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On Current Problems And Solutions In The Implementation Of State Youth Policy In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the existing issues in the implementation of state youth policy in Uzbekistan and ways to solve them. The processes of globalization, the need for an innovative society, scientific and technological progress create many opportunities for young people, as well as many requirements for them quick decision-making, the formation of innovative thinking, and an increase in intellectual potential.

KEYWORDS

Innovative thinking, opportunities, young people, technological progress, requirements, responsibility.

INTRODUCTION

Much work is being done in Uzbekistan in the field of state youth policy. Over the past period, a special system has been created for comprehensive support of young people, the

protection of their rights and legitimate interests, the upbringing of initiative and courageous young people who are able to take responsibility for the future of our country.

The country's population is estimated at 18.9 million. or 54 percent are youth and children under 30 years of age. 9.5 million of the youth are male and 9.4 million are female[1].

In order to strengthen the legal framework of state youth policy in the country in 2017-2020, more than 50 laws and regulations were adopted, June 30 - declared "Youth Day"[2].

The Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established as a public administration body that systematically implements socio-economic, organizational and legal measures in the framework of state youth policy[3].

Youth Parliaments under the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Youth Academy under the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been established. "Project Factory" has started operating in the regions [4].

There are more than 830 non-governmental non-profit organizations and public associations representing the interests of young people in the country[5].

Effective work has been done to ensure the healthy growth, quality education and harmonious development of the younger generation, as well as the introduction of the "Five Important Initiatives" to fully support the interest of young people in culture, arts, sports, information technology and reading. being increased[6].

Implementation of "Youth Programs" in all districts (cities) on the basis of a new system to ensure employment of young people through vocational training, vocational training, entrepreneurship, as well as the development

of culture, arts, sports, information technology and reading among them through "Mahallabay" studies set in motion[7].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In each district, city and region, a system of "Youth Book" has been introduced, which includes unemployed youth in need and desire for social, legal, psychological support, knowledge and vocational training[8].

Huge changes are taking place in the education system, which plays a key role in educating the younger generation. Over the past four years, the number of higher education institutions in the country has increased by 50% (43 new) to 121, and the coverage of young people in higher education has increased from 9% to 25%. 4 Presidential schools, 5 "Temurbek schools" and 9 creative schools are being built and the "Modern School" program is being introduced[9].

In order to radically reform and further develop the system of youth support, 2021 has been declared in our country as the "Year of Youth Support and Health Promotion".

The development of effective solutions to problems in the field of youth, as well as bringing the state youth policy to a new level, stated in the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan in December 2020 and the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the "Oliy Majlis" and the people on December 29, 2020.

In order to effectively use foreign experience in youth policy, to develop systematic cooperation, cooperation has been established with 13 foreign youth organizations. Uzbekistan became an equal member of the

Youth Council of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in 2018, the Council on Youth Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2020 [10].

At the same time, there are still a number of problems in ensuring the employment of young people through the formation of modern entrepreneurial skills and job creation, effective prevention of juvenile delinquency and crime, prevention of family divorces, strong patriotism and strong citizenship in the younger generation.

1. The quality of education at all stages of education is not at the required level.

The current education system in Uzbekistan is focused on memorizing information and not on developing young people's creative and logical thinking, critical analysis, independent thinking and innovation. As a result, young people are making independent decisions in life, adapting to rapid changes in society, and finding their place is complicated.

2. The coverage of young people with education in pre-school and higher education does not meet the real need.

In particular, the coverage of children aged 3-6 in preschool education is 60% (as of January 1, 2021), the coverage of youth in higher education is 25%[11].

3. Vocational guidance of young people is not organized in a systematic way, the training of specialists in the system of higher and secondary special education is not carried out in accordance with the requirements of the labor market, ie vocational education is disconnected from the practice.

As a result, the majority of young graduates do not work in their field, in particular, according to the analysis of the Institute for Youth Studies and Prospective Training, only 26.2% of graduates are confident that they will work in their field[12].

4. Problems remain in expanding the economic opportunities of young people, providing employment, creating decent working conditions for them.

In particular, the unemployment rate among young people at the beginning of 2021 was 17% (844 thousand people)[13]. At the same time, there are cases of artificial barriers in the employment of young people, women, especially women returning from childcare leave, who are looking for a job for the first time after graduating from an educational institution.

5. Due to the ineffectiveness of measures aimed at educating young people in the spirit of respect for national and universal values, devotion to the motherland, they follow various alien ideas, delinquency and crime, premature births and weddings at excessive costs.

In the country, 39,088 young people live in troubled families, 368 young people are exposed to various harmful informal groups, currents. In particular, out of 39,244 crimes registered in January-November 2020, 11,469 or 34.8% were committed by young people[14].

The work of educating young people in the spirit of loyalty to the family and preparing them for family life is not systematically organized. In particular, there are cases of early marriages, illegal marriages and divorces

among young people, including, according to the State Statistics Committee, as of January 1, 2021, 28.2 thousand divorces were registered in the Civil Registry Offices, most of them young people[15].

6. The activity and participation of young people in public organizations and political parties remains weak.

The electoral process of the youth, the state of participation of political parties in the activities of the youth wings require further intensification of work in this direction.

In order to address the above-mentioned problems and bring the state youth policy to a higher level, the Concept of Development of the State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025 was adopted[16].

The concept sets out the following priorities:

1. Towards improving the legal framework aimed at protecting the legitimate rights and interests of young people:

Ensuring the formation and updating of a single electronic database of youth regulations;

Ensuring systematic maintenance of statistical data on youth policy in government agencies;

Monitoring the full implementation of the adopted regulations;

Organization of effective public control over the implementation of normative documents on youth in the field;

To monitor the experience of foreign countries in the adoption of youth laws and regulations, to take measures to apply effective experience in national practice;

Creation of an electronic platform “Youth Appeal”, which serves to establish direct communication between young people, especially their non-organized strata and officials;

Formation of expert groups based on current issues of youth, with their help to make changes and additions to existing norms, as well as the development of new draft legal documents;

Strengthening the activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations to guarantee, strengthen and protect the legitimate rights and interests of young people[17];

Ensuring the close participation of young people in lawmaking.

2. To increase the role of youth in ensuring security, justice and environmental sustainability in the country:

Support and ensure equal rights and opportunities for young people, regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, personal and social status;

Development of legal awareness and culture of youth;

Development of effective mechanisms for the prevention of crime and delinquency among young people, including minors;

Promoting social adaptation of juveniles released from penitentiary institutions or returning from specialized educational institutions;

Develop specific measures to prevent young people from being exposed to human trafficking, corruption, various harmful alien ideas and currents;

Raising the level of ecological culture among young people, educating them in the spirit of caring for nature and its resources;

Strengthening the participation of youth in ensuring the environmental sustainability of the country.

3. To ensure quality education for young people at all stages of education, to create conditions for the development of inclusive education in the regions:

Strengthening measures to increase the number of preschools, secondary schools and higher education institutions in the private sector;

Systematic organization of vocational guidance for young people, assistance in employment of young people who have graduated from higher and vocational education in their specialty;

Development of effective mechanisms to improve the quality of teaching in general education and higher education institutions;

To increase the financial literacy of young people, to develop curricula aimed at teaching the fundamental knowledge required for this;

To establish a system of determining the interest of students in secondary professions from the 7th grade;

To take measures to create the infrastructure for vocational training of schoolchildren, to acquaint students of grades 8-9 with promising professions and to form the necessary knowledge and skills for this purpose;

Gradual introduction of a system of selection of young people for higher education on the basis of intellectual potential, personal skills, logical and creative thinking skills and volunteerism;

Support activities aimed at improving the education and skills of young people in leading educational institutions of developed countries;

To establish the widespread use of electronic media products (electronic textbooks) in the educational process;

Strengthening the system of incentives for graduates of higher education institutions in remote mountainous and desert areas, where there is a great need for teachers;

Implementation of special programs aimed at increasing the activity of women in postgraduate research, especially in the exact and technical sciences.

4. In the direction of educating young people in the spirit of love and devotion to the motherland, family, the idea of independence, respect for national and universal values:

“From national revival to national uplift!” takes measures to unite around the idea;

formation of spiritual and moral qualities in young people, such as patriotism, courage, bravery, national pride, determination, perseverance, contentment, diligence, willpower, responsibility;

Strengthening effective measures to promote the values of family loyalty, respect for the elderly, kindness, etc.;

Introduction of clear and effective mechanisms aimed at preparing young people for family life, supporting young families, preventing conflicts between them;

Establish an effective mechanism of cooperation between the family, community and educational institutions, as well as the

media and other social structures in educating young people;

Organization of preventive measures aimed at improving the socio-spiritual environment in society, raising children, the formation of ideological immunity against various spiritual threats that contradict our family values;

Increasing the participation of youth in strengthening solidarity, solidarity, interethnic friendship and harmony, religious tolerance in our society;

Implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at strengthening the atmosphere of good neighborliness, friendship and tolerance in the border, enclave and exclave areas of Uzbekistan.

5. In the direction of creating decent working conditions for young people, expanding their economic opportunities, developing entrepreneurship:

Employment of young people not covered by higher and vocational education;

Wide development of freelance activities among young people;

Introduction of vocational training system from the upper grades of school;

Implementation of special programs to support young people in various fields, such as “Youth in export”, “Youth in investment”, “Youth in farming”, “Youth in construction”;

Involvement of teenagers in mahallas in handicrafts and family business within the tradition of “Teacher-Apprentice”;

Accelerated development of youth tourism and promotion of tourism-based business among them;

To teach young professionals how to demonstrate their professional skills through international electronic platforms in order to ensure their competitiveness in the international labor market as an intellectual workforce;

Increase programs and funds in higher education institutions (business incubator, accelerator) to support innovative ideas and projects of young people;

Establishment of “Youth Small Industrial Zones”, placement of all necessary infrastructure facilities to assist in the implementation of youth projects;

Development of regional specialized programs aimed at attracting young people to entrepreneurship and farming;

Development of specific programs and plans for the organization of youth entrepreneurship clusters and consulting services on the ground;

elimination of artificial barriers to employment of young people, women, especially women returning from childcare leave, looking for a job for the first time after graduating from educational institutions;

Legalization of youth employment in the informal sector, assistance in the exercise of the rights of young people to work abroad, fair and safe working conditions, ensuring their social and legal protection, as well as their reintegration into society after returning home.

6. In the direction of wide involvement of youth in culture, arts, physical culture and sports, the formation of skills in the use of information technology in youth, the promotion of reading among them, the implementation of the “Five Important

Initiatives” to ensure women's employment:

Implement special programs to increase the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other arts, to reveal their talents;

Search for talented young people in the field of music, painting, literature, theater and art, create their database;

Implementation of organizational measures to systematically prepare talented young people for prestigious international competitions and contests in the field of culture and arts and ensure their participation;

Physical training of young people, creation of necessary conditions for them to show their abilities in sports;

Increase the total number of young people who regularly engage in physical education and sports;

Strengthen the number of children and youth sports schools and the material and technical base of sports education institutions and increase the efficiency of financial support;

Creation of conditions in physical culture and sports facilities and provision of special sports equipment for persons with disabilities and persons in need of social protection;

Organization of effective use of computer technologies and the Internet among young people;

Development of the basics of innovative entrepreneurship in the field of computer programming, robotics, information technology and e-commerce;

Gradual establishment of IT-parks and Digital Technology Training Centers in the regions;

Creating conditions for young people to use quality, fast and affordable Internet services;

Enrichment of material and technical base of computer rooms of educational institutions;

Implementation of comprehensive measures to publish and distribute book products, create, translate new works and encourage authors;

Government support for the publication of socially important books, especially children's books, Braille-based literature for the blind;

Ensuring the systematic organization of projects and competitions aimed at developing the culture of reading;

Development and implementation of programs for the employment of women;

Comprehensive support for women who want to start a business;

Vocational training, retraining and advanced training of women from low-income families and the unemployed;

Training of women in modern professions, wide development of freelance activities among them.

7. In order to increase the social activity of young people, support youth public organizations and volunteerism:

Stimulation of social activity of youth, formation of a single system of support and coordination of volunteer groups;

Implementation of targeted programs aimed at supporting the activities of youth public organizations, youth wings of political parties;

Raising the political awareness of young people, supporting their active participation in political processes;

Creation of institutional structures of volunteering, promotion and support of all areas of volunteering among young people;

Implementation of advanced foreign experience in the development of youth public organizations and volunteer movements, strengthening international cooperation.

CONCLUSION

In a word, educating young people as physically healthy, spiritually mature people, promoting their scientific and creative potential, effectively protecting their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, actively participating in democratic, social and economic reforms in the country have become a priority of state policy.

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