



NEEDS AND THEIR REFLECTION IN YOUTH LIFE

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Abstract

This article provides philosophical analysis of the concept of “need”, which describes the origin and growth of needs, their impact on human and social life. In particular, the article emphasizes that the need arises in accordance with the goals set by each young person and is a force that motivates one to action.

Keywords: need, youth, society, person, social group, purpose, interests, development.

Introduction

Need is a necessity for survival of all living things and is manifested as a reflection of the life of humanity, animals, society and nature. This concept is defined in all dictionaries published in Uzbekistan. One of them describes it as: “Need - something that is necessary to live and work. Need is present not only in human body, but also in any natural and social structure of plants, enterprises, political parties, public organizations and others”.

To clearly understand the essence of need, it is necessary to think about its aspects related to human life. Scientific literature categorizes needs to some special groups. In particular, one of them, classifies needs according to several criteria. Depending on the object of science, there are different types of needs, such as biological, material-economic, spiritual and spiritual, and the development of science, technology. These species are inextricably linked and intertwined. Biological needs are the needs of all biological species and individuals. Such needs are also present in humans and depend on their existence as a biological species and as an individual. Biological needs include things such as water, air, movement, as well as aspects such as sleep and the need to procreate. Material and economic needs are specific to human and social systems and represent the need for food, clothing, housing, transportation, components, raw materials, means of production, machinery and technology.

Spiritual needs include art, justice, value, goodness, faith, love, and friendship. It is also divided into individual (individual), group, collective, social needs, depending on the subject of needs.





In philosophy, needs are analyzed by species. In addition to the commonalities in their views, there are also differences. It is not a question of thinking about their characteristics, but about the aspects that serve to increase the activity of man, especially young people. Of course, all kinds of needs serve to increase its activity. However, we try to analyze all its types, dividing them into natural-material, socio-political and spiritual-enlightenment types, taking into account the complexity of complex analysis within a single sociological or philosophical sciences. As noted above, need is a factor that manifests itself as a reflection of the life of the entire living being and its respiration. As long as they don't exist, there's no need. In this sense, it acts as an expression of the vitality and existence of all beings in nature and society. Considering that needs are manifested in the cross-section of human life, it should be noted that: a) it is an infinite, endless factor. When it is over, life also ceases; b) it manifests itself at different levels, depending on the intellectual, spiritual-enlightenment, socio-political development of people. That is, things that are needed for the same people may not be needed for others; c) need is a powerful force that motivates people. That is, a person who does not act will not be able to meet his needs and will be deprived of the opportunity to live; g) need also has the power to organize people together. After all, people cannot satisfy their needs without collaborating with others. In this sense, it is also objective for people to co-organize and act together wherever and wherever there is a need.

If we analyze the needs, we can identify four types of it. The first of them is natural-material; the second is socio-political; the third is spiritual and enlightenment; we have defined the fourth as the development of science, engineering, technology. Man's natural and material needs include food, clothing, housing, his equipment, family, devotion to the traditions of kinship, tools of production, labor, transport, machinery, technology; Socio-political needs include freedom, liberty, equality, justice, friendship, democracy, stability of the Motherland, real rule of law, stability of branches of government, human rights, cooperation; spiritual and enlightenment needs include literature, art, values, beliefs, kindness, cooperation, (observance of human relations), love, loyalty, tolerance, honesty, patriotism, nationalism, patriotism, and so on. A person who realizes his need for the above lives in pursuit of perfection. Each of these is associated with the other. In particular, the provision or non-provision of natural and material needs has an impact on socio-political needs, and without spiritual and enlightenment needs, a person can not live. Without them, it will be difficult for a person to understand the remaining needs.

The need arises in accordance with the spiritual, physical, intellectual, and self-determined goals of each age group, while at the same time motivating action. At the





same time, the need will be at different levels based on the direction and goals of the upbringing that young people receive in the family. Young people in need:

- 1) Organizes on the basis of common goals and interests and activates their implementation;
- 2) Organizes and encourages young people to be active as a single social group on the basis of aspirations and actions to ensure their “I”;
- 3) Spiritual unity in realizing that their prospects are connected with the development of the country, harmonizes them and encourages them to be active;
- 4) A sense of responsibility for the preservation of material and spiritual heritage left by ancestors and its transmission to future generations harmonizes them;
- 5) Obligations to ensure the security of the country and the inviolability of its borders;
- 6) The efforts of the country to contribute to a worthy place in the ranks of the most developed countries of the world also harmonize and intensify;
- 7) The interest and aspiration to master science, science, engineering and technology and to innovate and invent in this direction harmonize and activate them;
- 8) Their status as a very important “tool” in connecting generations with ancestors and a sense of responsibility to future generations lead to their harmonization.

Such harmony is, of course, manifested through responsibility, spiritual potential, purpose and interests. Their emergence as natural-material, socio-political and spiritual-enlightenment needs are the motives that motivate young people.

When we look at the diversity of the structure of the social group of young people, their professions, beliefs, intellectual potential, place of residence, gender and other aspects, their needs are also reflected in the diversity of the situation. However, the extent to which needs arise - arises in relation to each individual's views, interests, and aspirations.

If we look for the answer to the question of what is needed today in the youth of Uzbekistan aged 16-30, we will see that the needs of all three of the above: natural-material, socio-political and spiritual-enlightenment are growing. This is influenced by:

- a) The path of independent development of Uzbekistan, its worthy place in the system of the world community;
- b) The growing attention paid to the development of science, technology and engineering in our country;
- c) Increased consciousness and intellectual potential of our youth;
- d) The development of openness, transparency and democratic values in the socio-economic, socio-political and spiritual-educational spheres in our country;
- d) The support of youth has risen to the level of a priority of public policy.





Today we can see in the lives, activities and aspirations of the youth of Uzbekistan that needs are developed in the conditions of freedom, openness, democracy and diversity of opinion. Under the influence of the opportunities created for them, the desire to acquire modern science, engineering, technology, profession, entrepreneurship, farming is growing. Of course, this happened thanks to our independence. Needs are the foundation of the resources that give strength and inspiration to our young people. As the needs of young people grow, our opportunities to develop and achieve our goals will expand. Given that needs are a powerful force that drives development and growth, we believe that achieving them is of practical importance for the development of our country and the well-being of our people.

