

## XXI CENTURY - THE CENTURY OF INTELLECTUAL YOUTH

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### Abstract

Today's era of scientific, civilization achievements and effective use of innovations, there is an increasing need to improve the spirituality of a person through intellectual youth. One of the most pressing issues today is the scientific study of the dialectical connection between national development and the process of spiritual growth of the individual with innovative development. The reason why we call the XXI century the age of intellectual youth is that today the implementation of computer and Internet literacy has a strong impact on the deepening of people's spirituality. This article describes the methodological basis of raising the consciousness of intellectual youth of the XXI century, the impact of innovations on the spirituality and spiritual growth of the individual, the interrelationships and interdependencies. In today's globalized world, the intellectual youth movement, the environment, society as a whole, and innovative information and telecommunications tools have their own impact, and in this regard, the topic covered in this article was relevant.

Keywords: intellectual youth, education, method, innovation, innovative technology, innovative development, spirituality and enlightenment, spiritual potential.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В сегодняшнюю эпоху научных, цивилизационных достижений и эффективного использования инноваций возрастает потребность в

повышении духовности личности через интеллектуальную молодежь. Одна из самых актуальных проблем - это научное исследование диалектической связи национального развития и процесса духовного роста личности с инновационным развитием. Причина, по которой мы называем XXI век веком интеллектуальной молодежи, заключается в том, что сегодня внедрение компьютерной и интернет-грамотности оказывает сильное влияние на углубление духовности людей. В статье описаны методологические основы повышения сознательности интеллектуальной молодежи в XXI веке, влияние нововведений на духовность и духовный рост личности, взаимосвязи и взаимозависимости. В современном глобализированном мире интеллектуальное молодежное движение, окружающая среда, общество в целом, а также инновационные информационные и телекоммуникационные инструменты имеют свое влияние, и в этом отношении тема, затронутая в этой статье, была актуальной.

Ключевые слова: интеллектуальная молодежь, образование, методика, инновации, инновационные технологии, инновационное развитие, духовность и просвещение, духовный потенциал.

*It is well known that the upbringing of the younger generation has always existed has become important and topical. But in the 21st century in which we live, this issue is indeed is becoming a matter of life and death.*

**Shavkat Mirziyoyev.**

Today, in our country, the door to all opportunities for the harmonious development of our youth is wide open. In our country, young people are gaining a special status as a separate social group. Because on the one hand, this layer is recognized as a subject with a high level of social maturity and political activity,

on the other hand, it is also recognized as a subject of socio-innovative resource and social change.

In the formation of civil society, first of all, attention is paid to the development of the general culture in the society, to the enrichment of people's spiritual maturity and legal knowledge. Achieving a high level of legal knowledge, legal culture, legal awareness of citizens, including young people, should become a rule of law, respect for and observance of the law.

Society of Economic, political life of the modernization of the legal culture created the conditions for guaranteeing the rights of the people. In our country, the issue of educating young people as fully mature and well-rounded people, their education, growing up with intellectual potential has risen to the level of state policy. Education has been declared a priority of social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Radical and comprehensive reform of the education system of the country on the positive results achieved in the world. As a result of the high attention paid to the education of young people in our country, our young people are striving to contribute to the democratic process and the development of civil society. Today, in attracting young people to the democratization process, it is important to inform them about the ongoing reforms in this area, to ensure their active participation in these processes by increasing their political, socio-economic knowledge.

Their interest in the ongoing reforms in the field of legislation, the adoption of new laws, amendments and additions to the laws, the democratic process is endless. Giving them a sufficient understanding of this will help them to develop a sense of belonging to the Motherland. Recognizing the importance of youth organizations in the formation and development of civil society, it should be noted that it is expedient to encourage youth organizations in line with our national mentality, studying foreign experience in enhancing the status and role of youth organizations. As the president of our state said, "... I would like to emphasize that we pay great attention to increasing the prestige and influence of non-

governmental and public organizations, which represent the interests of various social groups and are the main institutions of civil society in our country. To date, civil society institutions in Uzbekistan have a sufficient regulatory framework for more effective and successful implementation of the tasks assigned to them in the life of society.

More than half of the population of Uzbekistan is young, and the state youth policy has risen to the level of a priority in our country, and it is difficult to imagine the establishment of a free civil society in Uzbekistan without these young people and non-governmental organizations supporting them. Uzbekistan is making a worthy contribution to the process of joining the developed countries of the world and ensuring the effective protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the younger generation, the realization of their intellectual and creative potential. The existence of large-scale public associations is one of the important qualitative characteristics of civil society. Through such social institutions, citizens have the opportunity to meet and protect their needs and interests in political, economic, social, cultural and other spheres of life, to solve common problems together. In turn, youth organizations are among the structures in civil society that protect the interests of young people, guide them and help them solve their problems.

Young people are a socio-demographic group of 16 to 30 years old, which differs in their social status, age, socio-psychological characteristics, that is, they are experiencing a period of full integration into the socio-economic and spiritual relations of society. The activities of young people in civil society are manifested in various forms: participation in public organizations, sports clubs, cultural centers, non-governmental organizations. It is known that the National Model of State Youth Policy has been developed in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Law "On the Foundations of State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on November 20, 1991 serves as the legal basis for this activity. This law reflects not only the goals and objectives of state youth policy, but also the issue of

ensuring the direct participation of young people in this process. These include encouraging gifted boys and girls, supporting youth entrepreneurship, creating the necessary social services for them, providing social assistance to young families, social protection of minors, as well as certain categories of young people. Education of young people, promotion of healthy lifestyles among them, National Program for Personnel Training in Crime Prevention, Employment, "On Guarantees of Children's Rights", "On Education", "On Employment", "On Physical Culture and Sports", The adoption of a number of laws and programs, such as "On the prevention of juvenile delinquency and delinquency", "On guardianship and trusteeship" is important. From this point of view, young people as a socio-demographic group show a special interest in assessing today's political processes. Young people "have always been enthusiastic, innovative and fair, so they are a major force in democratizing and modernizing the country."

Every state, every nation sees in the image of the rising generation the great power that fulfills the age-old aspirations of this people. Now all our efforts are focused on educating such perfect people. The education of the younger generation is also important in the formation of a democratic state based on the rule of law and a free civil society based on national values.

Many countries have a system of youth legislation. Norms that apply to young people are found in all areas of law. There are principles for adopting special laws on youth . For example, the German Law on Youth Peace in 1976, the Opportunities for Youth in the United Kingdom in 1979, the Youth Law in Hungary in 1971, the Code on Children and Youth in Cuba in 1978, and others can be shown.

Today, work to improve the quality of education and youth is gaining momentum around the world. Taking into account these aspects, the government pays special attention to the formation of a goal-oriented system to increase the effectiveness of education of young people in our country. In particular, in order to ensure the integrated development of education, science and training in the years of

independence, systematic measures have been developed to develop the education system in the country, increase their intellectual potential by providing young people with modern knowledge, create conditions for a worthy place in the international arena is being implemented. In particular, a number of normative and legal acts adopted this year are directly related to the development of the higher education system.

In particular, the "Action Strategy" on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 20, 2017, the Presidential Decree "On measures to further develop the higher education system" of May 5, 2017. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On enrollment in higher education institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the 2017/2018 academic year", Presidential Decree of August 9, 2017 "On the establishment of special correspondence departments in pedagogy in higher education institutions", Presidential Decree "On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 14, 2017 "On measures to organize the activities of the Institute for the Study of Youth Problems and Training of Prospective Personnel under the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" All normative legal acts adopted by the Presidential Decree "On measures to further expand the participation of industries and sectors of the economy in improving the quality of higher education" are aimed at training high-quality specialists who can meet the requirements of the labor market through radical reform of the higher education system. As a result, the main goal is to raise the development of our society to a new level, based on which the implementation of priorities is envisaged.

In particular, the system of youth legislation is characterized by the fact that it contains important norms that strengthen the rights and freedoms of young people. Improving the quality of life of every person in society, meeting their cultural needs, developing their creative abilities, paying attention to their moral and

physical growth. It is important to organize wisely. The process of leisure depends on the environment in which a person lives, the activities he performs, his age, and his interests. At first glance, it seems that there is no free time in our fast-paced world. But in the lives of teenagers and young people, it is important to organize their leisure time effectively, wisely.

Obviously, parents are responsible to society for their child's moral and legal culture, because it is more difficult to bring up a child as a healthy, faithful, righteous child than to give birth to a child. Therefore, the creation of a healthy spiritual and moral environment in the family and its strengthening in the spirit of the national idea is a matter of national importance. After all, the changes that take place in social life, its successes and failures, negative consequences, complexities and contradictions are reflected in the family.

The system of family relations is very complex and has a much deeper meaning; between a couple, between parents and children, between brothers and sisters, and so on. The most important issue, which is the cornerstone of the system of family relations - it is the relationship between father and children.

Eastern parenting traditions see the father as the primary caregiver in child rearing, and especially in the upbringing of a son, because loving and humble mothers can pamper their children willingly. Uzbek folk traditions condemn child rearing.

In a family environment, parents have certainly tried not to waste their child's free time. In today's modern socio-economic changes, most parents are busy. They either don't find the time or neglect to take their children's free time to meaningful, fun, intellectual activities. After all, today's young people are the future professionals. The effective solution of social, economic and cultural problems of the transition period to a market economy in our country depends on mature personnel, today's young people who have mastered the deep knowledge and skills of their field. The diligent acquisition of knowledge and skills depends on how accurately and wisely you can use your free time. Of course, in his spare time,

learning additional professions, learning a foreign language, computer secrets are the basic knowledge necessary for every age.

At the same time, more and more young people are wasting their free time. Another important issue that always worries us is the morals, behavior, in a word, the worldview of our youth. Today the times are changing rapidly. Young people are the ones who feel these changes the most. May the youth meet the requirements of their time. But at the same time, don't forget your identity. May it always resonate in the hearts of those who call us who we are, what kind of great people we are, and encourage us to remain true to ourselves. How do we achieve this? Upbringing, upbringing and only at the expense of upbringing, said the President. Special attention should be paid to the efforts of young people to study, learn, be socially active, to restore our national values, so that they do not regret their past lives in old age. Adolescents and young people who make the most of their youth will certainly grow up to be mature and perfect people in every way. They are able to overcome any obstacles in the course of their lives. Therefore, the formation and upbringing of a culture of effective use of leisure time by young people should be one of the main tasks of parents, educational institutions, peer relations and the community.

The process of large-scale reforms currently underway in our country, that is, our noble goal of building a strong civil society and a democratic state based on the rule of law, is inconceivable without the participation of young people, who make up the bulk of the population. Indeed, as the head of our state emphasized, today only highly educated, modern-minded, intellectually developed and professionally trained young people can be the most important condition and guarantee of quality, rapid and innovative development, and they can ensure the great future of the country. Indeed, the issue of youth is one of the most important priorities of state policy in our country.

The strength and potential of any country is measured not only by production and economic stability, but also by the attention and care given to young people.

Especially in today's rapidly changing world, it is important to unite the younger generation around good ideas and projects, to educate them in the spirit of respect for universal values and devotion to the Motherland.

At the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev initiated the development of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, emphasizing its importance for the future of its owners. This was also mentioned at the international conference "Union of Five", which took place on February 24-25 this year at the Uzbek State University of World Languages. The event was organized in cooperation with the Association of English Teachers of Uzbekistan, the United Nations Office in Uzbekistan, the EU Delegation to Uzbekistan, as well as a number of state and public organizations, local businessmen.

It should be noted that this conference is the only youth event in Uzbekistan aimed at organizing a model of 5 world-class organizations, which involved more than 250 active young people selected from more than 1,500 young people from all over the country through an online survey. The event is called the "Union of Five" and is associated with five international and intergovernmental organizations: the United Nations, the European Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the conference, a number of tasks were discussed, such as creating a simulation of these organizations among young people, getting acquainted with their main goals, priorities and programs, as well as in-depth study of world problems and their solution.

Delegates and moderators are attached to these organizations, and each organization has its own official language and priorities. In particular, the UN has 64 participants, 3 moderators, whose conference language is English. The main priority is to establish the International Convention on the Rights of the Child. The European Union consists of 60 participants and 3 moderators. Main priorities: Education projects for Central Asia to be implemented by EU countries in the field of education. The SCO has 44 participants and 3 moderators, whose official

language is Russian. Objective: To develop sustainable economic and cultural development programs between the SCO member states. The CIS consists of 22 participants, 2 moderators, whose official language is Russian. The main goal is to establish economic ties between the CIS member states, promising plans in the field of tourism. The Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis consisted of 53 participants and 5 moderators, and the conference was held in Uzbek. The main goal is to develop a draft law on "Formation of a society of volunteers and their position among government agencies and youth."

The main purpose of the conference was to discuss measures to establish the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It is clear from the conference that all conditions are being created for today's youth, and young people should use these opportunities wisely and constantly strive for the development of our country.

Thus, in the development of a society, when democratic principles are further improved from the bottom up, it rises to a certain level of value. Democracy, which is not reflected in the daily lives of members of society, cannot even become an integral part of our way of life. This is a long-term process. Liberalization and democratization of the political life of society is not a hasty process. If this condition is not done gradually on a regular basis, it can lead to a variety of dangerous, unpleasant consequences. That is why the head of our state considers this process as a natural state, emphasizing that the transition from one social system to another will inevitably take place on the basis of strong socio-political activity. Anashu naturalism is realized with some difficulty in the lives of the members of society, especially in the lives of young people whose consciousness and thinking have not yet been fully formed.

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