

## Practical Interpretation of Youth Problems in Uzbekistan: Approaches and Solutions

*Kuchkarov Khudaynazar Mukhiddinovich*

*Independent researcher of the Institute for the Study of Youth Problems at the Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the training of promising personnel*

### ABSTRACT

*This article describes the problems that young people in Uzbekistan face today, their causes and ways to overcome them. Scientific approaches and practical suggestions and recommendations based on international experience are presented*

**KEYWORDS:** *Youth problems, time budget, improvement of youth legislation, analysis of the problems of teaching and upbringing of youth, the "case study" method and other modern pedagogical technologies.*

Today, the development of science and technology contributes to the development and growth of personal and social potential, which in turn leads to a change in the worldview of young people. At the same time, taking into account the priority of youth issues in the implementation of state policy towards youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of advanced reforms are being implemented aimed at improving the system of ensuring the rights and freedoms of the younger generation, as well as their protection.

The hype around the exchange of information makes young people always be influenced by the information flow. Today, there are more than 10 thousand sites promoting corruption, violence, extremism and terrorism on Internet networks, while there are more than 50 thousand sites promoting dirt and vanity. These sites, as well as their social media pages, actively promote activities aimed at destroying the consciousness of young people. The fact that the information world is developing at such an accelerated pace, given the growing flow of negative ideas in it, it is believed that China, South Korea, Russia and government programs aimed at ensuring information security by other countries have been developed and put into practice. [1]

As a result of the intensification of information exchange, there is a sharp drop in non-traditional values that are not characteristic of our society. This manifests itself in the appearance of values that are completely alien or partially related to our mentality, including a long beard, a peat cape with a modern (often white) crossover on the leg, dances characteristic of the peoples of the Caucasus at weddings, unusual European clothes that beat with a multicolored tattoo on the body. Recently, it has been noticed that the image of an MMA fighter is widespread, including videos promoting violence, obscenity and indecent behavior.

Dependence on tobacco and alcohol consumption is widespread among young people. Today, although the sale of alcohol and tobacco products at a distance of 500 meters from preschool educational institutions and schools is prohibited by law, many cases of violations of these legal norms in places are in ruins. According to the information that has recently spread in the media, the spread of artificial drugs in the capital is very common. Despite regular raids by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as information about the risks of this evil on social networks, this substance is spreading rapidly. [2]

Thanks to the significant transfer of leisure and leisure of young people, the culture of life and everyday life characteristic of our mentality based on a time budget has not been formed. In general, the idea that young people have a full rest is very erroneous, and when calculating the number of available institutions in relation to the number of young people, it makes no sense either from the point of view of content or from the point of view of quality.

It is time for Taksim to solve one of the most pressing issues for today's youth. A number of foreign countries have developed specific ideas about the effective organization of youth time. In particular, such organizations as the service for studying the use of the time budget in the Bulletin of Labor Statistics of the USA, the research department of the time budget and daily activities of the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Center for the Study of the Time Budget at Oxford University in the UK, as well as the International Association. [3]

Sociologist I.S. Andreev noted [4:168] that the XXI century is characterized by global changes, dynamism and acceleration. A person's lifestyle, as well as the use of time, are strongly influenced by changes in technology, education, and income. Accordingly, today the image of a modern student has also changed a lot. The meaning of free time, the understanding of it and the view of its proper distribution have also changed. Now it began to be seen by them not as a means of cultural development, but as a means of recreation.

According to the scientist, free time is one of the important tools for the formation of the personality of young people. This directly affects his field of education. The use of free time by young people is a characteristic indicator of their culture, arising from the range of spiritual needs and interests of a young person or social group.

Research shows that there is no scientific research on the youth time budget in our country and that the time budget method aimed at studying the daily activities and real actions of young people in educational and other institutions has not been applied. Therefore, the application of the above experience to the life of the youth of our country will serve to clarify their lifestyle and its quality, what kind of development they have, how much time they spend, the specifics of their interests and needs, the degree to which the process of socialization takes place in society. In this regard, the huge changes expected as a result of the large-scale reforms carried out in our country are necessary for the introduction of the principle that the time has come, taksimlash, and that it is aimed at forming the skill of purposeful spending of funds and developing its application in the daily life of young people.

In this regard, it is based on a time budget, the creation of a practical work program aimed at creating a lifestyle unique to our mentality, and implementation into practice using methods proven in international practice, gives its effect. It is also necessary to include "Time management" courses in the educational programs of educational institutions, and it is also desirable to regularly demonstrate by the media the positive aspects of an effective lifestyle of young people based on a time budget. High schools, school leaders, local activists, and prevention ministers should consult with psychologists together to increase parental responsibility for raising children. At the meeting of each citizen, it is possible to attract young people, meet the current demand of young people, reach young people by presenting sports, advisory, cultural and educational circles.

It is known that young people tend to unite around leaders who lose their temper from a psychological point of view. Scientists S.V.Yaremchuk and E.F.Novgorodova in their book "Self-development and sub-well-being of modern youth" ("Self-development and sub-prosperity of modern youth") noted [5:38] that "self-improvement (achievement of perfection in extreme form) and self-acceptance are the main trends in the self-development of youth. In an empirical study of the self-development of modern youth, a comparative analysis of existing theoretical approaches to this

problem is carried out. Scientists who have described in detail various methods of diagnosing the desire of young people for perfection, self-acceptance and sub-comfort, argue that all problems depend on the education and upbringing of young people as future specialists, their environment.

It follows from this that even in political parties, the identification of young captains and the impact of the ongoing work on their training will serve to shape future politicians. According to current statistics, only 1.2% of the party's youth were elected to regional, district and city councils and primary organizations of political parties, and 1.3% of people's deputies were elected to regional, district and city councils.

If we turn to foreign experience, it should be noted that non-standard thinking and creativity are valued in large educational institutions of democratic countries, namely at the universities of Harvard (USA), Oxford and Cambridge (UK), the EMLION Business School (Lyon, France). [6]

Young students are tasked with developing proposals that have clear implications for solving economic and social problems in society. Thanks to this, graduates are constantly recognized by society in the field of politics and business management.

According to the electoral legislation, although young people have the right to participate in elections with active suffrage from the age of 18, to the Council of People's Deputies of a region, district, city upon reaching the age of 21, and from the age of 25, the Oliy Majlis has the right to become a member of the legislative Assembly.

The current situation indicates that it is time to develop a "new national training program", as well as a concept in this regard and apply it in practice. In this process, special attention should be paid to supporting and promoting youth initiatives, increasing the social activity of young people. It is necessary to identify and support young leading captains, to bring the issue of the formation of promising political and economic elites from the ranks of young leading captains to the discussion of the scientific community.

It is also desirable to identify young people who have rich political characteristics and have a high reputation among the public, prepare them as potential candidates for deputies in the elections of local government bodies, as well as formulate a "youth quota" by political parties for a candidate for deputies of the Legislative Chamber of People's Deputies and the Oliy Majlis. In this regard, it is necessary to develop and implement special programs aimed at supporting young people inclined to leadership by the "Youth Parliament".

In this regard, it is possible to expand legal advocacy activities conducted among young people in remote areas, taking into account the fact that in the central regions, young people also have access to legal information through alternative channels, providing a higher legal culture in relation to remote areas.

It is time to introduce special management faculties at universities with the involvement of foreign teachers in order to train qualified, successful, promising leading managers in the political and economic spheres using the "Case Study"[7] method and other modern pedagogical technologies.

Today, as a result of the socio-economic reforms carried out in our country, enormous indicators of economic growth have been achieved. However, as a result of the difference between the rates of education in primary and secondary educational institutions and the pace of reform, a shortage of qualified personnel may occur in the near future.

It is known that during the period of changes, the education system, due to social processes, is subject to rapid development. Thanks to education, a new generation is being formed, capable of fulfilling future tasks in society. Primary education is considered the main link in the formation of a

person as a mature personality and, depending on its quality, is evaluated by the general literacy of the nation. Today, according to the experience of foreign countries, it can be seen that the level of development of the national education system has a direct impact on the economic and social development of the country.

Currently, in our country, the "National Assessment System" [8] for assessing the level of knowledge of student youth can also not be called effective. This limits the possibility of determining the quality of the level of development of a particular science by young people at the junction of regions and the amount of work that should be carried out locally and appropriate reforms. In particular, there are a number of international programs, such as PISA (international program for assessing student achievement in education), PIRLS (international study determining the level of reading and understanding of text), TIMSS (international monitoring of the quality of mathematics and exact sciences in school), which determine the quality, level and level of education in the world, and they are widely used.

As a result of the development of high technologies, industrialization and development at a high level, the demand for specialists who have mastered specific disciplines at a high level is sharply increasing. In particular, in East Asian countries (Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong) [9], special attention is paid to the assimilation of these sciences and the superiority of continuous work on oneself, rather than innate talents and abilities. In the teaching of exact sciences, it is stipulated that the number of students in a group or class does not exceed 16 people. In the USA, too, in 1999, B. At Clinton's initiative, it was determined that one teacher would provide knowledge and education to 17 children during a 40-minute lesson. In our opinion, the need for a thorough study of the issue of Uzbekistan's participation in international education quality assessment programs is very high.

Taking into account the most advanced results of scientific achievements and the publication of literature in English, the widespread use of various foreign English language teaching programs in schools gives an important result. It is necessary to determine the qualifications, requirements for specialists responsible for teaching and learning, according to certain criteria and legislatively establish the full responsibility of children in the direction of general education. It is clear that thanks to the methods tested in international experience in groups and classes in educational institutions, a clear definition of the maximum and minimum indicators of the number of students will also serve as a guarantee of significant results in this regard.

The departure of young people to foreign countries for the purpose of education, professional activity and entrepreneurial activity generates a lot of social, economic, spiritual problems. Increasingly, young people travel abroad for the purpose of education. In order to prevent such cases, the Commonwealth of Independent States and a number of prestigious European universities provide education coverage based on dual degree programs, including in higher education institutions. In recent academic years alone, 83 bachelor's degree courses and 64 master's degree specialties have been created on the basis of joint educational programs in cooperation with 104 leading universities in the USA, Germany, France, Italy, Finland, the Netherlands, Turkey, Indonesia, Israel and other 22 countries. [10]

In turn, such experience further increases the need to open branches of foreign higher educational institutions in our country.

However, most cases when young people leave for work in foreign countries serve the development of the economy of other countries with an increasing number of specialists with professional skills.

This, in turn, means that it is necessary to further improve the quality of territorial programs related to the employment of young people, the establishment of monthly wages taking into account their vital needs and involvement in entrepreneurship. Foreign countries, in particular, South Korea, have

been financing young entrepreneurs since 2013, large companies and businessmen, if they contribute to achieving economic stability, tax exemption is determined by a certain period of time, which is reflected in legal documents. For young people who are going to do business or entrepreneurship, it is important to create similar investment conditions.

In general, the expulsion of young people abroad has a negative impact on the economy of our country. In particular, according to statistics, about 20 thousand US dollars were spent on the training of one specialist with a higher education from the country's budget, and about 10 thousand US dollars were spent on a specialist with a secondary education.

The fact that most young people are exposed to negative ideas, suffer from various dangerous diseases, and young families fail creates the need for socially effective reforms in this area. The current situation indicates the need to develop laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On external migration" and "On labor migration of the population".

A further increase in the branches of advanced foreign higher educational institutions in our country leads to an increase in the penetration of qualified personnel into the international labor market, ensuring that young people receive quality education and receive education characteristic of our national mentality. It is necessary to develop territorial programs aimed at providing young people with jobs and attracting them to entrepreneurship, and strictly monitor the determination of monthly wages, taking into account the opportunities and conditions of the territory. It is advisable to adopt a state program aimed at comprehensive support of business youth and the development of their business in their regions, as well as the creation of appropriate tax, credit and investment opportunities.

The introduction of the institute of "attache for work with labor correspondents" at the diplomatic corps of the Republic of Uzbekistan in countries where many Uzbek migrants live serves to facilitate the lives of foreign labor migrants. The creation and expansion of the activities of private agencies dealing with young people who want to go abroad to work also serves the legal protection of foreign migrant workers.

The study of the state policy on youth requires, along with the identification of youth problems, the development of practical proposals with a clear goal of solving them and submitting them to the relevant ministries and departments. And the result in this regard will depend on the practical actions of the responsible ministries, departments and the Agency for Youth Affairs of Uzbekistan in cooperation.

### List of used literature

1. For example: the state program of the Russian Federation aimed at ensuring information security <https://digital.gov.ru/ru/activity/programs/1/>
2. [https://mitc.uz/uz/pages/domen\\_uz](https://mitc.uz/uz/pages/domen_uz)
3. Tashkent - in the mood// <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2019/06/27/pharm-drugs/>
4. For more information: <https://www.iatur.org/>
5. Андреев И. С. Проблемы реализации свободного времени студентов / Общественные науки. – Ставрополь: СевКавГТУ, 2007. – 168 с.
6. С. В. Яремчук и Е. Ф. Новгородова “Саморазвитие и субъективное благополучие современной молодежи” Москва, 2018 – 38 с.
7. For more information: <https://www.harvard.edu/>,

8. <https://www.studylab.ru/education/higher-education/vuzy/university-of-oxford>,  
<https://masters.em-lyon.com/en/Summer-School>
9. For more information: <https://fayllar.org/keys-stadi-texnologiyasi-keys-stadi-haqida-tushuncha-keys-stad.html>
10. For more information: <https://www.uzedu.uz/oz/halkaro-baolas-dasturlariga-tajergarlik-kurilmokda>