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SOCIAL EVALUATION OF THE YOUTH BEHAVIOR AND VALUE SPHERE IN NAMANGAN REGION

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Abstract: The main hypothesis of the current study is that human values are related to the level and quality of economic activity. Having studied the nature of value orientations, it can be assumed that value orientations can determine a person's behavior in the labor market, that is, the level of economic activity. Statistical indicators of the economy of the Namangan region and the state of the labor market are the main source of scientific observations, predictions, analytical reports, etc. The main goal of the article is to study the features of economic activity of young people based on a statistical analysis of the objective situation in the labor market and social and labor sphere of the Namangan region, as well as to analyze the value and behavioral directions of youth in this area systematically, in which, widely using social methods, not only economic activity of young people, but also the study of value orientations of them which influence their economic activity.

Keywords: youth, employment, labor market, small business, entrepreneurship, values, behavior, unemployment.

Introduction. The development of a base of diagnostic tools and methodological developments for studying the value sphere of a person began more than a century ago. Currently, there are methods for determining dominant value orientations with a very wide range of diagnostic tools: from interviews with respondents to projective diagnostic methods. Practice shows that they all have advantages and disadvantages. In this regard, there is no clear methodology; all existing methods have their drawbacks.

However, if you approach this carefully and professionally, and also select or adapt special tools for determining value directions, then you can achieve the desired result and obtain the necessary information about the real values of the individual - the youth of the population. Namangan region.

Methods. The study discusses the development of small business and entrepreneurship in our country, issues of youth entrepreneurship, ensuring their active employment, as well as social assessment of the values and behavior of young people, identifying factors influencing the development of youth entrepreneurship, developing scientific and practical proposals and studying experience in this regard.

Results. On the basis of our research on the social evaluation of the value and behavior of the youth of Namangan region, we conditionally divide the existing methods into six groups according to the value content of the person:

1. Methods for diagnosing leadership, dominant value orientation, personal orientation or motivational tendency (tests of Allport-Vernon-Lindsay, Edwards, etc.);
2. Methods aimed at studying the entire system or hierarchy of human value orientations (tests of Rokich, Fantalova, Schwartz, Senin, Inglehart, Schleder);
3. Projective methods for studying the value-substantive area of personality (methods of country, Allport-Gillespie, axiobiographical methodology of Vardomatsky);
4. Processes that reveal the formation of the value-substantive sphere and methods for studying the level of personal development (CAT, USK);

5. Methods for studying life goals, the level of life consciousness and semantic directions (PIL, SZhO, MPS);

6. Methodology for studying the system of personal constructs. The methods of the first and second groups use the method of ordering the recommended values. The authors of these methods propose to select or compare specific examples of already listed values, and then, after calculating the ratings of these values, select the most important of them.

We believe that the disadvantage of this method is that a person is not given the opportunity to express his/her value, but is only offered to choose from the specified options. To ensure the reliability of the results, the main methods are often adapted to the sample, taking into account the country, religion, and customs of a particular group. Despite the noted disadvantages, these methods are the most common methods for determining a person's value orientations. The disadvantages of using a limited range of values is that there are practically no projective methods (group 3) with which one can study realized and unrealized value directions.

The advantage of this group of methods is that such value directions are not fixed, which is impossible when using other groups of the above methods. In our opinion, an important disadvantage of projective methods is the difficulty of interpreting the results of projective tasks and tests. Depending on the researcher, the results may be interpreted differently, which reduces the objectivity of the results obtained, but the results can potentially express greater detail and depth.

Such methods can only be useful with an individual approach. The methods of the fourth, fifth and sixth groups are aimed not only at determining characteristic dominant values, but also at studying whether a person is aware of his values, whether they are only declared or have internal conscious preferences. This group is suitable for a more in-depth study of the value area of individual and related processes.

K.S. Bezgin emphasizes the uniqueness of the effectiveness of the methods implemented with the help of questionnaires and focus groups. In this process of determining values, situations are activated that will inevitably lead to the loss of a certain part of the existing meaning in the verbal expression of the respondents' opinion. In this case, the content cannot be fully formalized orally or in written form, because part of the knowledge is changed and lost in the process of marketing and market research due to the actual working mode of the mind with the specific dynamics of understanding.

Analyzing different approaches, it is possible to conclude that the chosen stylistic approach of diagnosing the values direction of youngsters with the help of questionnaires is objectively suitable for economic scientific researches, because it reveals socio-economic value directions without going deep into the field, and for further use in modeling and mathematical analysis of economic processes. gives clear results.

Discussion. The intention of economic science theorists and practitioners to achieve a balance between the sociocultural and economic spheres encourages many modern researchers to look for new factors that upset this balance. As society develops, human values, social communication and people's behavior change. Data collection approaches

adopted by the Namangan Regional Statistical Office are compared with the methodology chosen in this study to identify value areas associated with economic activities. The research methodology of the statistical body under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan indicates some features of obtaining the results of a labor force survey in relation to the labor market.

In particular, a large number of representatives of older age groups is shown, which is due to outdated survey technology, the essence of which is to physically visit households and interview their residents. The quality of labor force survey results approved by the Methodology Improvement Committee may be significantly affected by households and individuals refusing to participate in the survey.

This phenomenon leads to distortion of the sample population parameters compared to the general population parameters. In particular, during the study of the population, a large number of representatives of older age groups and a disproportionately small share of representatives of younger groups of both sexes can be observed.

If these distortions are not taken into account, then all household characteristics are transferred to households that contain or consist only of the elderly. This is especially true in areas that have suffered significant setbacks. Taking into account the content of these opinions, we conclude that the methodology used in this study more accurately selects the candidates of the studied sample, that is, representatives of young people.

The research based on Inglehart's methodology aims to test two mutually exclusive hypotheses: The results of the survey confirmed the first hypothesis that positive dynamics continue to be observed in Namangan region, although changes are happening more slowly than in the rest of the world. Summarizing these data and social research data, youth representatives have high indicators of individualism and self-realization direction. According to the value profile, this may mean that the youth of the region are closer to the youth of the republic in terms of their priority values. In modern economic science, there is a tendency to increase attention to the connection of behavioral factors with economic consequences.

In order to update the laws of economic theory, it is necessary to refer to the social changes of the modern world and conduct a comparative analysis of them with the modern economic processes in the labor market of Namangan region. In the Namangan region, according to the conclusions of some researchers, there is a tendency of labor passivity, loss of traditional value orientations at work, violation of internal motives. The explanation of this trend lies in the unstable economic situation in the country, the devaluation of human labor, the deterioration of the quality of labor potential in society, and the weakness of the social protection institution.

In order to measure specific values, as mentioned above, several methods of data collection are used throughout the world. The most common is the diagnosis of value orientations using a questionnaire, which is a test to determine the dominant values chosen by the respondent from the range of proposed values. In the same way, an

appropriate methodology was chosen in our study. In this case, it is wrong to use a ready-made sample as a template for the methodology of determining values.

According to the tasks set in this study, which is intended to study the relationship between value orientations and economic activity, it will not be enough to identify only the basic human values. Therefore, the questionnaire was developed according to the objectives of the study. The questionnaire contains several meaningful blocks. Value orientations are derived from the previously developed classification of values that determine economic activity.

Using the questionnaire method made possible to study the priority values of young people and their indicators of activity in the labor market. The first meaningful block is aimed at collecting statistical data of general information about the respondents (all participants have the status of anonymity without the technical possibility of connecting the data to a specific person). Information on the age, education, and region of residence of the survey participants was collected. In order not to overload the database and to focus on as narrow a range of possible correlations as possible, the questionnaire did not include a large amount of other information.

The survey lasted from January 2023 to May 2024. A total of 95 questionnaires were received. The age distribution of respondents is defined as the age limit from 15 to 35 years. According to the survey results, the sample actually includes representatives from 17 to 35 years old.

The sample is dominated by respondents with higher education: 34.8% of respondents have a master's or specialist degree, 38.6% have a bachelor's degree, 10.3% have incomplete higher education, and 9.1% have professional education. Among the respondents there are also those who have only basic general secondary education (school) - 7.2% (students aged 17 years and older).

The situation on the labor market is one of the main indicators of the economic activity of this bloc. During the survey, the question was asked whether the respondent was working or not, looking for work or studying. As a result, the reasons for changing jobs or, conversely, the desire not to change jobs, were identified, as well as a number of factors influencing the choice of place of work by young people.

Conclusion.

Based on the results, we can conclude that the sample is conditionally divided into three equal parts: those who study, study and work at the same time, the self-employed or those looking for work. From the selected data, the following distribution of respondents by status in the labor market was obtained: study and work - 22.6%; students - 28.9%; workers - 36.8%; those who do not have a job but are looking for one - 7.5%; others - 4.2%.

Men, compared to women, are more likely to be self-employed workers and employers (hirers), and women have a higher proportion of employees doing unpaid work in family businesses. The results of answers to the question about the desire to change jobs turned out to be indicative. Also, the results of this point made it possible to identify types of economic activities. To determine the type of economic activity that

predominates among youngsters, offered to answer the question “Are you planning to change jobs?”

23.8 percent of those who want to change jobs and 76.2 percent of those who do not want to change jobs, respectively. We believe that the figure of 23.8% wanting to change jobs indicates that almost a quarter of respondents are dissatisfied with their current job and that young people want to improve their position in the labor market. About three quarters of respondents do not want to change jobs. According to the typology of economic activity proposed in the study, such youth representatives are carriers of economic activity of the inert type. A quarter are at a level of active economic activity. Young people who intend to change their current place of work have a great deal of potential economic activity. Therefore, we have a hypothesis that there are certain values that are characteristic of such youth. On the contrary, young people who do not want to change jobs have a lower potential for economic activity, and this is also characterized by (different) value orientations. Of course, in this regard, the reasons for the desire to change jobs were also determined.

Among the reasons for changing jobs, three were often cited:

- 1) “The wage level is unsatisfactory” - 37.2%;
- 2) “I don’t see prospects for career growth” - 30.3%;
- 3) “I don’t like this job” - 20.6%.

Therefore, young people who take an active position in the labor market strive to receive more pay for their work and at the same time strive to develop their professional skills - to grow up the career ladder, that is, they are not just ready to change their field of activity, their professional training (education) and interests. Those who neglect their loved ones and work at the request of others, as well as those who do not feel satisfaction from their professional activities, should relearn additional professional areas and engage in activities that interest them.

In our opinion, these results indicate high economic activity of more than a third of respondents, generalizing all representatives of the country’s youth, it can be assumed that a third of the youth of the Namangan region are ready to change jobs and are possibly looking for work. This. Thanks to this, it was determined what value orientations influence the active type of economic activity of young people. Such value areas: high level of wages; interest in the content of the work, career prospects; It has been established that working conditions are comfortable and safe. In addition, there are other values that are irrelevant and irrelevant for today's youth.

Such value factors are: “reputation of the profession”; “distance from place of residence to work”, they do not affect the economic activity of young people, which is taken into account in practical recommendations for stimulating economic activity. The survey results may have alternative interpretations. The constant striving to improve their financial situation and the desire to develop a professional direction weakens the activity of young people in entrepreneurship, which is necessary to accelerate the economic development of the country.

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