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RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUTH EDUCATION AND EXEMPLARY PROGRAMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses Responsibility for the education of youth and exemplary programs in the development of Uzbekistan. Human rights education is defined as education, training and information aimed at fostering a universal culture of human rights. Comprehensive human rights education provides not only knowledge about human rights and the mechanisms for their protection, but also the skills necessary to promote, protect and fulfill human rights in everyday life. Education for democratic citizenship aims to implement educational practices and activities designed to help young people and adults take an active part in the life of a society based on the principles of democracy, as well as to exercise their rights and responsibilities in society. Raising a spirit of mutual respect and understanding emphasizes the importance of self-esteem, respect for others and improving relationships between people of different cultural backgrounds.

KEYWORDS: *Youth Education, Exemplary Programs, Development Of Uzbekistan, Training, Culture, Human Rights, Comprehensive Education.*

«Tomorrow and the well-being of our planet depend on how our children become and achieve perfection. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential».

From the report of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, large-scale work has been carried out in Uzbekistan to modernize the higher education system, develop innovative science, and introduce modern forms and technologies of education.

It is known from the experience of developed countries that the role of intellectual potential in ensuring the development of the country is of particular importance. Therefore, since the days of independence, Uzbekistan has paid special attention to the policy of training, which is an important part of increasing intellectual capacity.

Reforming the science sector is especially important for our development. The great discoveries made in the field of science today and their large-scale introduction into production have strengthened the role of scientists in social and economic life. In particular, from the first years of the scientific and technological revolution to the development of society, the intellectual potential of society, the problems of training, which are its basis, have become more relevant, so it is the object of much research.

Increasing the role of science in the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan, innovative development, retraining of scientific personnel has become a priority of state policy. Strengthening the development of the country, the effective organization of research in determining its prospects, ensuring cooperation in science, education and industry is one of the most pressing issues today. Science plays an important role in the development of all sectors of the economy. Any state relies primarily on scientists in this way. It is no secret that today a large part of the population of our country is young. This is why young people make up the majority among scientists. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev met with a group of representatives of the scientific community, academics, professors on December 30, 2016 in order to increase the intellectual potential of young people during the years of independence, to increase the number of young scientists, to create opportunities for young people to conduct research. A number of issues related to the current state and future of science and education in the country were raised at the meeting. A number of tasks have been set to attract more promising young professionals to the development of fundamental and academic science in the country.

Also, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 16, 2017 "On further development of postgraduate education" PF-4958, a unique system of continuing education was created during the years of independence. Significant work has been done to increase the effectiveness of certification, to strengthen the role of science in the social and economic development of the country. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan A model of organizing the activities of educational and scientific complexes and centers has been created in collaboration with.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 17, 2017 No 2789 "On measures to further improve the activities, organization, management and funding of the Academy of Sciences", July 5, 2017 "On improving the effectiveness of state youth policy and the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan Adoption of normative legal acts such as Decree PF-5106 "On support" and Resolution PQ-3151 of July 27, 2017 "On measures to further expand

the participation of industries and sectors of the economy in improving the quality of higher education" and its application to social life was an important step in this direction.

Today, the integration of social, political, economic and cultural processes around the world, the rapid spread of ideas, innovations and social changes that have arisen in one corner of the globe, to other regions of the world can be regarded as a phenomenon of globalization. Young people as a driving force of these processes play a special role here. In Uzbekistan, young people have a special place in the process of forming a legal democratic state and civil society. It is well known that the majority of the population of Uzbek society is young people under the age of 30. Recognizing that youth is a decisive force in the modernization of society, the state pays special attention to the education and support of the young generation. This issue is always reflected in all strategies aimed at ensuring the long-term development of states. The Strategy of Action in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was no exception. It has a separate section devoted to improving the state youth policy. It covers a set of priorities designed to increase the effectiveness of state policy regarding youth – 10 million citizens of Uzbekistan or 31% of the population.

It is worth noting that the most important area of innovative development is the stimulation of innovative activity of youth, including their scientific and technical creativity. The development and formation of this potential among young people can be represented in the form of a pyramid. Each of the characteristics of innovation and activity potential acts as a step in this pyramid.

So, innovative properties are presented in this scheme as the **basic foundation**, the foundation of the pyramid, since this is a natural property in herent in all young people.

The **second level** of the pyramid is the motivation to create and implement innovations and innovations. At the same time, it will not be about all young people who are somehow motivated by innovative activity (which would make research almost impossible), but one that has chosen for itself the path of developing innovative potential through a higher education system. And accordingly, it possesses (or will possess) the level of education necessary for the implementation of innovations (development of intellectual potential).

The transition to the **third level** of the pyramid of innovation and activity potential is achieved through the inclusion of a young person in practical innovative activity.

The **fourth level** is the implementation of our own innovations, which in our work is considered in two directions: 1) conducting research and development, which formally ends with a degree, 2) registration of a patent for innovation.

The innovative activity potential of young people, according to a number of researchers, is a resource fundamentally necessary for modern society, especially in a number of high-tech industries, however, if its formation, development in Uzbekistan are in the focus of attention of educational institutions, social policy, then its wide implementation is difficult due to a number of reasons. The main reasons are: the weakness of the state youth policy in terms of the implementation of innovation and activity potential and simplification of the possibility of moving from one level of the pyramid to the formation and development of innovation and activity potential to another; lack of powerful youth public associations interested in this process; the dominance of values in the thesaurus of youth, putting in the first place more profitable work, to the detriment of creativity and innovation, as well as entertainment as a way of life. Each

embodied youth innovation shows the attain ability of goals, the implementation of ideas generated by the innovativeness of youth, which sets a positive example for other representatives of this group, and becomes a source of motivation for the development of human potential.

Thus, new kindergartens, schools and universities, branches of prestigious foreign universities, cultural and sports institutions, educational institutions of a completely new type – such as “Temurbek schools”, “presidential schools”, and “creative schools” – are training personnel a new generation capable of competing in a globalized world. Practical results are also provided by the creation of all conditions for regular sports. The state appreciates the achievements of boys and girls in their chosen fields and social activities.

Given the above, it is worth concluding that the whole world is open to youth – we need to help them guide them in the right direction and all this will lead to the qualitative development of our young state.

At the same time, the work on socio-economic development of the country requires a re-understanding of the essence of the experience gained in the postgraduate education system, taking into account the best practices of a number of foreign countries in this area. In the current situation, the issues of rapid development and improvement of the quality of training of scientific personnel, wide involvement of talented youth in science, strengthening the scientific potential of higher education and scientific institutions, its effective use in the innovative development of the republic are of particular importance.

LITERATURE

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