

The Rule of State and Youth Policy in Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article discusses the concept of the rule of law and the state youth policy in Uzbekistan, as well as the work to be done in the framework of its road map.

Keywords: youth, rule of law, law, freedom, politics, women, work, economy, opportunities, development.

INTRODUCTION

In order to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, a sense of citizenship, tolerance, respect for laws, national and universal values, to be able to resist harmful influences and currents, to have strong beliefs and views on life, young people in Uzbekistan raising awareness and educating them about the rule of law remains one of the most pressing issues.

A state governed by the rule of law can be called an organization of government based on humane and just law, operating within the boundaries established by law, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens.

In a state governed by the rule of law, all structures of power, including the highest structures, are subject to the law. In such a state, power in relations with individuals and their various associations is built on the rule of law.

MAIN PART

The rule of law has the same basic characteristics that are unique to any state. But then the following signs should be more clearly expressed and implemented in life:

The rule of law prevails in all spheres of state and public life. In a state governed by the rule of law, a regime of constitutionality and legitimacy is created and sustained in society. Respect for the law is the most important sign of the rule of law.

1) Guarantee of human rights and freedoms. In a state governed by the rule of law, there must be mechanisms to achieve the real provision of these rights and freedoms, to protect them. The current Constitution of all developed countries enshrines this basic feature: “Man, his rights and freedoms are the highest value. It is the duty of the state to recognize, observe and protect the rights and freedoms of man and citizen.”

2) Mutual responsibility of the state and the individual. In a state governed by the rule of law, the relationship between the state and the citizen is based on the principles of equality, legitimacy and justice. Subject to the law, public authorities are liable for violations of the law.

3) Separation of powers. It is necessary to concentrate power in one hand and separate powers as a principle that prevents the possibility of abuse of power.

4) Legal protection of property. The economic basis of the rule of law is a relationship based on the legal protection of various forms of ownership and freedom of economic activity. Economic rights and freedoms are an important part of universal human rights and freedoms.

In the general sense, a state governed by the rule of law is a type of state in which power is based on the law, through which it is exercised and limited. In a state governed by the rule of law, two main aspects can be distinguished: human freedom and the limitation of state power by law.

Philosophically, freedom means the ability of an individual to act in accordance with his own interests. In a state governed by the rule of law, there is legal freedom for the individual. This means that a person has the right to dispose of his property, his abilities. The rule of law and human rights have opportunities for common development and action. Both are based on the law. Law is the connecting link between man and the state. These two phenomena coexist effectively. The essence of the rule of law is that its power can limit the rule of law. The law serves as a “barrier” to prevent the arbitrariness of state power. Because state power is based on the tendency to abuse its powers, it needs a legal basis, and that basis is the law.

To understand the rule of law, it is necessary to have the citizenship of a society. In addition to the rule of law, there are other conditions for the formation of the rule of law: 1) democracy; 2) high level of legal awareness and legal culture of citizens.

The following features of the rule of law are also noted: a) the existence of the sovereignty of the people; b) the rule of law; c) legal protection of an individual from the arbitrariness of officials.

Legal issues have been of interest to scholars, philosophers, various historical periods, as well as ideas about the rule of law have long been in the minds of local jurists. This is confirmed by the works of Russian researchers S. Kotlyarevsky, F. Kistyakovsky, N. Korkunov and many other scientists.

For example, the whole historical period of the formation and development of the rule of law in Uzbekistan can be divided into three stages: a) the first stage - the period of colonialism and khanate, before the October Revolution of 1917; b) the second stage - from 1917 to 1991; c) the third stage - from 1991 to the present. The characteristic features of the first stage are: first, their formation and development under the influence of Russian and Western ideas.

Among the many Western authors who supported the idea of the rule of law, A.D. Lening and K. Stamps can be highlighted. Leningrad was opposed to the state's ability to do anything. He stressed that there can be no free citizens in such a state. Stammler, on the other hand, developed the idea that the law is such a code of conduct that everyone should follow. Among them are not only citizens, but also the government itself, which defines this right. Second, the formation and development of ideas about the rule of law took place in the context of the preservation of autocratic power.

For example, the Russian writer N. Karamzin opposes the restriction of autocratic power in his *Memoirs of Old and New Russia* (1811), directed at Emperor Alexander. N. Karamzin explains that the power of the monarch should be above the law. N. Karamzin sees the adoption of a constitution in an autocratic government as futile. This is due to the monarch's inability to abide by the constitution and the fact that no one has the right to sue him.

Third, in the late 20th century, the formation and development of the idea of the rule of law in the former Soviet Union took place against the backdrop of heated discussions about the primacy of law and the state. G.F., who mentioned this fact. Shershenevich wrote that in the science of law there are two opposing views on what is primary and what is secondary: state or law. So, first of all, which comes first: the state - the law or, conversely, the law - the state?

Proponents of the first view say that the state precedes the law because the state is the source of law and cannot be conditioned by law. Proponents of the second view argue that state power is

legitimate by nature. State power is based on law, not fact. In our time, most scientists follow the first view.

The next stage in the development of the idea of the rule of law dates back to 1917-1991. This period is not characterized by successes in the idea of the rule of law.

An important step in the formation and development of ideas about the rule of law dates back to 1991 to the present day. This period is marked by successes in the field of law. During this period, the political rights of citizens were expanded. On December 8, 1992, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted, which strengthened the principles of pluralism in political life, the rule of law, the principle of separation of powers, and others. The Republic of Uzbekistan is a democratic state governed by the rule of law.

Uzbekistan is recognized as a republic governed by the rule of law, in which the process of establishing the rule of law takes a long time. But Uzbekistan is a separate civilization and an independent world. It can be said that with strong trust and love for the state, the people will achieve a decent future and strengthen the rule of law.

In this sense, a large-scale work is being carried out in Uzbekistan in the field of state youth policy. Over the past period, a special system has been created to provide comprehensive support to young people, protect their rights and legitimate interests, and bring up enterprising and courageous young people who are able to take responsibility for the future of our country.

The Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Youth Parliaments under the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis, the Youth Academy under the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been established. The "Project Factory" has started operating in the regions.

Effective work has been done to ensure the healthy growth, quality education and harmonious development of the younger generation, as well as the implementation of the "Five Important Initiatives" to fully support the interest of young people in culture, arts, sports, information technology and reading. being increased.

New state and non-state preschool organizations, secondary schools, universities, branches of prestigious foreign universities, modern IT parks, cultural institutions and sports facilities, completely new types of educational institutions - "Presidential Schools", "Temurbek School", "Schools of Creativity" serve to educate a new generation of mature professionals who are able to compete in today's globalization.

In order to radically reform and further develop the system of youth support, 2021 has been declared in the country as the "Year of Youth Support and Public Health."

In order to develop effective solutions to problems in the field of youth, as well as to ensure the implementation of tasks related to the implementation of state youth policy in the country in December 2020 and the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis and the people on December 29, 2020 The work is scheduled to be carried out:

- 1) improving the legal framework aimed at protecting the legitimate rights and interests of young people;
- 2) increase the role of youth in ensuring security, environmental stability, justice and equality in the country;
- 3) improving the conditions for access to qualified medical services for young people, increasing medical literacy among them and strengthening a healthy lifestyle;

- 4) ensuring quality education for young people at all stages of education, creating conditions for the development of inclusive education in the regions;
- 5) upbringing young people in the spirit of love and devotion to the motherland, family, ideas of independence, respect for national and universal values;
- 6) expanding the economic rights and opportunities of young people by creating decent working conditions and protecting their legal labor rights;
- 7) wide involvement of youth in culture, arts, physical culture and sports, the formation of skills in the use of information technology among young people, the promotion of reading among them, the implementation of "five important initiatives" to ensure women's employment;
- 8) support for young people in need of social protection, people with disabilities, children brought up in orphanages, orphans, children who have lost a breadwinner and are deprived of parental care;
- 9) support and training of potential young personnel for the civil service, ensuring their competitiveness in the labor market;
- 10) implementation of systemic measures aimed at expanding the rights and opportunities of young women, further enhancing their status in society;
- 11) support the activities of youth public organizations and volunteers in order to implement the ideas, proposals and initiatives of young people;
- 12) further improvement of the system of work with compatriots abroad, cooperation with international youth organizations and exchange of experience in the international arena.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan and the government's focus on youth policy are positive, and one of the most pressing issues is the comprehensive development of young people, the use of their potential for development and their participation in building the rule of law in the country. Creating educational opportunities and jobs for young people will also help strengthen the country's place and position in the world community.

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