THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF STUDYING THE HARMONY OF NEEDS AND INTERESTS IN YOUTH ACTIVITIES

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The primary objectives of this research are centered on understanding the essence of the category of needs and interests, drawing insights from both the research conducted and the definitions provided by scientists and dictionaries. The social significance of this category is explored, with a focus on unraveling the various dimensions that contribute to its understanding.

Methods: The research methodology involves an analysis of the conceptual approaches to ensuring the harmony of needs and interests in youth activities. The dialectic nature of these approaches, encompassing the pursuit of knowledge, self-awareness, information reception and conveyance, is examined. Additionally, the synergistic features, including cooperation, team unity, relationship maintenance, and the concept of synergy as a complex attractor, are investigated.

Results: The results of the research reveal the content of conceptual approaches to ensuring the harmony of needs and interests in youth activities. The dialectic and synergistic features are expounded upon, highlighting their roles in the youth's quest to know the world and oneself, as well as in the processes of receiving and conveying information. The complex attractor features, including working together, support, assistance, and participation, are identified as integral components of this harmony.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the research identifies deductive and praxeological aspects as leading determinants of reflexive instrumental necessity in the context of ensuring the harmony of needs and interests in the activities of young people. The conclusion summarizes the key findings, emphasizing the importance of self-awareness, information processing, cooperation, and relationship maintenance in fostering a harmonious balance between needs and interests in youth activities.

Keywords: youth, society, goal, interest, need, morality, dialectic, synergy, conflict, necessity, information, attitude, independent thought, social activism.

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RESUMO

Objetivos: Os principais objetivos desta pesquisa estão centrados na compreensão da essência da categoria de necessidades e interesses, tirando insights tanto da pesquisa realizada e das definições fornecidas por cientistas e dicionários. O significado social desta categoria é explorado, com foco em desvendar as várias dimensões que contribuem para a sua compreensão.

Métodos: A metodologia de pesquisa envolve uma análise das abordagens conceituais para garantir a harmonia de necessidades e interesses em atividades juvenis. A natureza dialética dessas abordagens, abrangendo a busca de conhecimento, autoconsciência, recepção de informação e transporte, é examinada. Além disso, as características sinérgicas, incluindo cooperação, unidade de equipe, manutenção de relacionamento e o conceito de sinergia como um atrator complexo, são investigadas.

Resultados: Os resultados da pesquisa revelam o conteúdo das abordagens conceituais para garantir a harmonia de necessidades e interesses em atividades juvenis. As características dialéticas e sinérgicas são expostas, destacando seus papéis na busca dos jovens para conhecer o mundo e a si mesmo, bem como nos processos de recepção e transmissão de informações. As características complexas do atrator, incluindo o trabalho em conjunto, apoio, assistência e participação, são identificadas como componentes integrantes dessa harmonia.

Conclusão: Em conclusão, a pesquisa identifica aspectos dedutivos e praxiológicos como determinantes principais da necessidade instrumental reflexiva no contexto de assegurar a harmonia de necessidades e interesses nas atividades dos jovens. A conclusão resume as principais conclusões, enfatizando a importância da autoconsciência, processamento de informações, cooperação e manutenção de relações na promoção de um equilíbrio harmonioso entre necessidades e interesses em atividades juvenis.

Palavras-chave: juventude, sociedade, objetivo, interesse, necessidade, moralidade, dialética, sinergia, conflito, necessidade, informação, atitude, pensamento independente, ativismo social.

1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the research is to reveal the philosophical nature of the harmony of needs and interests in the activities of young people in the information society and its specific features from a socio-philosophical point of view. On the basis of this goal, the socio-philosophical research of ensuring harmony of needs and interests in youth activities is highlighted. Existing problems in ensuring the harmony of needs and interests were analyzed by research scientists, and conclusions and recommendations on the topic were developed.

The study of human needs leads to a philosophical analysis of their natural, social manifestations, economic, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, political aspects of material and spiritual needs within the framework of a comprehensive approach. Need and interest,
Theoretical-Methodological Foundations of Studying The Harmony of Needs and Interests in Youth Activities


Phenomena of interest as comprehensive concepts, are manifested in the stages of formation and development, from satisfying the physiological needs of people to their social needs. These social needs were the reason for the origin of the production method in a certain period, and in another period, it is manifested in the form of socio-political, spiritual need. The material and spiritual needs of society members determine the direction of the historical process as the driving force of development. No matter how the need develops, it expresses the roots of the mentality of a certain people or nation, their national interests.

2 METHODOLOGY

The study of human needs leads to a philosophical analysis of their natural, social manifestations, economic, moral, intellectual, aesthetic, political aspects of material and spiritual needs within the framework of a comprehensive approach. Need and interest, phenomena of interest as comprehensive concepts, are manifested in the stages of formation and development, from satisfying the physiological needs of people to their social needs. These social needs were the reason for the origin of the production method in a certain period, and in another period, it is manifested in the form of socio-political, spiritual need. The material and spiritual needs of society members determine the direction of the historical process as the driving force of development. No matter how the need develops, it expresses the roots of the mentality of a certain people or nation, their national interests” [1. 6] (I. It refers to the policy of the head of the state of Uzbekistan and the attention he pays to the youth). During today's reforms, youth policy is conducted directly taking into account their needs and interests. Fundamental qualitative changes in society, social development are driving the formation of a new way of thinking. It should be noted that these processes are directly related to the activities of young people, and it is an important factor to increase their social and political activity, to provide for their needs and interests, to create updates and a new way of thinking in the development of society. New thinking, today's innovations are creating great opportunities for people. In our country, in order to ensure that the interests of all segments of the population are taken into account, on the basis of conducting a fair social policy and developing human capital, a lot of work is being carried out aimed at youth problems, their education, employment, reducing unemployment among young people, and ensuring the rights, freedoms and legal interests of young people.
3 RESULTS

Human interests are formed over the years and are manifested together with the interests of society and people. In this process, each person is required to enrich his worldview about the development laws of society and the state, their importance, the place of reforms, and the goals and tasks of the people. The question of need has been studied by studying the people who lived in ancient times and their labor activities. Early humans (Homo Sapiens) met their needs through contact with each other. Needs are their main reason for living and served to form specific needs through communication goals. For example: survival in life, cooperation with other people, personal needs, maintaining relationships, persuading others to act or think in a certain way, uniting a team, receiving and communicating information, seeking to know the world and oneself, nature and imagination. In any case, a person is forced to use his existence, taking into account the needs. To meet these needs, it was necessary to create opportunities for language (linguistic) communication. Russian researcher S.G.Vorkachev analyzed the views of ancient philosophers and showed that reflecting needs as an incentive to achieve happiness, satisfaction from life activities such as happiness can be filled with various actions and activities, many interests of a person are expressed by their needs, and motives, desires, goals the definition of what it feels like, the fullness of all these desires is the “measure of value” [2] (II- This scientist gave his opinion after studying the living conditions, environment and outlook of the first people) states that it consists of. So it can be understood that in ancient times, desires, inclinations and goals directly expressed human needs. T.Ya.Silvestrova’s research analyzed the spiritual-ethical, socio-economic factors of need. Human life is spent in processes directly related to the realization of various needs. When a person comes into contact with society, he matures by satisfying his spiritual-moral and socio-economic needs, which are important among the needs. The scientist said: “Need and interest are manifested and implemented by human activity. Labor is the main source of satisfaction of needs” [3].( III wants to say that the main factor in the formation of human needs and interests is labor and human activity) G. B. Svyatokina: "Benefit - a person's attention is focused on a certain process, object and is based on a need. A need is a need for something. If this condition shows a physiological or biological need of the organism, then the need can be called a physiological or biological need. If it is related to issues of social existence of the individual (making special decisions, mutual relations, owning one’s own thoughts and views in society), it
is treated as social needs. When a person needs “spiritual food”, a spiritual need arises [4]. (IV It is possible to understand from the opinion of a scientist that there are needs and benefits in every sphere of human life). Such a need can include a person's understanding of the world, the connection between a person and the world, a sense of responsibility for his conscience, actions, and actions. Spiritual needs are primarily realized as a result of the desire for knowledge and enlightenment, the moral and aesthetic views of a person, his relationship to the world around him, that is, his worldview and knowledge of the essence of existence. It can be seen from this that human behavior and practical activity are seen through need. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly increase the healthy needs of a person.

According to B. Bessonov, human needs and interests are objectively determined and expressed as a philosophical concept (regardless of whether a person realizes them or not) [5]. (V Bessonov’s theory, the concept of needs and interests, is analyzed from a philosophical point of view, and it is emphasized that the purpose of human life is focused on these needs and interests.) Philosopher and scientist A. Mukhtorov approaches the important foundations of social life in the classification of needs from the point of view of nature, society, man, economy, property, people, nation, social group, spirituality, labor, state interests [6]. ( VI Scientist A. Mukhtorov explains the need and interest by connecting it to social and spiritual life).

4 DISCUSSION

In the research of the researcher B.M. Ochilova, the unity of faith and devotion in the formation of ideas, goals and interests, and the interdependence of devotion and devotion in the system of interests were studied [7]. ( VII prioritizes one's beliefs and feelings, ideas and ideology). Sh. Shodmonov, U. Gafurov approach the issue from an economic point of view and say that “the need for life means is the need for human survival and development, for the development of humanity in general” [8] (VIII, the achievement of economic well-being was considered as the provision of needs and interests). Therefore, the authors’ definitions of the need are fundamentally different from each other and are consistent with the opinions put forward about it in the scientific literature. In scientific studies, the characteristic of its satisfaction is mentioned as an important sign of a need. According to I. Karimov, “meeting the needs of an individual is the most important sign of its functioning” [9] ( IX is understood as implementation of
needs and interests, achievement of results). A. Begmatov essentially explains this idea as follows: “a need is a relationship to things and events in existence, arising from the state of an organism or system [10].” (X This scientist emphasizes that human life is interconnected with existence and nature). Therefore, the need is primarily satisfied and includes concepts that reflect the attitude to reality.

Z. Asrarova, the author of the dissertation on the subject of personal needs, stated that “a need is a necessity that must be fulfilled according to its purpose. The need is related to human activity, it arises and is satisfied in the process of its activity, and at the same time, it becomes the next need, that is, the cause of the activity [11]. (XI Z. Asrarova analyzes the need in connection with necessity, activity and purpose). Based on the opinion of the researcher, it is worth noting that the need is primarily related to the desire of a person to live, develop, reproduce. Such issues can also be found in the views of Uzbek thinkers-scholars. In the views of Abu Nasr Farabi: “every human being is created in such a way that he needs many things to live and reach a high level of maturity, he cannot get these things alone, he needs a group of people to get them.” In Beruni’s opinion, “people feel the need for self-defense in order to be patient with their nakedness, weakness, lack of protective equipment, and external tests [12].” (XII Thinker Beruni’s opinion states that the weakness of mankind in front of life and nature, that human life consists of trials) Therefore, since the community was created from the need of people to work and live together, they should live on the basis of mutual support, the division of labor, order and rules, money relations are carried out within the framework of these needs.

From the definitions given to the need and the opinions explaining their nature, it is clear that the need is a manifestation of natural necessity and human inner desire. However, some literature does not pay enough attention to this feature of the need. In the encyclopedic dictionary “Philosophy” it is defined as “a natural characteristic that appears on the basis of human needs; a state that expresses that a living being depends on the obvious conditions for living a life” [13] (XIII This source describes the relationship between man and the universe). In our opinion, the above-mentioned aspect of satisfaction of the need is not sufficiently disclosed here. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, need is first of all in everyday life “demand for something; need, necessity, necessity” [14] (In the XIV Dictionary, the connection of needs and interests is explained with the daily life of a person) and it is emphasized that it is closely related to the work
and activities of human life. Recognizing that a need is a natural characteristic, a state, we want to say that any state can be part of the concept of need in terms of its orientation to satisfaction. The essence of the need is determined by the components that embody the content of this process. Accordingly, the concrete-scientific approach interprets needs as a requirement for external and internal conditions of the system’s functioning, as well as a relationship that regulates the interaction between its individual elements. From this point of view, the needs concern not only biological and social, but also technical and ecological systems.

According to the moral views of the philosopher of the new era, F. Bacon, “a person is closely connected with society due to his needs, he feels the need to do good, to strive for goodness in human nature and needs it. [15]” ( XV The permanent moral integrity of a person is assumed) it is stated that. Philosopher Z. Freud connects moral and social needs with changes in the psyche of the individual, manifesting duties, intelligence, responsibility, and ideals that are directly involved in controlling thoughts and activities, actions, and situations, unconditionally subordinates the human psyche to the requirements of the environment. [16] ( XVI to give an understanding based on human characteristics and psychological experiences) explains. It should be noted that the need for education or upbringing can be shown as the first social need in man. Why education is the main quality of human survival and existence.

Usually, needs are divided into natural and cultural types according to their origin. Natural needs include food, thirst satisfaction, sexual desire, sleep, fresh air, and cultural needs include household items that satisfy natural needs, means of communication with other people through work, methods of establishing cultural relations, methods of interpersonal communication, social necessities of life, such as learning and gaining experience.

Needs: a concept or a certain aspect of reality (specific not only to a person, but also to society). Because of needs, man and society are objectively interdependent. Socio-economic needs have a special place among vital needs, and they refer to the demand for material goods and services necessary for people to live, work and lead a life. In this sense, socio-economic needs include material and spiritual needs. Material needs are, first of all, the desires and requirements of people to have useful material goods for themselves and use them to continue their lives. These include many essential items of life and jewelry. In this process, first of all, it is emphasized that human desire is an important condition
for satisfying his needs [17] XVII human desires, the goals of acquiring material wealth are explained in terms of needs and interests). Spiritual needs consist of many needs of people, such as non-material knowledge and recreation, raising their cultural level, acquiring skills, and enjoying various services. Needs can be met individually or together. It largely depends on the nature of the need and the characteristics of the objects that satisfy it. There are products and services that can only be used together. Examples include educational facilities, hospitals, enjoying recreational facilities, and watching sports and entertainment together.

It is known that socio-economic relations in society are established based on interests, and indicate the purpose and directions of activity. Based on this, the main essence of individual and social group activity is interest. Democritus, Plato, and Aristotle first studied the importance of interest in the life of an individual and society from the ancient Greek philosophers. Farabi, Beruni, ibn-Sina recognized that the main factor of politics, ethics, and law, which plays an important role in the life of a person and society, is benefit. In society, meeting the needs of people through mutual relations is considered beneficial. Work plays an important role in human life. A person creates his future and changes his life thanks to his work. At the same time, the development of society is directly related to a certain idea and ideology. These concepts express the basic needs and interests of a person and reflect a certain necessity of a living organism, a human personality, and a conscious being, that is, need is “need”, “necessity”, “demand”, “need”, and interest is “benefit”, “income”, “profit” [18] ( XVIII human future, visions, doctrines and views are expressed as needs and interests in this source).

According to the subject of interest, it is divided into individual, group and community interests. Interest related to the satisfaction of specific needs is divided into material and spiritual interests. Spiritual interests, in turn, are divided into political, group, and moral types. Interests arise when certain needs are met. Based on this, it can be said that where there is no need, there is no interest. In addition, benefit is manifested as a certain blessing to a person. Philosophically, “things that many aspire to and that are worth competing for are thought to be blessings.” [19] ( XVIII it is emphasized that human life is a game, everyone comes to life to compete). Humanity exists because of personal, family, group and collective interests. The concept of interest is a multifaceted category and is manifested in the forms of personal, tribal, local, regional, ethnic, national and universal interest. Interests are based on the conditions and values that satisfy needs,
the social system, attitudes and principles that determine their creation, provision, and focus on the satisfaction of specific needs. Unnecessary interest does not arise. It is desirable to study these concepts in harmony with each other. Common differences between these two categories are observed. If the need is directed directly to the object, the interests include the means of satisfying these needs. In turn, conflicts can be seen between them. In the manifestation of common interests, universal values occupy an important place in the social mechanism that helps to achieve its harmony with universal interests. Benefits are objective and subjective. The objectivity of interests is represented by the objectivity of needs, on the other hand, interest appears as the interest of each subject. Interests are also public on the one hand and private on the other. The reason for common interests is that, first of all, each person lives and works in a certain family, country, and moreover, on the planet earth. There are such universal values for people that are manifested in the form of common interests. For example, environmental protection, preservation of historical monuments, etc. are among common interests. The specificity of interests arises from the fact that each subject has his own interest. This interest represents its purpose, it is separate from the interests of others and does not correspond to the interests of others.

Self-interest and human interest differ in content and purpose. “The scope of manifestation in personal interests is narrow, that is, the individual is focused on his own needs. Individual interests are manifested in a broad sense, and family, community, neighborhood and other individuals form a system by connecting with the interests of society and the state as a whole. [20]” (XX Scientist T.Abdullaev analyzed aspects such as human activity, labor, socialization, ownership of certain property). In addition, there are interests of a person as a person and as a property owner, which are different from each other. Therefore, the interests of the owner and the propertyless are very different. The interest of each person as a human being represents his life needs, while as an owner, he represents his profit by using his property.

A different approach to interests helps predict how each person can behave in the process of economic activity as a subject embodying interests. Economic interests occur in the form of stimuli - awareness - motivation - goal - activity. A goal is set based on interest. The formation, manifestation and implementation of interest in processes largely depends on the individual characteristics of a person. However, it should be noted that in the era of widespread socialization of the individual, the study of the category of personal
will is not required to be based on the laws and principles of self-interest. It is through this direction that common interests can be achieved in social life. It should be noted that “in today’s turbulent and dangerous times, various threats aimed at capturing the minds and hearts of young people are becoming more and more powerful” [21] (XXI Head of State Sh.Mirziyoev aims to call for peace, vigilance and vigilance in the provision of human needs and interests) special attention should be paid to this issue. Therefore, one of the most necessary solutions is to create conditions for young people to engage in honest profession. Young people should never get distracted from their main goal. Earning a living from a halal occupation prevents the youth from begging, begging and swindling, and at the same time brings benefits for him, such as a halal bite. Science and profession should not block each other, but both should be embodied and progress together. As long as young people are not engaged in science and crafts, they develop the evil of covetousness and expectations from others. Profession is a means to protect a person from such evils. In today's rapidly changing times, new opportunities are opening up for young people. Various complex processes of society's life are taking place in connection with the realities aimed at solving youth problems. In this sense, “it remains an eternal problem to raise human desires, wishes, interests and needs to the level of a truly human being who can control them in the way of protecting the nation [22].” (XXII In today’s global era, issues of positive resolution of various problems, integration and cooperation are emphasized). In today’s era of globalization, it is appropriate to work on these problems, to preserve human life, to carry out good deeds and reforms in society, taking into account the interests of the nation and the people.

5 CONCLUSION

In short, the concepts of need and interest and their study occupy a central place in philosophy. Important features, manifestations, development and attributes of these concepts are widely analyzed in the science of social philosophy. In order to fully understand the nature and content of needs, it is necessary to consider their various manifestations. In science, needs are classified according to several criteria. Interest not only causes activity, but also determines its direction, means and forms, and its purpose. In the history of philosophy, there have been different approaches to the interpretation of the essence of interest. In the second half of the 20th century, two different points of view appeared in explaining the ontological aspects of interest. According to one of them,
interest is an objective phenomenon, and according to the second, it is a subjective phenomenon.

In addition, a high level of consciousness and worldview plays an important role in young people’s pursuit of needs and interests, understanding of interests [23]. (XVIII emphasis is placed on improving human outlook, consciousness and thinking through the acquisition of philosophical knowledge). If these issues are organized in a regular and systematic way, positive changes can be observed. The most important thing is to communicate with young people in researching their needs and interests, to achieve their commonality, to closely study their life, life, and work, to create sufficient conditions and opportunities for them to build their future and achieve a happy life, and to improve their social and scientific and creative activities. should be focused. It should be noted that taking into account that human activity is governed by interests and needs, it is possible to observe that the growth of human activity in all spheres of society has a positive effect on the manifestation of needs on the one hand, and on the content and functions of these needs on the other hand. That is, activity and needs are inextricably linked. Accordingly, the formation of rational needs in the activities of the population by our state is a priority task. Reasonable needs are first of all closely connected with spiritual life. A person does not just feel the reality, but actively affects it, assimilates, and changes it in his interests. As long as there are nations and national interests and national feelings, national relations also demand timely and positive solutions, taking into account common issues and common relations. To treat the interests of the nations in the right way means to satisfy them to the highest degree and prevent any causes of conflict on this basis. The basic essence of a person is that he tries to deal with spiritual and educational issues under any circumstances, that is, he strives to improve his knowledge, culture, manners, and aesthetic views, and his spiritual life is enriched with new ideas. This activity is seen in the manifestation of spiritual and social needs. The process in this direction is associated with specific difficulties, that is, it is seen in the inability to use the existing conditions effectively, in the lack of timely application of knowledge, and the tendency to manifest more physiological and material needs.

Each necessity constitutes an attribute of necessity, and the growth of this necessity forms the basis of necessity. So, one of the tasks of a person is to feel the need and direct it to a specific object. The sense of necessity is seen in relation to various issues, namely, engaging in work, increasing knowledge, raising culture, and doing household
chores. Taking into account that interests are a powerful force that aims to realize the needs of a certain period in the development of society, and are capable of changing the content of historical systems, this problem clearly shows the relevance of research.
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