

Unorganized youth: content and concept

Giyasov Sardor Minibullaevich

Republic of Uzbekistan

Deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis,

In the presence of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Independent student of the Academy of Public Administration

Abstract:

This article focuses on unorganized youth. Information about the concept of unorganized youth and its composition is provided. Their compositional structure and different names are also discussed.

Keywords: unorganized youth, labor market, socio-political changes, human interests, youth issue.

Introduction

In spite of creativity, large-scale work carried out in order to fundamentally improve the working and living conditions of our people and their effective results, among young people, especially unorganized youth, there are very unpleasant situations such as apathy, crime, and worst of all, leaving their country and looking for happiness in other countries. There are many. This calls us to be alert and alert, and demands that we all work together and find a solution as soon as possible in the youth issue. However, in practical life, it can be seen that not all young people are covered by state attention and social care. The President of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoev said about this situation in his speech at the 4th congress of the "Kamalot" youth social movement: "...thousands of young people in our country, especially in rural areas, are not being noticed not only by "Kamalot", but also by the state and society. Almost no one is dealing with them, if we say that they are left to their own devices, we will admit the bitter truth. As a result of this, the number of young people who are not organized, that is, do not work, do not study, do not have a specific occupation, and are exposed to negative influences, is increasing [1]. This is one of the reasons why the dangers of religious extremism, terrorism, brutality, drug addiction, sectarianism, human trafficking, illegal migration, "mass culture" are increasing among young people.

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, ineffective way. Young people of this category will not have the skills

to combine their goals with the interests of the state and society. They will not have a high level of social activity, political-legal consciousness and culture.

Western countries and Japanese scientists have introduced the concept of "NEET generation" into scientific use to represent young people who are not engaged in any activity. "In the late 1980s, this social group became the object of special study in Great Britain. To refer to this group of young people, the term NEET was used ("Not in Education, Employment or Training"). Based on the European Strategy 2020 and the "Youth Movement" program, it is necessary to solve the problems of integrating young people into the labor market and education. The "NEET generation" group includes young people aged 15-24, unemployed or economically inactive, as well as young people who are not engaged in professional training and re-education[2].

As can be seen from the above, it is closer to the truth to express what we call "unorganized youth" with the concept of "NEET generation", which is widely used in social sciences. When using the experience of developed countries, we should use more works dedicated to the study of what is meant by this phrase.

It is known that from a scientific point of view, rather than analyzing and researching the concept of "unorganized youth", researching the causes of the emergence of this category of youth is considered more important both theoretically and practically. Because the emergence of "unorganized youth" in the state and society is directly caused by state bodies, local self-government bodies, public organizations. occurs due to mistakes made in the activities of non-governmental non-commercial organizations or civil society institutions. This is proven by the researches of foreign scientists.

Doctor of Sociology, Professor M. Bekmurodov - "the concept of unorganized youth is those who do not work officially somewhere, are not engaged in education, are not regularly engaged in certain trades and professions, do not apply the reforms implemented by the state and society, socio-economic, spiritual represents young people who are apathetic and apathetic in the fields[3]. Also, the word "unorganized youth" was defined in the brochure "Towards Rapid Development and Renewal Based on the Strategy of Actions" published in 2017 by the publishing house named after Gofur Ghulam as follows: "Unorganized youth - when we talk about it, we are mostly under thirty years old, useful social activity we understand the stratum of young people who are not engaged in or who do not have the opportunity to actively participate in the life of society through work, study and other activities [4].

Therefore, the issue of "unorganized youth" is as broad as it is urgent and complex. In our opinion, it is time for a principled approach to the issue from the scientific side. Based on the strategic nature of the issue of "unorganized youth", experts should create its scientific basis.

The fact that our national statehood has moved from the organizational and legal basis to the stage of quality and efficiency, the state focuses on ensuring the well-being and human interests of the people and not the interests of the state and society as the main goal, the fact that the communication with the people at all levels of the state bodies is not only for reporting, but is becoming the basis of their daily activities. It is directly related to the fact that the youth policy, which determines the future of our country, is being reformed based on the demands of the times and democratic values. Therefore, for the first time, the issue of "unorganized youth" has been put as a principle issue in the policy of the head of our country, and attention is being paid to it at the level of the republic.

Therefore, as the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, admitted: "We often say "unorganized youth, unorganized youth". But when it comes to solving this issue from a legal and practical point of view, frankly, most of us don't know what to do"[5].

So, in finding a solution to the problem, its scientific basis and systematic organization of work are important.

It is natural that socio-political changes and economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan will make profound changes in the lifestyle and mentality of citizens. In the conditions of democratic reforms, the place and role of young people will become more and more stronger, because young people are more adapted to renewal and reforms than other generations, are ready to accept new procedures, and are more inclined to democratic values. From this point of view, young people stand out as subjects of the democratization process, because they connect their future with democratic changes, they embody the necessary qualities for democratic renewal. In this regard, it is necessary to treat the youth as an important strategic resource of the state, and, therefore, to accept the youth policy as a priority direction of the state policy. Especially if we take into account that there are 10 million young people at the stage of puberty in our country, it is necessary to recognize that the youth is a decisive force in the process of reforms.

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