



Evolution of State Policy on Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *This article focuses on the opportunities created from the first years of independence for the youth of our country, as well as the policy of our state to educate young people as comprehensively and harmoniously developed personalities. Today, the education and upbringing of young people in our country, and the protection of their rights and interests are the basis of state policy. The article highlights the ongoing reforms in our country aimed at ensuring that young people spend their free time meaningfully and reveal their talents and abilities. Some of the problems faced by young people are also listed.*

Keywords: *youth, youth public policy, reforms, the perfect generation, enlightenment, youth education, the future of the nation.*

From the path of the historical development of any state, it is known that the development of the country, obtaining certain achievements, and the prosperous lifestyle of the people are associated with the level of attention paid to the education and education of young people in that state. In this sense, the issue of youth in Uzbekistan is one of the most priority areas of state policy.

If we do not increase the effectiveness of Education, Culture, and spirituality by the organization of work in these fields on a clear system, we will not be able to build our tomorrow, to achieve our goals. In this regard, the slogan "seven neighborhoods for one child, both father, and mother" should be on a permanent agenda. We need to mobilize all our efforts and opportunities to educate our youth in the spirit of national and universal values.

A solid legal framework has been created in our country to protect the rights and interests of young people, and to provide them with the necessary conditions and opportunities, and this system is being improved in harmony with the requirements of the time. In particular, more than 40 legislations regarding youth have been adopted by parliament so far.

According to the State Statistics Committee, as of January 1, 2021, the total number of permanent residents in Uzbekistan aged 14-30 years was 9 million 726 thousand 608 people. 4 million 973 thousand 204 of them are boys and 4 million 753 thousand 404 are girls.

It is noted that as of 1 January 2021, the total number of children in Uzbekistan aged 0-14 was 10,175,819 [1].

Since the early days of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has paid special attention to the issue of youth. Among a number of huge tasks for us to achieve our chosen path of progress and our own goal, the issue of educating and bringing up the growing young generation as mature people in every possible way was also the basis of state policy.

Taking into account that we are living with the largest number of young people in the history of mankind, the proposal of the Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoev to adopt the UN Convention "On the Rights of Youth" at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly was warmly welcomed by the international community. Based on this, the head of Uzbekistan emphasized that today the number of young people in the world has exceeded two billion, and most of the crimes related to extremist activity and violence are committed by young people under the age of 30 [2].



In the early days of our country's independence, the issue of youth was recognized as a priority area of state policy, and on November 20, 1991, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Basics of State Policy Regarding Youth" was adopted [3].

According to this law, "youth policy is the priority direction of the state activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its purpose is to create socio-economic, legal, and organizational conditions for the social formation and maturation of young people, for the full realization of their creative talent in the interests of society, and is to guarantee them".

It is worth noting that in this law "legal protection of young people and its provision", "protection of the rights of minors who have committed a crime", "rights of young people in the field of education", "supporting talented young people", "social protection of young people" aspects are specially recognized.

In order to provide comprehensive support to young people, protect their interests and further develop their talents, a number of reforms have been implemented and many normative legal documents have been adopted.

Including: Laws "On Physical Education and Sports" dated January 14, 1992 and "On Education" dated July 2, 1992, On April 17, 1996, the "Kamolot" Foundation of the youth of Uzbekistan, on April 25, 2001, "On supporting the activities of the youth social movement "Kamolot" and further increasing its effectiveness", "On the State National Program for the Development of School Education in 2004-2009", In 1999, the legal documents "On supporting proposals for the establishment of the state award named after Zulfiya" were adopted in order to create an opportunity for young talented girls to show their talent, potential and abilities in the fields of literature, culture, art and sports.

In addition, funds such as "Ulugbek", "Umid", "Soglom avlod uchun", "Istedod" were established in order to financially and morally encourage talented young people and support their education in prestigious foreign higher educational institutions.

Humanity's entry into the new century, together with many achievements in the field of science, began to create new problems. During this period, as a result of the growing intensity of ideological threats aimed at poisoning the thinking of young people, it became important to protect young people from the influence of harmful and foreign ideologies in various forms, to introduce a national immunity system against them among young people, and to form a healthy ideology.

The spread of some foreign ideas among young people, their penetration into various religious currents, the gap in the ideology of young people, various infectious diseases among young people, including AIDS, the emergence of drug addiction, the increase in crime, unemployment and the resulting social tension, and the growing mood of instability among young people. , dissatisfaction with one's fate has become one of the global problems not only in a certain region, but in the whole world.

The increasing number of these cases has made it necessary for the states to pay attention to the state policy regarding youth. In our country, on September 14, 2016, the Law "On State Policy Regarding Youth" was adopted in a new version.

The most important aspect of this law is, first of all, a number of concepts such as state policy on youth, young people, young family, and young professionals were specially touched upon. According to it, the following concepts were singled out: youth - persons who have reached the age of fourteen and are not older than thirty; young family - a family in which both spouses are under the age of thirty, or a family consisting of a single father or a single mother under the age of thirty who is raising a child (child), including a divorced man (widow); young specialist - an



employee under the age of thirty who has graduated from a higher or secondary specialized, vocational educational institution, has entered a job within three years after graduating from an educational institution, and has been working in the specialty specified in the educational document for no more than three years [4].

Another important aspect of this law is that the second chapter of the Law describes in detail the powers of the bodies and institutions involved in the implementation of state policy on youth in the field of state policy on youth. According to it, the state bodies and institutions implementing the state policy on youth are as follows: Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (article 7), Youth Affairs Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (article 7), Local government bodies (article 8), government administration of education and educational institutions; public health system management bodies and health institutions; bodies for physical education and sports; organs of culture; organs of Labor; organs of the prosecutor's office; organs of internal affairs; organs of justice; organs of Defense Affairs (article 9), also the participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations (article 19) and mass media (article 20) in the implementation of the state policy on youth is determined.

The third chapter of the law covers legal and social protection of young people.

In recent years, attention and care for young people is increasing more than ever. In particular, in order to support talented young people, Presidential schools, Temurbek school, creative and specialized schools were established in Fergana, Andijan, Kashkadarya, Namangan and other regions, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in order to further improve the potential of talented young people in the field of art and literature. Also, starting from the 2021-2022 academic year, the President's grant will be introduced for 200 young people who scored the highest points in the entrance exams to higher education institutions, preferential loans will be allocated to students, financial support will be provided to talented young people who scored the highest points in foreign language education programs, applicants many privileges and opportunities, such as the opportunity to test knowledge in 5 universities at the same time, are important in increasing the knowledge and potential of young people.

On June 30, 2017, the "Kamolot" youth social movement congress was held with the participation of President Sh. Mirziyoev. According to the results of this congress, it was announced that the "Kamolot" youth social movement was terminated and the "Youth Union of Uzbekistan" was established. In order to ensure that the problems and initiatives of the youth are under the direct attention of the President of Uzbekistan, it was decided that the "Chairman of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" will simultaneously hold the position of the President's State Advisor.

In order to further develop the support of young talents, the state award "Mard uylon" and the medal "Kelajak bunyodkori" were established. The Zulfiya state award for talented girls will be awarded to two girls from each region.

On November 16, 2017, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the procedure for conducting entrance tests for the bachelor of higher education institutions of the Republic" was adopted. According to it, from the 2018-2019 academic year, creative exams were introduced instead of tests in the fields of culture, art, design, fine and applied arts, music education, sports and physical education, which require special talent.

The Decree on the State Program "Youth is our future" signed by the President of Uzbekistan on June 27, 2018 became an important document aimed at increasing the effectiveness of state policy on youth. After all, the funds spent on young people in order to realize their aspirations and ideas can be considered the most effective investment for the future.



In Uzbekistan, the state policy on youth is being pursued consistently, based on step-by-step, complex measures, with specific goals in mind.

In this regard, the promotion of 5 important initiatives by President Shavkat Mirziyoev has opened a new era in the history of youth education in our country.

The first initiative is to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other types of art, to reveal their talent.

The second initiative is physical training of young people, creating necessary conditions for them to show their abilities in the field of sports.

The third initiative is to organize the effective use of computer technologies and the Internet among the population and young people.

The fourth initiative is to organize systematic work on raising the morale of young people and widely promoting reading among them.

The fifth initiative covered issues such as women's employment.

Uzbekistan is using all its strength and capabilities to create modern, advanced and innovative conditions for young people to get an education, acquire a profession, and grow into mature people. Because the more attention is paid to supporting the young generation in every way, raising them to be spiritually mature, physically healthy, patriotic and selfless, protecting their rights and interests, the more effective it will be.

After all, as the President noted: "Formation of a sense of responsibility in young people is of particular importance. A unique and integrated system of continuous military education and patriotic education is being created, which covers from high school to higher educational institutions [5].

Today, it is appropriate to organize work in the two most important areas related to youth. The first is to support youth entrepreneurship, to ensure their employment by training them in new, modern professions. The second is meaningful organization of free time of young people.

It is no secret that there are still many shortcomings and bureaucratic obstacles in training young people, ensuring their employment, and providing loans for them. There are also many problems related to meaningful organization of free time of young people. The material and technical base of most cultural centers, recreational parks and sports complexes is still in unsatisfactory condition.

One of our highest goals is to consistently implement the state policy on youth in our country, to educate the young generation as fully mature and well-rounded, with intellectual potential, who have their own firm position, who live with a sense of belonging to the reforms implemented in our country, who are patriotic, loyal, and perfect individuals.

Existence of common law for the development of the world in relation to young people in the 21st century; that is, the youth is now becoming a leading force that ensures development and implements it from a simple source of relatively high priority.

Their social qualities, such as knowledge, professional skills, intellectual and spiritual maturity, affect the level of development of the whole society. Such trends show that young people are becoming an active subject of politics as a separate socio-demographic layer.

That is why every young person is a guarantee of maintaining the honor and dignity of his people, nation, living with a sense of patriotism, and ensuring the continuity of the nation's development. Young people enrich the political processes by introducing specific democratic changes and



innovations. Approached from this point of view, active youth look at the political process with a view to its further democratization, renewal and modernization.

The current challenges of today's globalization show that the concepts of politics, youth and employment are more directly and closely related than ever before. In particular, the issue of employment has now risen from a narrow economic level, that is, from an economic category that represents the involvement of the population in social production, to the level of a global political problem.

Therefore, not only young people who do not study or work anywhere, but also students, students, working, serving in the army, in short, how active are all young people in political and social processes, how ideologically and ideologically educated are they, that is, what interests do they have in their conscious thinking, socially useful time, issues that are occupied by views are becoming more important.

It is desirable to carry out successful and systematic activities in the following directions in order to solve the problems of youth in our country, to educate them as the real owners of our tomorrow:

The first direction is to support youth groups in need of social protection, accepting this task as the highest priority of the state. Special provision of the needs of children, youth and students as a group in need of primary assistance by the state.

The second direction is to educate young people in order to pave the way for their activities in the development of society, to be active in the processes of political and economic reforms, to trust in reforms, to rely on the eternity of democratic values. To make them defenders of their motherland and family, patriotism as a principle and standard of life, sacrifice for the country's development as a civic virtue.

The third direction is to regularly cleanse and purify the society from the evils of bureaucracy, corruption, localism, clannishness, and bribery, in order to ensure the involvement of young people in the process of reform.

The fourth direction is to use the potential of young people to strive for innovation, initiative, quickly get used to the free market economy, and support new directions in a timely and impartial manner on the basis of incentives.

The fifth direction is to support the activities of raising a healthy generation and create all the necessary opportunities for this, to include not only physical health, but also mental, psychological, spiritual, and ideological health elements in the concept of a healthy generation, to ensure the health of young people on the basis of universal and national values.

The sixth direction is the development and implementation of a system of serious and long-term programs aimed at preventing various moral and ideological negative situations and consequences among young people.

The seventh direction is to prepare annual state reports, which include issues of monitoring the implementation of the state policy on youth, and submit them to the President, the Oliy Majlis, to develop proposals and recommendations based on the analysis of the report, and to define the principles of the future development of the state in relation to youth.

In conclusion, there are many factors that determine the power of a country. However, one of the most important of them is the highly spiritual, physically healthy, well-rounded generation growing up in this country. After all, the future of the country is in the hands of the young people who are maturing today. Young people who are brave and brave, who can sacrifice their lives for the Motherland, who are worthy children of great scholars and thinkers, who can be the successors of our grandfathers, will grow up in the bosom of the family, in educational institutions.



Therefore, we will steadfastly continue the state policy on youth. Not only will we continue, but we will take this policy to the highest level that the times demand today as our highest priority. We will mobilize all the strength and capabilities of our state and society so that our young people can be independent thinkers, have high intellectual and spiritual potential, and become people who are not inferior to their peers in any field in the world and become happy [6].

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