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## ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ТРУДОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ У МОЛОДЕЖИ СРЕДСТВА

Н.Г. Олтмишева старший преподаватель кафедры истории и социальных наук Узбекистана, Ферганский политехнический институт.

**Аннотация:** В статье обсуждается важность таких инструментов, как ответственность, маркетинг, увлеченность, доброта, терпение, потребность, мотивация, планирование в формировании социальной активности и культуры труда у молодежи.

**Ключевые слова:** Социальная активность, трудовые традиции, культура труда, ответственность, маркетинг, увлеченность, вежливость, терпение, потребность, мотивация, планирование.

## FORMATION OF LABOR CULTURE IN YOUTH FACILITIES

N.G. Oltmisheva Senior Lecturer, Department of History and Social Sciences of Uzbekistan, Fergana Polytechnic Institute.

**Annotation:** The article discusses the importance of tools such as responsibility, marketing, passion, kindness, patience, need, motivation, planning in the formation of social activity and work culture among young people.

**Key words:** Social activity, labor traditions, work culture, responsibility, marketing, dedication, politeness, patience, need, motivation, planning.

Creation of a strong state in the XIV-XVI centuries of such great people as Amir Temur, Ulugbek, A. Navoi, Babur, podbor, naznachenie, peregovory rukovoditeley v sootvetstvii s ix kachestvami, sekrety spravedlivogo

upravleniya, spravedlivosti, predprinimatelstva, umeniya, talanta, prosveshcheniya. razrabotany i shiroko ispolzuyutsya pri opredelenii ekonomicheskoy kultury obshchestva. In such productions, as "Temur tuzuklari" (Amir Temur), "Vakfiya", "Ikhlosiya", "Saddi Iskandariy", "Mahbubul gulub" (A.Navoi), "Boburnoma" received further development of the representation of human labor culture. This inheritance plays an important role in the formation and development of the culture of labor, the transition to rynochnym otnosheniyam in our country. What are the main factors in the formation of a work culture among young people? According to a long tradition, the main factor is material interest. But in the decades that followed, it became clear that not everything depended solely on big money. In addition to material interests, there are a number of other factors that contribute to the growth of youth activity. In general, the main factor that activates youth activity is associated with the culture of work, and everywhere this factor manifests itself in different ways. Renowned economists Abraham Maslow and Frederick Herzburg have shown that it is possible to improve production efficiency by meeting the special needs of young workers. In particular, the following measures have been proposed to meet the social needs of young workers: assigning interactive jobs to workers; to form a sense of cooperation between them in the work process; holding regular meetings with employees; not to put pressure on informal groups of workers if they do not harm the work of the organization; worker, staff to establish mutual communication between them even in non-working hours It is clear that these measures taken to activate young workers are not economic incentives, but spiritual factors related to human relations. A number of other factors related to the development of a work culture are suggested. In particular, the need to maintain dignity: to offer young employees more meaningful and meaningful jobs; to present the results of the work done; encouragement for their work; involve them in the planning and decision-making process; not to restrict their rights in any way; promotion to

higher positions; creating opportunities for professional development and h. As we said on the pages above, a work culture is not only a sign of civilization, but also a sign of economic well-being. The family life cycle should also be taken into account in determining the level of development of the work culture. According to sociologists, the life cycle of a family is characterized by nine indicators: the period of celibacy (singleness from parents living alone)

youth); young couples who live apart from their parents and do not yet have children; families with young children; families with several children; families where children have grown up and live with their parents; a single elderly couple working; a lonely elderly couple, one of whom is retired); a single husband or wife who works; a single husband or wife who does not work.

By researching the family life cycle, marketing researchers study the needs, requirements, and taste standards specific to each cycle and create a product production plan. In this way, the activity of the same category of persons in the field of consumption is increased. When it comes to the human factor and the composition of the individual's work culture, The problem of dividing psychological features (choleric, sanguine, melancholic, phlegmatic) into types cannot be ignored. Psychological factors influence not only the general but also the labor culture of each person. That is why the concept of labor psychology is used, as part of its inner self such as confidence, independence, instability, dignity, ambition, courtesy, aspiration for innovation, caution, aggression, patience, aspiration for success, love of order, flexibility, perseverance.

Thus, the culture of labor is based on social thinking at the level of faith, access to a certain system of social relations in society and between individuals, the production of material goods, their distribution, consumption based on high spiritual principles. Labor culture sets high ethical and intellectual standards in the creation and consumption of material goods.

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