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EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION IS THE GUARANTEE OF THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

Kayilova Mekhriniso Djuraevna

Associate Professor of Natural Sciences

Department of Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

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Abstract: In this article, in the last years of independence, the youth policy is reflected in the reforms carried out regarding youth activities, in the political decisions made. The importance of educating school-aged students in the spirit of patriotism, the specific general laws of social society, and the normative procedures related to the activities of young people have been revealed.

Keywords: Politics, Assembly, Demographic Dividend, Parliament, Concept.

Young people are the main social stratum that determines the future of every country. After all, the future, fate and prospects of every country are determined by the level of spiritual, mental and physical health of the young people living in it. Since the independence of our republic, any issue related to youth activities has risen to the level of state policy. The adoption of the Law "On State Policy Regarding Youth" in our country on September 14, 2016 and today's revision of this law opened the door of great opportunities for young people. This law currently serves to protect the interests of young people and create appropriate opportunities for them to occupy a worthy place in our society. But today, the current era, which is rapidly changing, requires the improvement of the work in this field, the further improvement of the legal framework aimed at ensuring the interests and protection of the rights of young people, and on this basis opening up new opportunities for our young people.

In his speech at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York, USA on September 19, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev proposed to adopt the "Assembly on the Rights of Youth" at the UN podium, taking into account that we are currently living with the largest group of young people in the history of mankind. Based on this, the President pointed out that the number of young people is increasing by two billion, international terrorism and extremism are growing rapidly, and the need for protection of young people is an important factor. The President said that it is necessary to prevent the spread of the idea of violence among the youth of the world, and for the social protection of their rights and interests, the nations of the world should take a multilateral cooperation initiative.

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Central Asia is the youngest region in the world, with an average age of 27.6 years. About 50 percent of the population of the region belongs to the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the next five years, the investments allocated to the scientific and professional development, spiritual, mental, physical health of young people, expansion of economic opportunities, development of technology and innovations will create a foundation for having a "demographic dividend", that is, for the country to achieve high economic development in a short period of time.

The implementation of strategic tasks aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the youth policy in the country in the near and long term has a significant impact on ensuring stability, peace and well-being in Uzbekistan.

For the first time in the history of our country, the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan was held on December 25, 2020 with the participation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the forum attended by more than 30,000 young people, the Head of State communicated with young people and supported their ideas, proposals and initiatives. Especially the President's words that "any task related to the future of the youth is of primary importance" called all people to be alert.

In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis of December 29, 2020, priority tasks for bringing the state policy regarding youth to a new stage were defined.

Based on these tasks, the Concept defined strategic goals, priority directions, five-year tasks for the development of state youth policy, as well as a national model for the implementation of youth policy, and became a framework for the development of sector-specific programs and comprehensive measures.

The concept is based on the main principle of "Working for the interests of young people" defined in the "Youth - 2030" strategy of the United Nations.

The concept is based on the discussions, suggestions and recommendations of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Youth Parliaments, Youth Commission, youth organizations, national and foreign experts on youth policy, international organizations, state bodies, civil society institutions, active young people and other representatives of wide scientific circles and the public. was developed.

In the development of the concept, legal documents on youth policy of more than 50 countries, agreements and documents of more than 20 regional youth associations (Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Commonwealth of Independent States, European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, etc.), general normative documents of more than 30 international organizations were used. (United Nations, International Labor Organization, World Health Organization, Inter-Parliamentary Council, etc.) were studied and analyzed.

At the same time, the naming of year names in the years of independence and the work being done on the basis of all-round support for young people, in particular, the declaration of 2024 as the "Year of supporting youth and business", any issues related to young people are recognized at the level of state policy. made everyone happy and placed a great responsibility on the shoulders of every citizen.

Therefore, it is an urgent task to pay attention to the upbringing and morals of young people in the general secondary education system, as well as in all areas of education, so that they can learn, acquire a profession, and in a word, find their place in the future.

Morality of schoolchildren is primarily influenced by the external social environment (micro-environment: family, class, school conditions, relations with other members of this environment), as well as individual characteristics of the adolescent personality related to his reaction to various "life failures".

Behavioral deviance, expressed in various forms of adolescent maladjustment, is the result of unhealthy psychosocial development and disruption of the socialization process. Because during this period, a teenager strives for self-awareness in all aspects, to find his place among other people, he looks with envy at some qualities in the actions and actions of older people around him, and he has a hard time not finding these qualities in himself. Sometimes he even feels incomplete. At such a time, the close people around him, first of all, parents, teachers, and in general, all the adults in the neighborhood where the child lives, should give first aid to the child. It is known that a child first sees

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the traits and qualities of his parents, and then begins to compare them with others around him. Therefore, parents should be able to find a way to their children's hearts. Children with difficult upbringing (who run away from school, constantly disturb their peers, are teased by their classmates) need all kinds of support from adults. Parents should provide moral support to the child with the help of class leader, teacher and school psychologists.

Adolescence is the period when his worldview, belief, point of view, principles, self-awareness, evaluation, etc. are formed. If a child of elementary school age acts according to the instructions of adults or his random, involuntary wishes, the teenager begins to organize his activities on the basis of certain principles, beliefs and personal views.

Morality and individual consciousness are of particular importance in the formation of a teenage personality. In this, students' acquisition of moral concepts and their application to life play an important role. The process of forming universal human qualities is faced with contradictions of the student's belief, belief, and point of view. Observing social life, acquiring the skills necessary for a person in it, gives him the opportunity to analyze the behavior of adults. As a result, life skills such as assessing the way and manner of older people in emergency situations begin to form.

An analysis of juvenile delinquency shows the following factors as its causes:

- negative effects in family and marriage;
- unhealthy lifestyle;
- to be in contact with bad-mannered persons;
- non-schooling minors are not engaged in a specific useful activity for a long time;
- being involved in crimes and various antisocial behaviors by older criminals;
- the use of violence, the influence of various books and video films written;
- failures in life and instability of moral beliefs;
- some qualities of the mental state;
- negative influence of popular culture;
- is an increased interest in certain actions and a tendency to perform such actions.

There are many factors that cause school-aged children to commit crimes. These factors are related to the family, and when taken as 100%, it can be observed that 30% of it corresponds to troubled, immoral, quarrelsome families, and 60% of families that look "peaceful" from the outside, but neglect their children's education. Building the future with young people born and raised in such a family is equivalent to leading the nation to the brink.

Based on this point of view, it would be appropriate if the following recommendations are implemented in order to eliminate the shortcomings in the prevention of lack of control, crime and offenses among schoolchildren and to increase the efficiency of cooperation with official state and non-state organizations and public associations.

1. Continuous study of attendance of schoolchildren, determination of the real reasons for students' absence from classes, development of measures with the relevant authorities to eliminate existing shortcomings and ensure its implementation.

2. Strengthen the activities of educational management bodies and educational institutions in the field of crime and offense prevention within the framework of the designated day of every week - crime prevention and prevention day.

3. Fundamental improvement of the system of information exchange with the internal affairs bodies on the facts of crimes and offenses detected in schools.

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4. Introduction of the electronic system of recording the attendance of teenagers in order to improve the attendance of students in schools, to ensure safety, to identify in time the young people who are prone to committing offenses and crimes, and to organize preventive and warning work.

5. To discuss every crime committed by schoolchildren in educational institutions with the participation of parents, to study the reasons, to organize wide media coverage.

6. Development of measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of the educational institution in organizing educational work among young people who are under the preventive account of the internal affairs bodies, as well as in identifying those who are prone to committing offenses and crimes.

7. To prevent crimes and offenses among schoolchildren, to increase their legal knowledge, to implement the practice of using the opportunities of students and teachers in maintaining public order in neighborhoods, educational institutions, and to prevent crimes and crimes among schoolchildren in the future.

So, the prosperity of our independent state depends on the physical, spiritual, mental and patriotism of the youth. It is possible to imagine the promising future of our country with mentally fresh, educated, intelligent young people. It is impossible to think about a healthy life, a healthy mind, a prosperous and happy life without supporting and ensuring the education and professional acquisition of young people.

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