

THE 4-LEVEL ACTIVITY OF MODERN YOUTH UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF UZBEKISTAN SOCIETY

Ortiqova Dilbar,

Candidate of philosophical sciences, dotsent
Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry

Abstract: In this article is analyzed reforms in public youth policy in recent years in Uzbekistan. Presented measures are of the Action Strategy aimed at increasing the activity of youth in society.

In the context of the dynamic development of science and technology, increasing competition in the global world, the competitiveness of each state and society in this process will depend on the intellectual development of young people and the attention which paid to the full realization of their talent and abilities.

Today, the integration of social, political, economic and cultural processes around the world, the rapid spread of ideas, innovations and social changes that have arisen in one corner of the globe, to other regions of the world can be regarded as a phenomenon of globalization. Young people as a driving force of these processes play a special role here. In Uzbekistan, young people have a special place in the process of forming a legal democratic state and civil society. It is well known that the majority of the population of Uzbek society are young people under the age of 30.

Recognizing that youth is a decisive force in the modernization of society, the state pays special attention to the education and support of the young generation. This issue is always reflected in all strategies aimed at ensuring the long-term development of states. The Strategy of Action in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 was no exception. It has a separate section devoted to improving the state youth policy. It covers a set of priorities designed to increase the effectiveness of state policy regarding youth – 10 million citizens of Uzbekistan or 31% of the population. It is worth noting that the most important area of innovative development is the stimulation of innovative activity of youth, including their scientific and technical creativity. The development and formation of this potential among young people can be represented in the form of a pyramid. Each of the characteristics of innovation and activity potential acts as a step in this pyramid.

So, innovative properties are presented in this scheme as the basic foundation, the foundation of the pyramid, since this is a natural property inherent in all young people. The second level of the pyramid is the motivation to create and implement innovations and innovations. At the same time, it will not be about all young people who are somehow motivated by innovative activity (which would make research almost impossible), but one that has chosen for itself the path of developing innovative potential through a higher education system. And accordingly, it possesses (or will possess) the level of education necessary for the implementation of innovations (development of intellectual potential). The transition to the third level of the pyramid of innovation and activity potential is achieved through the inclusion of a young person in practical innovative activity.

The fourth level is the implementation of our own innovations, which in our work is considered in two directions: 1) conducting research and development, which formally ends with a degree, 2) registration of a patent for innovation.

The innovative activity potential of young people, according to a number of researchers, is a resource fundamentally necessary for modern society, especially in a number of high-tech industries, however, if its formation, development in Uzbekistan are in the focus of attention of educational institutions, social policy, then its wide implementation is difficult due to a number of reasons. The main reasons are: the weakness of the state youth policy in terms of the implementation of innovation and activity potential and simplification of the possibility of moving from one level of the pyramid to the formation and development of innovation and activity potential to another; lack of powerful youth public associations interested in this process; the dominance of values in the thesaurus of youth, putting in the first place more profitable work, to the detriment of creativity and innovation, as well as entertainment as a way of life. Each embodied youth

innovation shows the attainability of goals, the implementation of ideas generated by the innovativeness of youth, which sets a positive example for other representatives of this group, and becomes a source of motivation for the development of human potential.

Thus, new kindergartens, schools and universities, branches of prestigious foreign universities, cultural and sports institutions, educational institutions of a completely new type – such as “Temurbek schools”, “presidential schools”, and “creative schools” – are training personnel a new generation capable of competing in a globalized world.

Practical results are also provided by the creation of all conditions for regular sports. The state appreciates the achievements of boys and girls in their chosen fields and social activities. Given the above, it is worth concluding that the whole world is open to youth – we need to help them guide them in the right direction and all this will lead to the qualitative development of our young state.