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Research Article

THE PLACE AND ROLE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD INSTITUTE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF "STATE POLICY ON YOUTH" IN OUR REPUBLIC DURING THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the place and role of the neighborhood institute in the implementation of the state policy on youth in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, the impact of the neighborhood institute on the public, the functional tasks and responsibilities of the youth.

KEYWORDS

Youth, juvenile, pedagogic prevention, crime, responsibility, youth leader, family, neighborhood and education.

INTRODUCTION

Today, together with the development of the process of social globalization, protecting the growing generation from the attack of various foreign ideas and ideologies is becoming one of the most urgent and important problems of the world community. The reason is that every country that cares about the development of its future, first of all, wants its young generation to grow up to be mature and resilient in all aspects, and has a great interest in it. Because such young people will be the guarantor and implementer of the state's development.

The Constitution of the Republic and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens" specify the legal status of self-governing bodies of citizens. According to this law, we can include the following in the self-government bodies of citizens, for example: a meeting of citizens of a town, village, as well as citizens of a neighborhood in a city, town, village, and village; council of citizens' assembly; commissions on the main directions of the activities of the citizens' assembly; inspection commission of citizens' assembly; administrative commission,

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established in the cases provided for by law, in towns, villages and farms located far from the district center and difficult to manage, etc.

The main Part

Self-government bodies of citizens do not belong to the system of local state authorities. Self-government bodies of citizens enjoy the rights of a legal entity, have a model seal and must be registered with local government authorities. If you pay attention, that is the most interesting part of the matter. Because if this body exercises local state power, it would not be a selfgoverning subject, therefore, this body has been given the status of a legal entity, and this body functions like a public association. Only in some cases, different aspects of community association are manifested and their rights are expanded.

The president of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Education of the young generation has always been important and relevant. However, in the 21st century in which we live, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death. Since the future and development of every country largely depends on young people and their spiritual maturity, first, it is necessary to dwell on the term youth and how this term is defined in the international community, as well as in Uzbekistan. For example, according to the legislation of UNESCO, persons aged 17-25 years are considered youth, while according to the current legislation of the CIS countries and Russia, young people are citizens aged 14 to 30 years.

In most European countries, the United States and Japan, the concept of "youth" is defined as 13-14 years old to 29-30 years old. Our national legislation stipulates that persons between the ages of fourteen and thirty are called youths or young citizens. The analysis of statistical data shows that the category of youth is described differently in different countries,

but the difference between them is not big and the goal is the same - to educate young people as the main force implementing state policy. Self-governing bodies - neighborhood institutes play an important role in establishing strong cooperation between the state and the people in Uzbekistan. By 2016, 32 percent or 10 million of our country's population were young people under the age of 30. Today, the number of permanent residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 35,271,300 people as of January 1, 2022, and increased by 712,400 people or 2.1% in 2021. According to statistics, Uzbekistan is among the countries with a relatively high birth rate, and it is possible to observe that in the future, the proportion of young people in the total number of the country's population will be high. This will strengthen the status of Uzbekistan as a country of youth.

On September 14, 2016, the Law "On State Policy Regarding Youth" was adopted in Uzbekistan in a new version in order to raise the work on raising the young generation to be healthy and well-rounded in all respects. Based on this law, more attention is being paid to new approaches by systematically developing organizational and legal processes that shape young people socially and develop their potential in various directions. In addition, this law differs in a number of aspects from the Law "On the Basics of State Policy Regarding Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on November 20, 1991. In particular, it is worth noting that the current law clearly defines the bodies and institutions involved in the implementation of the state policy on youth, as well as their tasks and powers in separate articles. In particular, Article 18 of the law is characterized by the fact that it is fully devoted to the participation of citizens' self-management bodies, that is, neighborhood institutions, in the implementation of the state policy on youth, and their tasks. The reason for paying special attention to the neighborhood institution in the implementation of the youth policy is

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that the neighborhood structure is recognized as a democratic place where the traditions of our people are honored for a long time, and which plays a key role in the formation of the moral and moral education of young people, and the development of noble qualities such as patriotism and humanitarianism in their minds.

As a result of the implemented democratic reforms, the number of tasks and powers of the neighborhood institution is increasing, and among them, the issue of educating the young generation is one of the main tasks. Looking at the democratic reforms being carried out in our country, it can be observed that significant changes aimed at strengthening the position of the neighborhood institution have been implemented through the democratic reforms introduced into the management of the neighborhood institution.

According to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures fundamentally improve the system of working with youth in neighborhoods" (PQ-92, 19.01.2022), every town, village, village, as well as cities, towns, villages and the position of youth leader was introduced in each neighborhood in the villages. The introduction of this post is intended to ensure the employment of the youth of the neighborhood, organize their free time in a meaningful way, and educate them as enthusiastic and selfless children who are always ready for the defense of the Motherland. In fact, the neighborhood institute, like other bodies and institutions, performs important tasks in the development implementation of state programs, regional and other programs in the field of state policy related to youth.

Together with state and economic management bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other organizations, it provides additional financial support to young people from low-income families in accordance with the procedure established by law. In addition, it takes measures aimed at protecting the rights, freedoms and legal interests of young people, forming a moral and moral environment in the family, cooperation constantly establishes educational institutions and other institutions regarding the issues of educating young people. At this point, it is necessary to mention the "familyneighborhood-educational institution" cooperation, which is considered an important system in the implementation of state policy on youth in our country.

It is not for nothing that the proverb "Seven neighborhood parents for one child" was spoken by our wise people. It is as a result of the "familyneighborhood-educational institution" cooperation that the quality of education and education of young people increases and new opportunities expand. In this regard, the legal framework is being improved in order to strengthen the cooperation of the activists of the neighborhood assembly with educational institutions. In the century in which we live, the development of information technologies and the fact that we depend on the Internet for a large part of our lives require strengthening the culture of working with electronic networks among young people.

According to statistics, the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan has exceeded 9.8 million people. About 16,000 websites operate in the "Uz" domain, more than 200 websites are registered as mass media. Uzbekistan, which is rapidly entering the world of the Internet, has an important task of improving the literacy of young people in the use of the Internet, as well as their culture. In order to fulfill this task, the cooperation of "Family - Neighborhood - Educational Institution" will have to be systematically implemented. It should be noted that one of the reforms implemented in the system of selfgovernment bodies of citizens in recent years is that the neighborhood elder is legally provided with additional powers to provide employment to the

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unemployed population in his area. Today, most countries in the world are seriously worried about the issue of providing employment. In particular, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the issue of providing employment to the population is a priority issue at the level of important state policy. Decision No. 944 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the approval of the regulation on the regulation of labor relations in self-governing bodies of citizens" plays an important role in the positive resolution of existing problems of employment. According to Chapter 2, Part 5 of the Regulation on the regulation of labor relations in self-governing bodies of citizens approved on the basis of this Decision, the chairman (elder) of the citizens' assembly has the right to conclude labor contracts with unemployed persons living in the neighborhood in order to attract them to public works and their labor is paid from the funds of the Public Works Fund under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. As a result, the elder of the neighborhood provides employment to the unemployed, low-income population in his area in accordance with the established legal procedure, and according to his recommendation, he creates conditions for young neighborhood people in the who entrepreneurship ability to take a preferential loan from the bank and start entrepreneurship.

It should be mentioned separately that today, through the implemented reforms and the work being done, the tasks and powers of the neighborhood institution have expanded, and as a result of taking over many functions performed by the local authorities, it has become a strong bridge between the people and the state, and is becoming the most important link of the society. These powers increase the responsibility of the neighborhood institution to the citizens. The fact that the neighborhood institute is a small but main management link of the society, through its initiative

and direct participation, expands the opportunity to identify the problems and deficiencies in their lives closely with the youth in their area, without any obstacles. Therefore, the neighborhood structure is an important institution in the implementation of the state policy on youth.

In short, it is difficult to imagine the New Uzbekistan, which is being built in harmony with national traditions and values, without the neighborhood or, if not, the neighborhood assembly, which is the self-governing body of citizens.

The further development of this institution will bring enormous benefits to the development and progress of our country and make its indispensable, worthy contribution, based on national values, but at the same time it will develop in line with the times and grow with it, adapting to local conditions. it is not wrong to say that it forms the basis of civil society.

Therefore, taking into account the above, we should deeply understand the place and role of this body in our lives and work together for its development. Only then will we be able to achieve our highest goal and strengthen our country's independence and take its place in the world community to higher levels.

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