

REALIZATION OF YOUTH INTERESTS IN DEMOCRATIC REFORM (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN)

Orzu Omonturdiev

Samarkand State Architectural and Civil Engineering University

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
The article deals with the issue of realization of the interests of youth in Uzbekistan. It also focuses on the fact that the policy of caring for young people living in the country is a general guiding principle of society aimed at ensuring the priority of human interests.	youth, education, society, politics, spirituality, development.

INTRODUCTION

Proceeding from the essence of the tendencies that have begun to be felt in recent decades, manifesting themselves more and more clearly, it should be noted that the number of factors directly related to the deepening of the principles of democracy in society is growing. At the same time, new approaches are required in the literal sense in relation to such factors. Indeed, more and more often the question arises of harmonizing the principles of modern democracy with the socio-economic foundations of society, the requirements for the general socio-cultural and spiritual level of members of society. Therefore, the sustainable development of the state, the continuous development of democracy and its prospects require the tireless formation of social resources with great potential in society. The main idea here is the need to constantly improve the quality of the country's population, turning the country's citizens into a full-fledged support for democratic renewal, the driving force of the future.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is no secret that in the past the human factor was at the center of democratic development in the world, but in the end, the focus was on democratic institutions and common rules. Now the situation has completely changed. Never before have such high demands been placed on the quality of the human factor for democratic development as today [2]. It should be noted that the policy of caring for the youth living in the country is a general guiding principle of society aimed at ensuring the priority of human interests.

On September 14, 2016, a new Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" was adopted as an important result of the balanced policy pursued by the state to fully realize the interests of youth further strengthen and develop the political, legal, cultural, and spiritual basis for youth development.

This law, consisting of Chapter 4 of Article 33, strengthens the legal basis of all the opportunities necessary for the realization of the interests of young people, the active participation of young people in society, in particular, high scientific potential.

In particular, as stated in Article 5 of the law "Main directions of the state youth policy", the main directions of the state youth policy are:

- ✓ ensuring the legal freedoms and interests of young people;
- ✓ protecting the life and health of young people;
- ✓ promote the spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral development of young people;
- ✓ ensuring open and quality education for young people;
- ✓ creation of conditions for youth employment [6].

At present, the improvement of comprehensively educated and patriotic youth, as well as those with innovative thinking skills, has become the leading direction of state policy.

METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

In this regard, it is worth noting that the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5106 dated July 5, 2017 "On Improving the Efficiency of the State Youth Policy and Supporting the Activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" has become extremely important in strengthening the state youth policy. In particular, the resolution reflected the following important ideas and rules:

firstly, to transform the Youth Union of Uzbekistan into a structure that effectively interacts with government agencies, non-governmental organizations and other civil society institutions in the implementation of state youth policy in the country, carrying out professional activities under the motto "Youth is the builder of the future";

secondly, to protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people, to educate them in the spirit of respect for national and universal values, loyalty to the ideas of understanding national identity, patriotism, determination, self-determination, as well as protection from various ideological threats;

thirdly, to increase the activity of young people in reforms to build a democratic state and develop civil society, to mobilize all the energy, knowledge and potential for the benefit of the people.

With the start of the implementation of the state program "Youth is our future", the strategic foundations of youth policy in the country have been further developed and reached a new qualitative level. This state program defines the real parameters for improving the opportunities for the comprehensive development of the country's youth, in particular political, social, economic, legal, scientific and cultural conditions [5]. The leading attention was paid to the issues of a real increase in the social activity of young people, a sharp increase in their intellectual level, the creation of clear and reliable guarantees for the implementation of new ideas and projects in entrepreneurship.

RESULTS

According to the program, the most important condition for the sustainable and rapid development of the country is the education of harmonious, purposeful and energetic young people with modern knowledge and skills, able to take responsibility for the worthy future of the country. The state program provides for the following:

- a) the creation of the fund "Youth is our future" under the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, as well as its district and city branches, financing the activities of the state program from the funds of the Fund,
- b) Organization of retraining and advanced training of young people, training in professions that are in high demand on the labor market, as well as instilling business skills in them.

It is known that in order to ensure the full and consistent implementation of the tasks set in this program, the responsibility of all state bodies and public organizations is equally defined, and the coordination of their activities was entrusted to the service of the administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result, an institutional framework was fully created for real and guaranteed implementation of the program.

It must be admitted that this program, by its very nature, is a true historical document of the harmonious development of the country's youth. On the basis of the program, the young generation of the country, keeping up with the times, having great potential, high intellectual level, enters the process of rapid development and occupies a high place in the life of society.

CONCLUSIONS

The youth of the modern world is the largest generation in the history of mankind in terms of numbers, as there are 2 billion people [4]. Tomorrow, the well-being of the planet depends on what kind of people our children grow up to be. Education and upbringing, science, development of intellectual potential have become the leading patterns of modern development.

Therefore, the introduction of the most modern mechanisms for the development of intellectual potential, the development of the education system, the issues of raising the level of education of young people in development occupy a central place in the state policy of the country. It should be noted that the development of innovative thinking in the minds of young people, as well as the formation of the ability to think outside the box, play an important role in the process of increasing intellectual potential [1]. Today, it is extremely important to rapidly modernize the activities of all educational institutions, scientific processes in them, based on the goals of innovative education to turn innovation into the most basic component of the educational system.

REFERENCE

1. Qahramonovich H. N. Worthy descendants of the Samarkandians: enlighteners Jadids //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2022. – T. 13. – C. 37-40.
2. Tursunovich Q. A. Ekologik xavfsizlik masalasi va globallashuv jarayonlari //Barqarorlik va yetakchi tadqiqotlar onlayn ilmiy jurnali. – 2023. – T. 3. – №. 3. – C. 255-258.
3. Usmonov F. N. The place of rational and creative thought in turning the virtuality into reality //Paradigmata poznani. – 2014. – №. 2. – C. 31-33.
4. Rizaev I. Synergetics in Social Systems and its Possibilities //Global Scientific Review. – 2022. – T. 10. – C. 62-69.
5. Olmasjonovich S. H. et al. At-Termiziyning yoshlar tarbiyasiga oid to'plagan hadislari haqida //Talqin va tadqiqotlar ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali. – 2022. – T. 2. – №. 14. – C. 19-24.
6. Turaev B. et al. Forecasting the development of processes of training skilled personnel in conditions of improving the quality of tourism services //Integration of science, education and practice. scientific-methodical journal. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 7. – C. 53-60.
7. Аликулов С. А. и др. Методологические основы экономического регулирования через денежно-кредитную политику //Актуальные проблемы экономики, учета, аудита и анализа в современных условиях. – 2021. – С. 13-16.

8. Саматов Х. Махдуми Аъзам Косонийнинг давлатни бошқариш ва халқ билан мулоқот қилишга оид ижтимоий-сиёсий қарашлари //Journal of Social Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 02. – С. 63-72.
9. Mardonov R. Humanization and humanitarization of higher education in the conditions of the information society //Conferencea. – 2021. – С. 21-28.
10. Ҳаққулов Н. Қ. Сиддиқий-Ажзийнинг ижтимоий-фалсафий қарашлари. – 2020.
11. Омонтурдиев О. Г., Ризаев И. И. Эволюционный процесс развития цифровой культуры //Актуальные тренды цифровой трансформации промышленных предприятий. – 2022. – С. 209-214.
12. Husan M. Dialectics of Potentiality and Virtuality in Space and TIME //European Scholar Journal. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 1. – С. 40-42.
13. Абдукадырова Х. А., Латипов А. А. Р. Оценка инвестиционной привлекательности акционерного предприятия //Вестник НИЦ МИСИ: актуальные вопросы современной науки. – 2019. – №. 22. – С. 5-15.
14. Tursunovich K. A. Ecological view of the world: nature conservation as a global problem //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 6. – С. 1817-1821.
15. Usmonov F. Problems of modern computer ethics //American Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 6. – С. 26-32.
16. Xaltuxtashevich M. K., Gafforovich O. O. The philosophical concept of avicenna: research and methods //Thematics Journal of Social Sciences. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 1.
17. Samatov K. Issues Naqshbandi teaching peace and harmony in society //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2016. – №. 2. – С. 175-179.
18. Mardonov R. Features of educational services in modern conditions //Archive of Conferences. – 2021. – Т. 22. – №. 1. – С. 100-103.
19. Ziyotova A. Objectives for forming the ideological immunity in the process of globalization //Science and innovation. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. B7. – С. 1148-1151.
20. Зиётова А. Э., Бозоров Э. Махалля как основа местного самоуправления //Экономика и социум. – 2019. – №. 4 (59). – С. 339-342.
21. Muhammadiev, Kh. Potentiality and virtuality in the philosophy of modern times / Kh. Muhammadiev // . – 2022. – No. 3(107). – P. 1000-1004.
22. Сафаров, А. И. Свободное общество: синергетический подход / А. И. Сафаров, И. И. Ризаев // Социально-экономическое развитие региона: опыт, проблемы, инновации : Материалы IX Международной научно-практической конференции, Смоленск, 31 мая 2022 года. – Смоленск: Маджента, 2022. – С. 242-246.
23. Azimov S. B., Mamarahimov K. K. Перспективы этичности и эстетики в молодежной экономической деятельности //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 5. – С. 826-829.