

Youth Is the Great Power and Base of Our Country

Jalalov Sherzod Rustamovich¹

Annotation: This article discusses the conditions created by the state for the development of the intellectual, creative and other potential of young people in the implementation of the state youth policy in our country, as well as the role and significance of the newly introduced position of youth leader in the system of work with youth in mahallas.

Key words: Agency for Youth Affairs, youth leader, youth book, youth portal, talent, initiative.

As a result of the reforms carried out in recent years, a comprehensive system of youth support has been created in our country. Education of patriotic, self-sacrificing and devoted young people with an educated and broad outlook was defined as one of the priority tasks of the state policy.

In the Article 3 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on state policy on youth" dated September 14, 2016 it was noted that "state policy on youth is a system of socio-economic, organizational and legal measures implemented by the state, which provides for the creation of conditions for the social formation of young people and their development of their potential in.

State policy on youth in foreign countries began to form in the early 50-60-ies of the XX century. The activation of the potential of youth discontent has been an impetus for the development of youth policy, which has embraced a number of European countries and the United States, "youth ideals", "student revolutions" have declared youth as an effective power of social reconstruction.

One of the important characteristics that make up the core of the state policy on youth, which determines the direction of development and the expected result of activities in the field of youth, is the purpose of this youth policy. Despite the fact that the goal of youth policy in different countries of Europe is formed differently, it is aimed at facilitating the opposite integration of young people into social relations, encouraging the active civil life of young people.

In European countries, the sphere of youth policy includes categories of children and young people of different ages. For example, in Germany - young people under the age of 27 years; in France - from 15 years to 26 years old; in Sweden - from 15 years to 25 years old; in Finland - persons under the age of 29 years.

The youth policy of Germany, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Finland is based on international legal acts, basic state laws and legislative acts, as well as special laws that regulate relations in the field of youth, relations between the younger generation and the state.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, it is very interesting to study the practical experience of implementing the state policy on youth. The youth category in Germany includes the socio-demographic group aged 14-27. However, according to Eurostat, there are groups of people aged 15-29 years.

The practical implementation of the state policy on young people in Germany is regulated by federal and local laws, for example: civil and Criminal Codes, laws: "on Federal social support", "on children and Youth Services", "on the protection of young people in public places", "on the protection of young people at work", "on youth courts", "on vocational education", "on the distribution of publications that are harmful to on" and so on. It follows from the above that a number of political and legal documents have been adopted in Germany aimed at detailed regulation of the state policy implementation technologies for political processes and youth, and in practice. However, the main political-legal in this area the document is the law "on assistance to children and young people" in 1991.

At the same time, the experience of Western countries shows that it is necessary to mitigate social inequality, create conditions for the satisfaction of the minimum material and spiritual needs of all representatives of this part of the population (at least its absolute majority).

In order to cover the entire younger generation, it is necessary to directly involve young people in the discussion of their actual problems, as well as to establish active cooperation between the executive power and non-governmental youth organizations in creating favorable conditions for the adaptation of young people to social life.

Thus, in Western countries for many years, actively established various councils in the presence of youth parliaments, state bodies, in which young people are learning to discuss their point of view and bring it to power.

¹ Public security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, University Scientific and practical studies, Chief Scientific Officer of the center, docent, colonel

In Germany, the problems of young people are regularly monitored by independent experts, which allows the competent authorities to make long-term justified decisions based on various assessments of the situation and its development opportunities, make appropriate adjustments to the programs.

Analyzing the model of state policy on youth in the United States, it is worth noting that, first of all, there is a lack of a single specialized state authority responsible for the practical implementation of youth policy at the federal level, while in most states there is a state policy on youth. They create and work their own specialized bodies and institutions. Young people in the United States are citizens from the age of 14 to 29 years.

One of the peculiarities of the implementation of the state policy on youth in the US is the diversity of youth development programs operating in each state.

Well, the peculiarity of youth policy in foreign countries is that it is aimed not only at the "problem" part, but also at young people. Young people, as a rule, are conditionally divided into groups (from 14 years of age to 18 years of age 25-27), which makes it possible to more accurately determine the activity by age.

It is worth noting the successful approach to the implementation of the youth policy of a number of European countries. In particular, educational programs in Germany are in harmony with the employment of young people.

In accordance with the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 30, 2020 № PF-6017 for the purpose of taking the state policy on youth to a new level in Uzbekistan, developing effective solutions to the problems in the field of youth, organizing and coordinating the activities of the authorized bodies, as well as carrying out the tasks, Tashkent City departments and district (city) departments were organized.

In order to implement programs aimed at solving the problems of youth-related spheres and directions, a holistic infrastructure was created. In particular, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis established the youth, culture and Sports Council, while the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis established the commission on youth issues.

In order to establish permanent relations with young people studying and working in foreign countries, to protect and support their rights and interests, the Universal Association of youth of Uzbekistan was established.

According to the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 30, 2019 "on measures to attract young people to the field of Science and improve the system of support of their initiatives", the Academy of youth was established under the Ministry of innovation development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more

According to the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PP-92 "on measures to radically improve the system of working with youth in neighborhoods" in 2022, 19 January, the post of youth leader was introduced in every settlement, village, ovul, as well as in every district of our republic: cities, towns, villages and Ovul.

According to the decision, the youth leader, in particular, will form the "youth balance" and enter the necessary information about the youth into the electronic platforms "youth book" and "Youth Portal". In each neighborhood, projects "ten young to one Nurani", "meetings of the older generation" are carried out. Every quarter, the 100 most advanced leaders in the country, who achieve high results in the effective implementation of youth policy in the neighborhood, will be awarded a one-time cash prize equal to a monthly salary.

Also, leaders who organize their activities effectively, set an example for young people with their personal qualities and are leading them will be awarded with the badge "new Uzbekistan reformer".

From 1 March 2022 year on the recommendation of the leader will be given types of assistance to young people (13 units).

At the same time, with the decision, the following were established:

Youth Affairs branch in the Cabinet of ministers;

In the structures of the agency for Youth Affairs, its regional offices and departments, departments for working with young people in neighborhoods and educational institutions.

On the issues of youth issues and spiritual and educational work in the State University and their branches, the prorektor (the place of director) is given the status of the first vice-rector (the first place of director).

Candidates for the leading position will be recruited on the basis of open competitions by forming selection commissions headed by the governors of districts (cities).

The amount of the monthly salary of a leader is determined in proportion to the number of apartments in the neighborhood in which he is attached as follows:

in a neighborhood of up to 500 apartments – 5 times the minimum wage for Labor (4 million 110 thousand rubles);

the number of apartments in the neighborhood from 501 to 1 000-in the amount of 5.5 times (4 million 521 thousand rubles);

in the neighborhood with the number of apartments more than 1 000 people – 6 times the amount of Ofekek (4 million 932 thousand rubles).

For the leader who works from other regions, the rent of accommodation in the amount of up to 2 times (up to 540 thousand rubles) of BHM will be covered.

Also, leaders who achieved high results at the end of the year will receive a subsidy in the amount of 50 percent of the cost of housing purchased on the basis of a mortgage loan.

Maintains military and special titles of persons recruited for the leading position.

In the decision, the following are defined as the main tasks of the youth leader in the neighborhood:

- Formation of "youth balance", introduction of necessary information on youth into electronic platforms "youth book" and "Youth Portal", Organization of effective work with them;
- meaningful Organization of youth leisure in the neighborhoods, popularization of national folk dances and sports among young people, implementation of five important initiative projects, youth festivities and other cultural and educational activities;
- to increase the social activity of young people, to encourage talents and initiatives, and to help them find their place in life;
- to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism and ensure their spiritual development;
- systematic work with young people who have a tendency to commit offenses, facilitate the socio-pedagogical rehabilitation and adaptation of young people who have been released from the punishment enforcement institutions, returned from specialized educational institutions.

The decision includes the appointment of self-sacrificing, loyal and patriotic candidates who have experience of working with young people, who are able to follow young people, who are exemplary with their personal qualities.

It is worth noting that, considering that the post of youth leader is an incredibly responsible and multifaceted position, we consider the issue of selecting candidates as important.

A leader is a person who is constantly listened to, believed and respected by all members of the group. Many young people strive to be leaders, because self-affirmation in the public environment is an important component of the successful development of all modern youth.

Youth is the future of our country. It is these young people who are such a part of society that great hopes are attached to it. In addition, the well-being of the whole state depends on the younger generation. Good education and proper, modern thinking of young people will bring into being a strong and indestructible state that will ensure strong social welfare and national self-awareness. This can only be achieved through young leaders. He always thinks one step ahead. And this is one of the principles that the new leader differs from all previous ones. Always the latest news, stories, events, Science, Technology, Culture, the ability to track music and social networks elevates the youth leader to the top among other young people.

The mass media for young people is the main source of information. We can say that the ability to correctly and quickly collect all the necessary information gives a certain advantage over other people who want to become a leader. Another characteristic and noteworthy feature of the youth leader is the ability to express simple thoughts in an unconventional, peculiar, unusual way. But to express their thoughts in an interesting way is the task of a youth leader. Of course, a leader should also motivate people to accomplish all goals and tasks faster and more efficiently.

Also, the leader must necessarily have such important and very necessary characteristics as diligence, diligence, diligence and perseverance. In addition, the youth leader must possess the skills of public speaking. His speech should always arouse interest and enthusiasm in people in order to motivate them to follow him. He must strictly adhere to the culture of dressing and treatment.

In addition, the youth leader must have in himself the presence of a clear goal, personal responsibility and honesty, the ability to work with the group and follow the youth himself, organization, humility, etc.

Also, the main attention of the youth leader should be paid to unorganized young people who can not enter higher education institutions in our country, who have never graduated from school, who do not work, are inclined to commit offenses, who spend their free time next to convicted persons, who are actively involved in public affairs in the neighborhood, who are not engaged in sports

In place of the conclusion, it should be said that the agency for Youth Affairs has developed a special training program based on modern requirements, taking into account international standards and advanced experience of developed countries, and on the basis of this program it is necessary to organize work aimed at constantly retraining the leaders of young people and improving their skills.

At the same time, it is desirable to develop a document "postbook", which includes the requirements for the duties, powers, responsibilities, rights, qualifications, so that the leaders of young people can perform their service duties in full, qualitatively and at the required level and benefit widely in their daily activities.

REFERENCES:

1. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни, 14.09.2016 йилдаги ЎРҚ-406-сон (<https://lex.uz/docs/3026246>)
2. Чальцева И.С. Молодежная политика за рубежом: попытка анализа. Сибирский педагогический журнал. 2010 г.
3. Зеленкова М.М. Молодежная политика в России и зарубежных странах. Журнал. Современные проблемы науки и образования. – 2012. – № 6.
4. https://studref.com/434531/sotsiologiya/molodezhnaya_politika
5. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 30.06.2020 йилдаги ПФ-6017-сон (<https://lex.uz/docs/4880189>)
6. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг қарори, 05.08.2019 йилдаги 649-сон (<https://lex.uz/docs/4462724>)
7. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори, 30.08.2019 йилдаги ПҚ-4433-сон (<https://lex.uz/docs/4494504>)
8. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг Фармони, 28.01.2022 йилдаги ПФ-60-сон (<https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5841063>)
9. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори, 19.01.2022 йилдаги ПҚ-92-сон (<https://lex.uz/docs/5831865>)
10. Ерастова А. В., Черкасова О. В. Лидерство: учебное пособие / А. В. Ерастова, О. В. Черкасова; Мордов. гос. ун-т. – Саранск, 2015. – 1,13 МБ.
11. Психология лидерства : учебник для бакалавриата и магистратуры / В. А. Ильин. — М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2015. — 311 с. — Серия : Бакалавр и магистр. Академический курс.
12. [ст/лидер/lmt-v2_leadership-motivation-team.pdf](#)
13. Егорова Е. В. Интенсивные технологии в развитии лидерских качеств студентов // Вестник Балтийской педагогической академии. № 95/2011, 118-121 с.
14. Котрухова Р.И. Эффективное лидерство и развитие лидерского потенциала современной молодежи//Вестник Челябинского государственного университета.
15. Ражабов Н. КОНСТИТУЦИОННО-ПРАВОВАЯ ОСНОВА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРАВА НА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИ ЧИСТУЮ ПРОДУКЦИЮ //Review of law sciences. – 2020. – Т. 3. – №. Спецвыпуск. – С. 179-183.
16. Sharifbaevich R. N. Digitalization of Environmental Regulation: Legal Aspects //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 6. – С. 374-380.