

# MECHANISMS OF FORMING A SYSTEM FOR ORGANIZATION OF LEISURE OF YOUTH OF MODERN UZBEKISTAN

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**ABSTRACT--** *The long-term socio-economic policy of the Government of Uzbekistan is formed based on the self-realization of each citizen, which can lead to a reduction in social inequality, an increase in the standard of living of the population, the preservation of the independence and cultural values of Uzbekistan, and the strengthening of the country's economic and political role in the world community. These priorities of reforming social policy in modern conditions lead to the need to improve the goals, objectives and social mechanisms of state youth policy at all levels, coordinate the actions of regional legislative and executive authorities, public associations, commercial and non-profit organizations to solve youth problems. One of the most important aspects in this direction is the organization of leisure for modern youth. This article is written with the aim of studying the mechanisms of formation of a youth leisure organization system. The following tasks are defined as: to study the theoretical and methodological foundations of a sociological analysis of youth leisure; identify the main factors and conditions for organizing leisure activities for youth; analyze the specifics of leisure activities of youth; to study the social mechanism of organizing leisure activities of youth in Uzbekistan by regional authorities; to consider the participation of youth in the power regulation of leisure activities.*

**KEYWORDS--** *leisure, youth, free time, organization of free time, Youth Union of Uzbekistan.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The most important aspect of youth's life is leisure, since it is in this area that modern youth has the opportunity of self-realization, freedom of action by choosing the place and time for it.

Interest in the sociological study of youth leisure in the regions is due to the fact that at this stage of development of Uzbek society, changes in the content and structure of leisure occur under the influence of sociocultural transformations that have taken place in the country, for example, a change in the values of youth, the development of social infrastructure, the emergence of new information technologies, new types of entertainment, the influence of the media. All of the above leads to the need for analysis of leisure activities of youth.

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## II. EXPERIMENTAL, MATERIALS AND METHODS

The modern young generation, in accordance with its needs, most often devotes its leisure time to communication in youth companies, peer groups, where a special youth subculture is formed that has a direct impact on the formation of the personality of a young man. Youth subcultures are a phenomenon due to both the nature of the culture and social interactions of modern society, and the fundamental change in the place and role of youth in society.

Due to the fact that the negative manifestations in the field of leisure are largely determined by its disorganization, there is an urgent need to determine ways to regulate the leisure sphere of youth. Thus, leisure as a socio-cultural sphere of life of modern youth requires a deep scientific understanding, including from a sociological point of view.

A genuine (real) life for a young man for the most part begins beyond the threshold of a school, university or place of work. The youth, as it were, "leaves" in leisure as a certain protected environment, where it feels truly free. It can be said that leisure for young people is part of the "life process that a person freely possesses and which can be used by him for free activity and development," which indicates the growing role of leisure in the formation of value orientations of the young generation.

Since the leisure of the predominant part of young people remains virtually unorganized, which is the reason for the increase in the number of cases of spontaneous socialization by peers, where, unlike family and educational institutions, young people have the opportunity to be out of control and directly supervised by adults. In addition, such peer groups can discuss their common specific interests that adults do not share, do not understand or tolerate.

Extensive social contacts, daily diverse communication, leisure preferences that create the type of social life of various groups of modern youth, are one of the important characteristics of the lifestyle chosen by her, one of the key parameters of self-identification of a young person with a particular social group or environment.

The object of research is the formation of a system for organizing leisure activities for young people in Uzbekistan.

The subject of the study is the factors and social mechanisms of youth leisure organization and processes associated with the leisure activities of this social group.

The purpose and objectives of the study: on the basis of a sociological study, identify problem areas and trends in the organization of youth leisure by regional authorities, and offer recommendations for improving the organization of this sphere.

Achieving the goal of a dissertation research involves solving the following research problems:

- 1) to study the theoretical and methodological foundations of the sociological analysis of youth leisure;
- 2) to identify the main factors and conditions for organizing leisure activities for youth;
- 3) to analyze the specifics of leisure activities of youth;
- 4) to explore the social mechanism of the organization of leisure activities of youth in Uzbekistan by regional authorities;
- 5) to consider the participation of young people in the power regulation of leisure activities.

Research hypothesis. The existing system of youth leisure organization requires corrective actions, since one of the main conditions is missing - a systematic structured regulatory framework on youth policy and youth leisure

organization, and that the search for mechanisms for making effective management decisions in this area should be based on a scientific sociological basis.

The theoretical and methodological base of the study is a set of techniques and methods developed in domestic and foreign concepts of sociology of youth, culture, leisure, free time.

In the process of conducting the research, such general scientific methods as analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, ascent from the abstract to the concrete were used.

The theoretical and methodological procedures used for structural and functional analysis made it possible to study the essence, structure, and functions of leisure from a sociological point of view. From this point of view, the structural elements of leisure as a subsystem of society are described, the specifics of its functioning are analyzed, factors of determining leisure as a relatively independent area of social life of youth are studied.

The methodology of the subject-activity approach allows us to identify the characteristics of the motivational sphere of subjects of leisure activities and to identify the characteristics of leisure activities of youth.

The study used the comparative typological method, which allowed to determine the types of leisure behavior of the modern young generation.

The empirical basis of the study. In order to obtain primary sociological information, we used methods of document analysis and questionnaires (expert survey). The use of the combination of these methods allowed us to objectively assess the situation in the field of youth leisure in modern conditions on the example of the Tashkent region.

Processing and interpretation of the obtained data was carried out by simple grouping methods.

The analysis of the current state of leisure activities of modern youth was based on the data of specific sociological studies devoted to the study of trends in this area.

### **III. LITERATURE REVIEW.**

The social mechanism of youth leisure organization is very complex and multifaceted. In sociological science, such scholars as B.L. Grushin [8], G.E. Zborovsky [21], T. Kendo [11], G.P. Orlov [15], who laid down the basic approaches to the study of free time and leisure.

V.A. devoted his scientific research to the analysis of time budgets, the role and place of leisure in the structure of free time. Artemov [2], V.I. Blogging [4], L.P. Vladimirova [20], E.I. Drobinskaya [6], G.I. Mints [13], A.B. Miskevich [14], V.D. Patrushev [16].

The study of youth leisure is conducted from different sources and implies the study of all kinds of phenomena and processes in the life of the young generation, such as socialization, youth education, professional formation and development, value orientations. The work of such scientists as Akimova R.N. is important for emphasizing youth leisure issues. [1], R.N. Azarova [3], L.D. Gordon [7], V.T. Lisovsky [12], Z.V. Sikevich [17], A.B. Tregubov [179], who were engaged in research of such significant areas as socialization, upbringing, professional orientation of youth.

The study of scientific approaches and concepts of youth leisure organization showed that there are studies on the social problems of youth, youth leisure, as well as its specific features, but the specifics of youth leisure and its social organization are not fully analyzed.

#### **IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION.**

1. Leisure is an important component of youth's free time, which the young man has at his discretion. The sphere of leisure and free time differ both in content and in functional load.

Leisure is an activity for the sake of entertainment, recreation, self-development, self-education, self-improvement or the achievement of any other goals of one's own choice, and not of material necessity. Leisure allows you to form the spiritual and physical qualities, determined by the social needs of youth.

Leisure activities of youth significantly determines the lifestyle of the younger generation. Leisure often becomes the basis for socialization, professional self-determination, self-realization of creative and spiritual potential, the formation of a youth's lifestyle.

2. Socio-economic and territorial factors are key conditions that influence the leisure activities of young people in the regions.

Regional features significantly determine leisure preferences, form their qualitative characteristics and capabilities within territorial social communities. So the socio-economic characteristics of the region impose restrictions, first of all, in the network of socio-cultural and entertainment institutions, which are much more modest and fewer in the province.

In addition, the level and quality of life in the region affect youth's leisure preferences. At the same time, the claims of the youth themselves, life prospects and guidelines in the province are more modest than in the metropolitan areas.

3. Leisure has a significant impact on the process of socialization of the younger generation. Genuine life for a young man - often begins beyond the threshold of a school, university or place of work. The youth, as it were, "leaves" in leisure as a certain protected environment, where it feels truly free. We can say that leisure for young people is part of the life process that a person freely possesses and which can be used by him for free activity and development, which testifies to the growing role of leisure in the formation of value orientations of the young generation.

4. Young people show little interest in leisure activities organized by authorities, as they are formal in nature and do not correspond to their leisure preferences.

The activities of the authorities in the field of youth leisure activities are not yet effective enough, due to the fact that their assessment is difficult, as there are no indicators and criteria for evaluating effectiveness, a full regulatory framework, feedback and monitoring mechanisms for this activity, especially at the local level formations.

It should be based on the scientific validity of political and managerial decisions regarding youth policy issues, in the form of monitoring the public opinion of young citizens. The activities of government institutions in the field of social organization of youth leisure should take into account the interests, desires and problems expressed by the youth themselves. The functioning of power structures in the field of youth leisure organization can change significantly if such research is carried out.

5. A new social mechanism for organizing youth leisure activities by state regional authorities is needed.

Optimization of the regulatory framework will contribute to improving the effectiveness of activities for the formation and implementation of youth policies at the regional and local levels (including in the field of leisure).

In existing legislation, youth policy issues do exist, however, a review of certain norms and the adoption of additional regulatory legal acts are required, since the regulatory framework is not sufficiently developed.

In this context, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan may become one of the social institutions that will contribute to providing feedback between the government and youth. In addition, the resources of the Youth Union allow conducting sociological studies of various areas of youth's life, including leisure activities, the results of which can and should become the basis for making managerial decisions in the field of youth policy in the region and organizing leisure activities for provincial youth.

Today, more than 60 percent of the country's population is youth, which is a huge creative resource. On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMiromonovichMirziyoyev, the creation of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan and the announcement of June 30 as Youth Day became especially significant in her life [9].

The Youth Union of Uzbekistan is a youth organization that is engaged in the consistent and effective implementation of state youth policy, comprehensive support for young people, fundamental reform of the system for protecting its rights and legitimate interests, taking into account the opinions and suggestions of the general public, especially youth representatives.

The main goal of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan is to educate a modern, educated, spiritually and intellectually developed, energetic, sane, setting an example by his behavior, able to withstand external threats and pseudo-mass culture of a young man. The Youth Union of Uzbekistan has been entrusted with a number of important new tasks to increase the activity of youth in the reform process carried out as part of the Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 [19].

The priority areas of activity of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan are:

- the transformation of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan into a structure that ensures effective interaction with state bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in the implementation of state youth policy, carrying out professional activities under the motto "Youth is the builder of the future";
- protecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people, educating them in a spirit of respect for national and universal values, establishing in their minds feelings of devotion to the ideas of independence, national self-awareness, love for the Motherland and participation in its fate, selflessness, protecting it from various ideological threats;
- increasing the activity of youth in reforms to build a democratic state and the development of civil society, expanding the ranks of initiative, energetic youth with high spirituality, independent thinking, a solid life position, broad horizons and deep knowledge, able to use all their strength, knowledge and potential in the name of interests of the people, take responsibility for the future of the country;
- creating decent conditions for young people to acquire modern professions, providing employment, developing their business abilities, wide involvement in small business and private entrepreneurship, stimulating initiatives, assisting in the realization of intellectual and creative potential;
- the formation of lasting immunity among young people against various ideological threats, in particular, religious extremism, terrorism, "mass culture" and other ideas alien to us by further increasing its interest in reading

scientific and fiction books, including electronic books, increasing its legal, ecological, medical culture and culture of using information and communication technologies;

- widespread propaganda among young people of the ideas of a healthy lifestyle and family sacredness, the implementation of effective measures to prevent early marriage and divorce of young families;
- wide involvement of youth, especially its unorganized part, in sports and physical education, in creative circles, various training courses, including the study of foreign languages, with the goal of meaningful organization of their leisure;
- organization of targeted work to provide material and moral support to young families, youth with disabilities and in need of social protection, creating decent housing and social conditions for them;
- active participation in early warning and prevention of delinquency and crime among young people;
- education of young educated, proactive, entrepreneurial, conscientious and dedicated leadership personnel who are actively involved in the reforms being carried out in our country and faithfully serving the interests of the people, creating a reserve of such personnel and promoting them to senior positions in government and economic management bodies;
- implementation of measures aimed at further development of international cooperation in the field of youth policy, protection of the rights and interests of youth receiving education and working in foreign countries;
- provision of ideological and methodological assistance to government and economic administration bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in organizing work with young people. Organization of public control over the activities of authorized departments involved in the implementation of state youth policy, the adoption of effective measures based on the results of control.

The materials of the dissertation research can serve as a theoretical and empirical basis for conducting sociological studies of leisure problems of Uzbek youth.

Scientific and practical significance of the dissertation research. The results of the dissertation research are of interest to state authorities and local self-government, to public advisory and advisory bodies, can be taken into account when developing targeted youth programs in the field of leisure organization, when developing normative legal acts, and also when organizing social work with youth.

The research materials can be used in the educational process in universities and secondary special educational institutions in the teaching of sociology and disciplines related to the development of managerial decisions of public authorities, juvenology, as well as in the development of highly specialized or optional training courses.

## **V. EXPERIMENTAL WORK**

The empirical basis of the study was the results of an expert survey conducted by the author and 30 experts were interviewed. The empirical base is also a survey of students in the Chirchik district of the Tashkent region (in this case, the quota is the educational institutions of the Chirchik district of the Tashkent region - schools, secondary schools, higher education institutions; a total of 443 people)

## VI. CONCLUSION

In the course of the dissertation research, according to the goals and objectives, the following results were obtained:

1) young people show little interest in events organized by local authorities, since these social institutions do not use modern information technologies in the process of organizing leisure activities for young people, there is no entertainment and aesthetic attractiveness of events for young people, the theme of events is formulated in an unattractive form for young people;

2) local authorities do not take into account the needs of the youth themselves, do not monitor public opinion among the young population, in order to clarify leisure preferences, tastes and aspirations;

3) the specifics of organizing youth leisure in the region is determined by the socio-economic characteristics of the region, which imposes restrictions, first of all, on the network of socio-cultural and entertainment facilities;

4) the factors affecting the organization of youth leisure in the region are the quality and standard of living, which in turn affect the tastes and leisure preferences of the youth themselves (in the regions they are much more modest than in metropolitan areas and large cities);

5) the organization of youth leisure in its regional aspect is often formal and does not meet the leisure expectations of the younger generation.

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