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EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN UZBEKISTAN, RAISING THEIR MORALE

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ABSTRACT

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a systematic, phased strategy of reforms in the field of education and improving the morale of young people has been developed, closely related to other spheres of life - socio-economic, life. The role of various organizations, institutions and foundations in solving youth problems in the Republic of Uzbekistan has also grown.

KEYWORDS: *Education, High Spirituality, Reforms, Initiative, Social Protection, Youth Policy.*

INTRODUCTION

Since the first days of independence, childcare has become a priority in Uzbekistan, solving the problems of social protection, especially for young people.

Uzbekistan has done a lot to solve the problems of youth. The work done by the state to educate them, to educate them into mature professionals, to transform them into worthy members of society, has begun to bear fruit. Certain progress has been achieved in protecting the rights and interests of the younger generation. Indeed, one of the first international legal instruments ratified after the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence was the Convention on the Rights of the Child. After joining the Convention in 1992, the Republic of Uzbekistan assumed a number of international legal obligations to ensure the rights and freedoms of the child.

The current legislation of Uzbekistan on the protection of children's rights is being developed in accordance with the requirements of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to him, the basic rights of the child, their protection are enshrined in the Civil, Family, Labor, Criminal Procedure and other codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The adoption of these norms has made a great contribution to the development of legislation on the protection of children's rights.

To date, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has received two national reports on the work carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to fulfill the requirements of this convention. Uzbekistan has an excellent child protection system. [1]

From the first days of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a systematic, phased strategy of reforms in the field of education of young people, raising their morale, closely related to other spheres of life - socio-economic, life.

According to him, reforms were carried out in the following priority areas of youth protection:

- creation and improvement of the legal framework that guarantees the protection of the rights of young people;
- to support the necessary institutional structures related to the protection of the rights of youth;
- improving the morale of young people, improving the quality of education;
- the formation of young people's aspirations for a healthy lifestyle;
- creation of a system of mass development of children and youth sports;
- prevention of delinquency among minors in need of social protection;
- creation of the necessary socio-economic conditions for the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation [2].

Secondly, there are more than 950 thousand young families in the Republic of Uzbekistan. They make up 16 percent of all families. Comprehensive material and moral support is one of the priorities of the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan. [3.166.] It was important to resolve the issue of employment. It was also necessary to protect the rights and interests of young people in Uzbekistan, to create decent living conditions for them.

Fourthly, it was necessary to change the psychological and ideological outlook of youth, characteristic of the Soviet dictatorial system. In particular, the attitude towards young people in Soviet times was as follows:

1. Youth has become a political object of politics.
2. Young people were forced to participate in political life.
3. A single worldview connection, dependence.
4. Mental addiction.
5. Cases of spontaneous alienation.
6. A situation has developed when a false initiative, a sense of "brotherhood", "heredity", "subordination" to the party, communist ideas and views, were introduced into the minds and hearts of young people. [4.11.]

From the first years of independence, the policy pursued in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the interests of the population in need of social protection began to bear fruit. "Other forms of social protection for young people include additional payments that cover part of the cost of meals, part of the additional costs for school canteens and canteens from the budget, additional payments for those who live in private homes, low fares on public transport and other benefits. In accordance

with national traditions, a preferential procedure for the purchase of furniture and carpets for newlyweds has been established "[5.289.]

Such measures have proven to be very useful in the transition to a market economy. The society has ensured socio-political stability, possible economic and political crises, as a result of which the impoverishment of a certain part of the population has been prevented.

In this regard, certain positive work has been done in the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. The work carried out by regional authorities, various government agencies, trade unions, institutions related to social protection has instilled confidence in the citizens of the future. For example, on February 24, 1992, the Kashkadarya regional department of social protection of the population issued an order "On measures for the social protection of students and teachers." According to him, the issues of providing special social assistance to students, secondary specialized educational institutions and schoolchildren have been resolved. There have been established benefits for students and schoolchildren for food, medical care and the use of transport. In particular, 50 percent of school meals are covered by the republican and local budgets.[6]

In the first years of independence, the Government of Uzbekistan paid special attention to the difficulties of the transition period, in particular, the issues of social protection of large families in the context of price liberalization. For example, in 1992 alone, an additional 5.9 billion soums were allocated for the interests of children and compensation. In addition, 10 billion soums were allocated for bread, milk, yogurt, sugar, eggs, meat and other food products.[7]

The work of trade unions in social protection of the population, including youth, is also effective. The policy of social protection of young people and low-income families with many children was based on science, taking into account the existing conditions and opportunities, as well as the traditional way of life of the Uzbek people. It is known that the allowance paid before the child reaches the age of two plays a special role in the social protection system. In 1994, the number of such families in Uzbekistan was 60 680 people. Of these, 5018 are in the Kashkadarya region and 8162 in the Surkhandarya region. At the same time, out of 70,832 families with children under 16 years old living in the country, 3,527 - in Kashkadarya and 4,716 - in Surkhandarya regions [8].

Methods. Over the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the mechanism of social protection of the population has undergone changes and gradually improved. Most of the social assistance consists of benefits. 30 types of benefits introduced in Uzbekistan exempted or provided benefits to 15 categories of citizens from the requirements and obligations of the adopted general rules. Benefits were provided, first of all, to all categories of disabled people, war veterans and persons equated to them, families of military personnel killed, lonely elderly people, citizens who have special services to the country and people. Various public organizations and institutions took an active part in solving the problems of youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan, their social protection. The Youth Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Kamolot" has also done some work in this direction. The work carried out by the Foundation was carried out in different directions, especially in the field of material and moral support for young families, search, selection, training of talented youth, sending them to study and career growth. Work with low-income families with children and children with disabilities has also begun to bear fruit.

350,000 soums have been allocated for caring for fathers, landscaping and asphaltting school grounds in the district [9].

In the Kashkadarya region, the regional branch of the Kamolot Foundation provided sponsorship assistance in the amount of 50,000 soums for the opening of a business incubator in the Shakhrisabz region. 20,000 soums have been allocated for awarding the winners of various events [10].

In 2000, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan studied the mistakes made by local self-government and self-government bodies in the field of social protection of young people and solving their problems. It turned out that the ministries of finance, labor and social protection of the population, the People's Bank, the Republican Agency of Post and Telecommunications, as well as local authorities are indifferent to the problems of youth and laws on social protection of families with children.

In 2000, 1,370 applicants for social assistance were provided in the Surkhandarya region, but they were rejected without study and analysis by the local labor, employment and social protection authorities. In Kashkadarya region, the rights of 45 large families to social assistance were violated.

The role and place of the youth public movement "Kamolot" in the social protection of young people and in solving their problems is growing. The work of the Kashkadarya branch of the movement turned out to be very effective. The Department carried out a large-scale work on all-round support of young people, realizing their potential, material and economic support for those in need of social protection. For example, in 2004 alone, work for this purpose was carried out in 12 directions. In particular, work was carried out to support youth and children's publications, measures to solve the socio-economic problems of youth, employment, participation in small and medium-sized enterprises, socially significant measures to protect the interests of young people, additional financial incentives. important in solving the problem.[11]

Similar work was carried out in the Surkhandarya region. For example, only in Termez region in 2004 small businesses spent 14 192 soums on solving youth problems, and in Termez - 46.1 thousand soums. The volume of voluntary contributions from sponsors in the Termez region amounted to 486 thousand soums [12]. During the training period, a lot of work was done on the social protection of orphans, their material and spiritual support. In the Surkhandarya region in 2005, survivor pensions and social benefits were received by 18,425 families. Of these, 43,288 children from 17,762 families received pensions on the occasion of the loss of the breadwinner, the monthly pension amounted to 4.89,154,400 soums, which were paid on time through post offices. In 2005, 742 children from 374 families of the region received social benefits for the loss of a breadwinner. 651 orphans lost their parents, 396 families were transferred to their care in accordance with the decision of the district akim on guardianship and custody. They were paid pensions and social benefits on time, and 360 people received clothing from South Korea. [13.5.]

Much exemplary work has been done in this direction in the Guzar district of the Kashkadarya region. In 2006, the district received a list of 14,488 pensioners and social beneficiaries, of which 226 were disabled, 264 were breadwinners and 1398 social pensioners. In this regard, in order to establish social justice, the district department of social protection of the population has taken a number of measures, the department regularly holds "Open Doors" days, once a month training

seminars are held. In 2006 alone, 120 disabled children received wheelchairs and orthopedic legs [14.15.]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The year 2008 played a special role in solving the problems of youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, as noted above, the role of the current legislation in solving youth problems was significant. In 2008, 68,235 young people graduated from 844 secondary schools and 30 specialized schools in the Surkhandarya region. Of these, 48,928 graduated from the 9th grade and 19,307 - the 11th grade. Within the framework of the state program "Year of Youth", the Forum of Culture and Art of Uzbekistan, "Kelajak Ovozi", the "Youth Initiative" Center and the "Mehr Nuri" Charitable Foundation were organized together with the youth public movement "Kamolot". We are the youth of Uzbekistan "" were held under the motto. At the Vesna restaurant a table was prepared for 500 people from low-income strata of the population and young people with disabilities, and gifts were handed out. In accordance with the signed agreement between the youth public movement "Kamolot" and JSCB "Microcredit Bank", a competition has been announced for obtaining microcredits for young entrepreneurs of the Surkhandarya region. The winners of the competition were provided with soft loans at 5%. In 2007-2008, 644 young families in the region applied for soft loans for the purchase and construction of housing. Their documents were reviewed by working groups, and 471 young families were provided with soft loans. 61 of them received loans from the regional administration of Ipoteka Bank in the amount of 963 million 102 thousand soums [15].

To provide social protection to low-income families, a generous entrepreneur from the Denau region donated a head of cattle to 38 young families and circumcised 38 children. [16]

In 2009, in Surkhandarya region, consumer loans were issued to 220 young families, microcredits - to 1,669 young families. Their total amount was 4.2 billion soums. In addition, 759 low-income young families of the region received free livestock for 979 million soums through sponsorship. In addition, 1465 young families were provided with preferential loans for the purchase of livestock at the expense of state commercial banks and the State Fund for the Promotion of Employment [17].

CONCLUSIONS

The role of various organizations, institutions and foundations in solving youth problems in the Republic of Uzbekistan has also grown. In the Kashkadarya region, for example, the work of trade unions has also yielded results. According to the collective agreements signed by the trade unions in 2008, 15.5 million soums were allocated for spiritual and educational work in the region, 11 million soums were allocated to replenish the library fund by equipping the premises of the "spiritual and educational" one. 700 thousand soums, 26.5 million soums for sports events. soums were spent. 1 billion soums have been spent on protecting the health of the population and members of their families, children. Of this amount, 45 million UAH. soums were formed by trade union funds. 58 young people with disabilities and 127 low-income citizens received charitable assistance in the amount of 57 million soums [18].

In the Kashkadarya region, the most important direction was humanitarian aid, financial assistance to the poor, the disabled and lonely elderly people. In 2009, the amount of funds allocated for benefits and material assistance to low-income families increased. 54 billion soums

for mothers caring for their children under 2 years old, 51 billion soums for families with children under 18 years old and 4.3 billion for low-income families. [19]

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