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The Issue of Youth Social Support by the State

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Abstract:

In the years of independence, sponsoring organizations, businessmen and entrepreneurs carried out certain work on solving youth problems and supporting families with children. Also, in terms of the national characteristics and mentality of the Uzbek people, their traditions of cooperation over each other were tested once again during the transition period. As a result of helping the needy and not leaving them indifferent, the opportunities to solve existing social problems in Uzbekistan were born.

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Introduction.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, various public organizations and institutions took an active part in solving the problems of young people and their social protection. In this regard, the "Kamolot" youth fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan has also carried out certain activities. The work carried out by the foundation is in various directions, especially the material and moral support of young families, finding, selecting, educating talented young people, directing them to study and acquire a profession are priorities. became important. The work carried out with low-income families with children and disabled children began to bear fruit.

Materials and Methods.

In this regard, the work carried out in Surkhandarya region was also effective. For example, in 1996, the Surkhandarya branch of the youth fund "Kamolot" of the Republic of Uzbekistan provided 21,000

soums of sponsorship to children of the 2nd orphanage on June 1 International Children's Day, the "Kamolot" fund of the region 7,000 soums were allocated to reward the young people who won various events.

In 1998, 8,000 soums were allocated for the conference of gifted students at the expense of the "Kamolot" fund in Surkhandarya region. Also, 4.5 thousand soums were allocated for "Innovation-98" activities in the region. In general, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, at the expense of the "Kamolot" fund, a large amount of work was carried out to sponsor various events, support talented young people, encourage enterprising young men and women, and increase their social activity. For example, the charter fund allocated to the regions during 1996-1998 was 26 million. 29.2 mln. 28.8 mln. 5.8 million soums, the funds allocated for office equipment and computers. 14.9 million soums, the amount spent on various events is 14.9 million. amounted to soums[1].

According to archival and statistical data, it can be seen that the number and size of allowances paid for children under 2 years old and children under 16 years old in Surkhandarya region has been increasing year by year. For example, according to the data of 1999, 1046.3 million for 189022 children under 16 years of age in Surkhandarya region. sums of money were paid. Also, 707.5 million for 43112 children under 2 years of age. sums of money were allocated[2].

At the same time, there were a number of problems related to solving the problems of young people and their social protection. In order to ensure the social protection of young people in particular, a number of shortcomings were highlighted in the appropriation of funds allocated by the state and their delivery to their owners. For example, 17.4% of the allocated funds were not used in Surkhandarya region alone.

When appointing and paying financial aid to citizens, especially young people, management bodies made a number of shortcomings and mistakes, cases of injustice were encountered, and the practice of solving the issue "at the tip of the hand" without specially inviting the applicants. Also, a number of mistakes were made in taking into account the application and the paid assistance. Only in the Surkhandarya region, 4 self-governing bodies-mahallas were found to be lacking in these issues. In Surkhandarya region, 41 families were given financial aid in violation of the Regulation [3].

In 2000, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan specially studied the mistakes and shortcomings made by local authorities and self-governing bodies in social protection of young people and solving their problems. It was found that the systems of the Ministries of Finance, Labor and Social Security, People's Bank, the Republic Post and Telecommunications Agency, and local governments treated youth problems and laws on social protection of families with children with disdain.

In determining this category of families and assigning them financial assistance, the criterion of social justice and humane rules established by the current laws are not deviated from, the financial assistance provided is clearly assigned and distributed to the really needy families, and a complete end to child abuse is not ensured in their effective use. .

In 2000, 1,370 applicants for social assistance were submitted in Surkhondarya region, and they were rejected by the local labor, employment and social protection bodies without examination and analysis.

In some places, it was found that the responsible officials of the self-government bodies of the citizens were irresponsible, and in some cases they were participants in the commission of crimes. For example, S.Boimurodov, the secretary of the neighborhood committee named after H.Murodov in

Denov district, Surkhondarya region, abused his authority and, in the distribution of budget funds, falsified the documents for assigning allowances to families with children under 16 years of age, illegally embezzling 341,400 soums of budget funds. allowed to be spent indiscriminately and caused a lot of damage to the budget[4].

This shortcoming, errors, undoubtedly caused reasonable protests among citizens, especially young people. That is why great work has been done in this regard by higher institutions, agencies, and law enforcement agencies. Identifying those in need of social assistance, providing targeted assistance to them, and following the principles of social justice became important. Taking into account the structure of the population, demographic processes, socio-economic infrastructure in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, attention has been paid to the social protection of young people. In this regard, various initiatives and innovations have gained a certain importance in solving the existing problem.

For example, since 1999, in order to solve the problems of youth in the Surkhondarya region, the issue of increasing the participation of young people in the development of small and medium-sized businesses in agriculture, acquiring land for farming and using it under the auspices of the "Kamolot" fund began to be resolved. That is, based on the general decision of the regional administration and the regional branch of the "Kamolot" fund, 10 hectares of land will be allocated from each collective farm in the region, and the "Community center" of the primary organization of the "Kamolot" fund will be established there. It's done.

As a result, it was agreed that 85% of the profit from the harvest will be transferred to the "Community Center", 5% to the department of the "Kamolot" fund, 5% to the regional and 5% to the Republic "Kamolot" fund. At the moment, 10 young men and women living in the territory of the "Community Center" have been directed to vocational training, and the contract-agreement payment of one student studying at a higher education institution has been started.

Such an experience aroused a certain interest in the Surkhondarya region. As a result, first of all, it was achieved to provide employment to the unemployed and youth who have served their sentences due to the amnesty. Secondly, the material and technical base of the district "Kamolot" fund departments was strengthened. Thirdly, it was possible to develop production in the districts and create additional jobs for young people by implementing equipment for processing agricultural products in the district [5]. For example, in Termiz district alone, in 2004, small enterprises spent 14,192 soums on solving youth problems, while in Termiz city, this amount reached 46,100 soums. Voluntary allocations of sponsors in Termiz district reached 486 thousand soums [6]. During the studied period, a lot of work was done in terms of social protection of orphans, their material and spiritual support. In Surkhondarya region in 2005, 18,425 families were given bereavement pensions and social allowances. Among them, 43,288 children of 17,762 families were given a survivor's pension, the amount of which was 4,891,54,400 soums per month, and they were paid on time through the communication departments. In 2005, in the region, 742 children of 374 families were awarded social allowance for the loss of a breadwinner. There are 651 orphans who have lost their parents, and 396 families have taken them under their care based on the decision of district governors on guardianship and sponsorship. Pensions and social benefits were paid to them on time, clothes were brought to 360 of them from South Korea[7].

During the studied period, serious work was carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to provide social assistance to various categories. Targeted assistance was introduced to all social classes of the population, as well as to those released from penal institutions. In particular, in 2008, 708 persons were

released from prisons in Surkhandarya region. Door-to-door interviews were conducted with 639 people who were freed from prison sentences, they were informed about available and quota jobs in the regions, labor legislation. As a result, 45 people released from penal institutions were found to be incapable of work, including 11 people with disabilities, 30 people were sent for treatment in medical institutions. The remaining 594 people who were released were able to work, 248 of them applied for work to the employees of the city and district employment assistance center, 217 people were involved in public works by the employees of the center [8]. In addition, in Surkhandarya region, certain experience was gained in social protection of young men discharged from the Armed Forces, providing them with work, and solving their problems.

The year 2008 was of special importance in solving youth problems in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The declaration of this year as the "Year of Youth" by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, led to further improvement of work in this regard. In general, it should be noted that solving the problems of youth is perfectly solved in the legislation of Uzbekistan. For example, in Article 45 of our main dictionary, the rights of minors are protected by the state, and in Article 64, parents are obliged to support and educate their children until they reach adulthood, and the state and society must support orphans and children deprived of parental care. , it is established that it should provide education and training. Also, in Article 65, it is stated that children are equal before the law, regardless of their parents' lineage and citizenship status, motherhood and childhood are protected by the state.

In the Surkhandarya region, as mentioned above, the existing legislation played a significant role in solving the problems of young people. In 2008, 68,235 young people graduated from 844 general education and 30 specialized schools in Surkhandarya region. 48,928 of them completed the 9th grade, and 19,307 completed the 11th grade. Within the framework of the "Year of Youth" state program, the Foundation of the Culture and Art Forum of Uzbekistan, the "Voice of the Future", the "Youth Initiative" center and the "Mehr Nuri" Charitable Foundation together with the "Kamolot" youth social movement "Biz- Activities were held under the slogan "Our youth of Uzbekistan", "We are one team". At the "Bahor" restaurant, 500 underprivileged and disabled youths were served, and gifts were distributed.

"Kamolot" youth social movement and joint-stock business "Mikrokredit Bank" announced a competition for allocating microloans to young entrepreneurs in Surkhandarya region in accordance with the signed agreement. 5% preferential loans were given to the winners of the competition. In 2007-2008, 644 young families in the region applied for preferential loans for the purchase and construction of housing. Their documents were studied by working groups and preferential loans were given to 471 young families. 61 of them were allocated loans in the amount of 963 million 102 thousand soums by the regional administration of "Ipoteka Bank" [9].

A generous businessman from Denov district donated one head of cattle to 38 young families and conducted circumcision weddings for 38 children in order to provide social protection to low-income families[10].

During the period under study, many positive works were carried out, especially in social protection of young families, providing them with housing. Here, the decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov dated May 18, 2007 "On additional measures for material and moral support of young families" is of particular importance. In the decree, social-social measures such as creating new jobs for young people, actively involving them in small business and entrepreneurship, providing

micro-loans for young families to start their own business, preferential sale of cattle and other effective ways of creating stable sources of income. ways to solve economic issues are shown.

In 2009, consumer loans were given to 220 young families and micro-loans were given to 1669 young families in Surkhandarya region. Their total amount was 4.2 billion soums. In addition, 979 million soums worth of free cattle were given to 759 low-income young families across the region. Also, 1,465 young families were given preferential loans for the purchase of cattle at the expense of state commercial banks and the state employment support fund[11].

Results and discussion.

Thus, during the studied period, a number of positive works were carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan in solving the problems of young people and in their social protection. Thanks to the activities of the state, public organizations, and various charitable foundations in ensuring the social protection of young people, various unpleasant incidents were prevented, and social stability was ensured in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion.

Efforts were made to ensure that the sponsoring action was carried out impartially and voluntarily. As a result of this action, cases of injustices were gradually eliminated. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing social assistance to young people, the act of patronage, albeit slowly, has become a social necessity.

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