancies in the cities require people trained in the profession, while the proposal from the countryside - mainly unskilled labor force;
- low rates of development of rural industry and other areas of employment outside agriculture, which prevents the creation of new jobs in rural areas and limits the employment of young people who step into the age of employment;
- relatively high proportion of young people in the informal sector of the economy, including temporary one-time jobs;
- insufficient stability of jobs created in the field of small business and private entrepreneurship, where a large part of the working youth corresponds to their share.

The stratification of the socio-professional structure of young people includes many signs and is associated with the real status, status, social role and life perspectives of unorganized young people in society. There is a direct correlation between the psychological characteristics of unorganized youth, gender-age descriptions, realistic intellectual and physical abilities, as well as socio-professional status, material status and value orientations. It is for this reason that unorganized youth is defined in society as a specific socio-demographic group.

From the above, the following recommendation conclusions can be cited:

1. World experience is a sign that with an increase in the level of education of young people, their social activity, confidence and opportunities for independent employment increase. Currently, the labor market in Uzbekistan remains under sufficiently significant demographic pressure, since the generation of the child zng multi-born period is stepping into working age. All this presupposes the need for a strong and mature policy of the state in the field of labor training of young people, especially unorganized youth.

2. Social protection of unorganized youth in Uzbekistan is primarily expressed in their employment. Based on the targeted approach, there is a steady increase in employment of jobs and unorganized youth. To solve the problem of employment of unorganized youth in the country, real conditions are created for their involvement in entrepreneurial activities.

3. Young people will be able to determine their vision of the future in accordance with education and life values. They will be helped in this by the older generation - parents, teachers and mentors. In many ways, the personal plans of young men and girls, which are formed on the basis of their attitude to various options for holding a position in life

takes into account the elements of realism. To a certain extent, they are influenced by certain characteristics of the social environment in which young people come to a decision about their future.

4. It makes it possible to determine that young people put tasks before local authorities and self-government bodies in a wide range, thereby confirming a high level of confidence. The general situation in the country (political, social, economic, etc.) confirms that it has a positive effect on the status of the younger generation, on how it feels socially.

8. Particular attention should be paid to the cultivation of the legal culture and political activity of unorganized youth.

10. A systematic analysis of unorganized youth problems shows that many of them are confident in their future, showing that they can provide it through a means of being educated, increasing their knowledge and entrepreneurship, taking an active life path.

11. Due to the clearly targeted youth policy conducted by the president of the country, the younger generation shows an increasingly consistent capacity for the development of the economy of Uzbekistan and the achievement of spiritual wealth.

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