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Modern Mechanisms of Increasing Socio-Economic, Cultural and Educational Activity of Unorganized Youth

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Abstract: This study explores the socio-economic, cultural, and educational activities of unorganized youth in Uzbekistan, addressing gaps in understanding the effectiveness of state policies and interventions targeting this demographic. While existing research highlights challenges such as unemployment, migration, and social exclusion, limited attention has been given to evaluating policy outcomes using integrated qualitative methodologies. Employing document analysis, expert insights, and regional statistical data, the study identifies significant barriers and opportunities for youth engagement. Findings reveal that despite numerous legislative efforts, the lack of tailored programs and insufficient collaboration among stakeholders hinder policy effectiveness. Results indicate that leveraging digital technologies, enhancing vocational training, and fostering inclusive social projects can significantly improve youth participation and socialization. The study underscores the need for evidence-based approaches to youth policy, offering practical implications for policymakers and organizations working toward sustainable development and social cohesion.

Keywords: unorganized youth, socio-economic activity, cultural-educational activity, family upbringing, social network, study courses, social environment, delinquency.

Introduction Increasing socio-economic, cultural and educational activity of young people in our country, strengthening their firm citizenship positions is one of the important priorities of the state policy regarding youth.

Educating a healthy and well-rounded generation, turning them into active and direct participants in the political, social and economic reforms being carried out in the country, real support and supporters of the society, remains one of the priority and strategic tasks of our country. In particular, in the next 7 years, a total of about 100 laws and regulations related to the effectiveness of youth policy were adopted, including the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Policy Regarding Youth" on September 14, 2016. On June 30, 2017, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was established, and its main goal was to support and implement all initiatives of young people. In turn, according to the proposal of the President, June 30 was declared as "Youth Day" by the law "On Establishing Youth Day in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

As a result of the reforms, the introduction of a completely new system aimed at ensuring the employment of unemployed youth - "Youth Registry" - brought the youth policy to a new qualitative level. As a result, thousands of 18-30-year-olds living in the republic need social protection, economic and psychological support in the past short period of time, unemployed young people are included in the "Youth register" and it is necessary to solve their problems through "Youth funds" in the regions. funds have been allocated.

Speaking about the essence of the concept of "youth", it should be said that in Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Policy Regarding Youth" dated September 14, 2016 "Youth (young citizens) - are persons who have reached the age of fourteen and do not exceed the age of thirty"2. Therefore, young people are ten of the population is the age group between the ages of four and thirty, and the share of minors and youth in our country is 58.8 percent of the population It is

Volume: 4 Issue: 1 | Jan–2025 ISSN: 2720-6882
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/jiphr

formed from the combination of the words "youth". The word "organized, cohesive, cohesive" means "association of people or organizations united for a common goal"4 The word "united" or "union" is the opposite, that is, the antonym of the words "not cohesive, not harmonious, not united to act together towards a specific goal." means [5].

Also to the "Unorganized youth" category: - Young people participating in activities outside of school or other educational institutions (sports sections, music groups, dance, theater groups, etc.); Young people who are active in social networks (youth who discuss in online forums, keep blogs, create videos); Self-employed youth (youth who work for their own income); We can understand young people who do not join any group or activity, that is, who are not members of formal youth organizations, but who have their own interests and activities.

In order to stimulate the socio-economic, cultural and educational activity of unorganized youth, it is very important to create opportunities for them, encourage their curiosity, and create conditions for them to express themselves. Young people's choice of sources of information is influenced positively or negatively by their personal interests, level of education, social environment and other factors.

The law and other regulatory documents adopted in our country regarding the state policy regarding youth, as well as the above measures have been narrowed down to some extent in the state programs. If so, how effective are they? the question arises.

Today, there is no single approach to evaluating the effectiveness of state policy on youth. This leads to a subjective understanding of the issue of evaluating the effectiveness of this policy of state organizations operating at different levels of youth policy implementation. Often public events held throughout the republic or in some regions are interpreted as youth politics.

In the monitoring of the effectiveness of the youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the data collected from the regions and the data collection process itself show the priority directions of working with young people. In this process, the effectiveness of the state policy on youth in some regions is determined by the level of unemployment of young people in these areas, and the relatively low level of delinquency and crime among them.

According to the researcher Sabir Abdunazarov, it was observed that in some regions the state policy on youth was almost not implemented, more precisely, the state authorities did not fulfill their duties in this regard.

Of course, there are parameters that rely on such social processes and values, such as moral maturity, patriotism, and tolerance, that it is somewhat difficult to reflect them directly in quantitative indicators, in this sense, to accurately assess the effectiveness in this regard. . When measuring them, it is recommended not to use strictly less informative indicators as much as possible. Nevertheless, at the modern stage, it is necessary to form a list of relatively objective statistical indicators that allow to evaluate the effectiveness of the state policy regarding youth implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan. [6]

At this point, the migration of unorganized youth is of great importance, and not only internal, but also external migration has an impact on their economic, social and cultural outlook.

Methodology The methodology for this article is designed to examine the socio-economic, cultural, and educational activities of unorganized youth, integrating a qualitative research approach. This involves a comprehensive review of existing legal frameworks, state policies, and programs directed at youth in Uzbekistan, alongside an analysis of statistical data and reports from various regions. The study leverages document analysis to evaluate laws such as the 2016 "On State Policy Regarding Youth" and the initiatives by the Youth Union of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, data from governmental and non-governmental organizations are utilized to assess the effectiveness of youth policies and

Volume: 4 Issue: 1 | Jan–2025 ISSN: 2720-6882
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/jiphr

identify gaps. To provide a nuanced understanding, the research incorporates insights from socio-economic studies, expert opinions, and case analyses of migration trends, employment patterns, and educational challenges faced by unorganized youth. A critical component is the review of cultural and psychological influences, including the role of family, societal values, and external pressures such as media and digital platforms. The analysis also considers criminological perspectives to understand how socio-economic factors contribute to youth delinquency. Data triangulation ensures reliability, combining official statistics, policy evaluations, and qualitative interviews where possible. This integrative approach enables a holistic exploration of how unorganized youth engage with societal structures and identifies strategies to enhance their participation in socio-economic and cultural activities. Emphasis is placed on actionable recommendations, including leveraging digital tools, fostering vocational training, and promoting inclusive youth projects, ensuring the research aligns with the dynamic needs of this demographic.

Results Currently, effective use of the republic's demographic dividend remains one of the urgent tasks of our state. Every year in Uzbekistan, about 650,000 young people graduate from general secondary and secondary special, vocational educational institutions, 160-165 thousand of them are accepted into the bachelor's program of higher educational institutions. On average, more than 300,000 new jobs are created in the economy of Uzbekistan per year, as a result, about 200,000 young people start looking for work independently, including abroad.

As of April 1, 2022, the number of Uzbek labor migrants outside the country is 2.4 million. 76 percent of them are men and 24 percent are women. Mostly low-skilled workers and people with secondary specialized education leave Uzbekistan. Today, 51.6% of immigrants work in construction, 12.3% in agriculture, 9.2% in industry, 8.5% in trade, etc.

Only in January-March of this year, the number of compatriots who went abroad to work was 486,100, the geography of departure of migrants was mainly Russia (70.2 percent), Kazakhstan (13.4 percent), Kyrgyzstan (8.7 percent), Turkey (3.8 percent), Afghanistan (1.1 percent), Korea (0.6 percent), UAE (0.4 percent) and others.[7]

International experts assess the effectiveness of state policy on youth based on three criteria based on the general situation of young people. These include youth health, youth education, and youth welfare.

In order to conduct an effective youth policy, the state needs to form a portfolio of permanent orders for sociological research, says Rauf Salokho'jayev, an economist and head of the ERGO Analytics company. — Only then will it be possible to see the real picture, identify pain points and observe the dynamics of problems. So far, decisions within the framework of state policy regarding youth in Uzbekistan are made based on political views and general assumptions rather than the real needs of young people.

The study showed that the number of unorganized youth (especially among women) in the country is not small, Rauf Salokhojayev continues. — For example, 54.6 percent of 19-30-year-old respondents said that they do not study or work anywhere. That is, they cannot find their place in the labor market. Because in the current environment, an employee with soft skills is more valuable to an employer than a specialist with a diploma. I think this gap in education needs to be filled immediately. Otherwise, the tendency among young people to doubt their future will increase.[8]

From the point of view of the science of criminology, the topic under study is one of the factors that constitute the causes of crime. These are: socio-economic reasons; ideological reasons; organizational-management reasons; socio-psychological reasons. The concept of "disorganized youth" is very broad, and among them the reasons for crime can be different. Therefore, for a deeper analysis of this issue, the following factors should be taken into account:

Volume: 4 Issue: 1 | Jan–2025 ISSN: 2720-6882
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/jiphr

1. **Socio-economic factors**:

- Poverty and unemployment: Young people who grow up in poor families may be more prone to crime because they may have a lack of financial resources, difficulties in finding work, and uncertainty about the future.
- Lack of education: Young people who do not receive education or who drop out of education may be more prone to crime because they may have limited opportunities to acquire a profession and contribute to society.
- Social isolation: Young people who are isolated from society and feel that they are unwanted may be more prone to crime because they may not have a sense of belonging to society.

2. **Psychological factors:**

- Family problems: Family violence, parental separation, lack of parental attention can cause psychological problems in young people and increase the tendency to crime.
- Personal defects: Self-doubt, aggressiveness, resentment, mental illnesses can increase the tendency of young people to commit crimes.
- Negative influence: friends with negative behavior, criminal environment, violence on the Internet and information promoting crime can increase the tendency of young people to commit crime.

3. **Cultural and educational factors**:

- Loss of cultural values: Loss of cultural values such as national values, decency, honesty and hard work can increase the tendency of young people to commit crimes.
- Information that promotes violence and crime in movies, television, and the Internet: This information can distort attitudes toward violence and crime in young people and increase their propensity for crime.
- Lack of education: Lack of education in society about legal norms, consequences of crime and punishment measures can increase the tendency of young people to commit crime.

4. **Other factors**:

- Migration: Young people who migrate from rural areas to cities may be more prone to crime because they may have difficulties adapting to the new environment.
- Gender crime: Girls may have different types of crime, for example, theft, fraud, etc.

The above factors are related to the conditions of the formation of a person, the level of his socialization, that is, the process of acquiring socially necessary qualities, which is considered a complex process.

The process of socialization is carried out by various social institutions. Institutions of socialization are specially created or naturally formed institutions and system of bodies. Their tasks and activities are focused primarily on the development of the meaning of individuals through education [8].

The limited contact of unorganized youth with such institutions of socialization suggests that measures should be taken separately with them.

For example:

1. Addressing socio-economic challenges: Reducing poverty, creating jobs, improving education and reducing social exclusion.
2. Psychological support: Providing psychological support to identify and solve psychological problems in young people.

Volume: 4 Issue: 1 | Jan–2025 ISSN: 2720-6882
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/jiphr

3. Strengthening cultural and educational work: restoring national values, educating morals, promoting honesty and hard work, combating information that promotes violence and crime in films, television and the Internet.
4. Legal Education: Strengthening community education about legal norms, consequences of crime and punishments.
5. Working with young people: supporting their interests, involving them in sports, art, music and other areas.
6. Family education: To increase the responsibility of parents towards their children, to start them on the right path, to communicate with them and help them to solve their problems.

By implementing these measures, it is possible to increase the socialization and activity of "unorganized youth" and ensure that they are useful to society. It is important that all of them are considered the future of the society, and it is necessary to create opportunities to realize their potential and involve them more actively in the life of society.

In order to increase the socio-economic, cultural and educational activity of unorganized youth, it is very important to use modern mechanisms, to develop projects suitable for their interests, to introduce new methods of working with youth, to strengthen youth organizations and to improve new mechanisms. In this regard, government bodies, public organizations, representatives of business and civil society should act together.

We believe that it is necessary to pay attention to ensuring social activity of young people, choosing a profession, vocational training, and ensuring that legal and moral immunity is formed in them as much as possible.

Young people are the future of any society, and their activity directly affects the development of society. However, unorganized youth, that is, youth who are not members of official organizations, often cannot fully express their rights. Therefore, increasing the socio-economic, cultural and educational activity of unorganized youth is an important task.

Discussion In our opinion, the following should be implemented as modern mechanisms for solving these problems:

1. Use of digital technologies: In social networks: to unite young people, to distribute information to them, to implement their projects; on online platforms: providing education courses, trainings, database, job opportunities for young people; Mobile applications: using mobile technologies and other tools to engage young people, increase their activity, and solve problems.
2. Development of projects suitable for the interests of young people, including: Social projects: involvement of young people in solving social problems, increasing their social responsibility; Economic projects: attracting successful entrepreneurs, not theoretical trainers, in developing the business ability of young people, encouraging entrepreneurship by creating jobs for them; Cultural educational projects: involving young people in art, literature, music, sports and other fields, raising their cultural level.
3. Introduction of new methods of working with young people: Interactive methods that encourage young people to actively participate and listen to their opinions; Home technologies in order to engage young people in a fun way and increase their curiosity; providing advice to young people by experienced persons, creating mentoring programs aimed at encouraging them.
4. In terms of engaging young people in socio-economic, cultural and educational activities: Youth forums and conferences: Creating platforms that encourage young people to exchange opinions on important issues and express their opinions. Grants and awards for young people: Involve young

Volume: 4 Issue: 1 | Jan–2025 ISSN: 2720-6882
http://journals.academiczone.net/index.php/jiphr

people in socio-economic, cultural and educational activities, encourage their activity. Youth Learning Centers and Training: Creating opportunities for youth to develop their skills, acquire new trades and skills.

5. In the matter of monitoring and accountability of solving problems: listen to the reports of state bodies and organizations related to youth policy in the councils of people's deputies in the regions; Encourage the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations related to solving problems related to youth policy; To implement the system of purposeful work of local authorities and self-governing bodies with unorganized youth and to increase their responsibility.
6. In terms of labor migration: Generalized organization of foreign language courses for occupations with high demand for labor migrants in places. We believe that it is appropriate to issue international certificates that are recognized in foreign countries regarding the preparation of food abroad.

Conclusion In conclusion, it can be said that unorganized youth constitute a certain weight of the youth of our country, with their propensity to commit crimes, and their susceptibility to various foreign and harmful ideas, they are a category that needs social protection and public control. implementation of preventive measures, their socio-legal protection, relying on the cooperation of the general public in this regard, and also on the basis of improving the legislation in the field in accordance with the requirements of the time it is possible to increase socio-economic, cultural and educational activity.

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Volume: 4 Issue: 1 | Jan–2025 ISSN: 2720-6882
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