



YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

This article describes youth organizations: foreign experience and opportunities for application in Uzbekistan. It is also important to ensure the healthy growth, quality education and harmonious development of the younger generation, as well as the interest of young people in culture, arts, sports, information technology and reading. foreign experience is very important in providing comprehensive support. In addition, foreign experience in strengthening social protection, especially in the field of youth, was studied.

KEYWORDS: *youth organizations, foreign experience, state youth policy, young generation, youth support.*

Extensive work is being done in our country in the field of state youth policy. In the past, a special system has been created to provide comprehensive support to young people, to protect their rights and legitimate interests, to educate 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, Youth Parliaments under the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis, the Youth Academy under the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan were established. "Project Factory" has started operating in the regions.

Ensuring the healthy growth, quality education and harmonious development of the younger generation, as well as the development of young people's interest in culture, arts, sports, information technology and reading. Effective work is underway to implement the "Five Important Initiatives" to support

New state and non-state preschool educational institutions, secondary schools, universities, branches of prestigious foreign universities, modern IT parks, cultural institutions and sports facilities, completely new educational institutions - "President Schools", "School of Temurbeks", "Schools of Creativity" serve to bring up a new generation of competitive personnel in today's globalized world[1].

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

Development of effective solutions to the problems in the field of youth, as well as bringing to a new level the state youth policy outlined in the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan 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 Tasks related to:

- Improving the legal framework aimed at protecting the legitimate rights and interests of young people;
- Enhancing the role of youth in ensuring security, environmental stability, justice and equality in the country;
- Improving access to quality health care for young people, increasing medical literacy and promoting a healthy lifestyle;
- Ensuring quality education for young people at all levels of education, creating conditions for the development of inclusive education in the regions;
- Educate young people in the spirit of love and devotion to the motherland, family, the idea of independence, respect for national and universal values;
- Expanding the economic rights and opportunities of young people by creating decent working conditions and protecting their legal labor rights;
- Implementation of the "Five Important Initiatives" aimed at the broad involvement of young people in culture, arts, physical culture and sports, the formation of skills in the use of information technology in young people, the promotion of reading among them, employment of women increase;



- support for young people in need of social protection, people with disabilities, children raised in orphanages, orphans, children who have lost a breadwinner and are deprived of parental care;
- Support of potential young people and their training in the civil service, ensuring their competitiveness in the labor market;
- implementation of systemic measures aimed at expanding the rights and opportunities of young women, further enhancing their status in society;
- Support the activities of youth NGOs and volunteers in order to implement the ideas, proposals and initiatives of young people;
- further improvement of the system of work with compatriots abroad, cooperation with international youth organizations and exchange of experience in the international arena;

Countries that have successfully used the Unified Register of Social Protection information system in the field of social protection have already accumulated a wealth of experience. Studying the experience of foreign countries to improve this system can be a good program for us.

An analysis of international practice in the development of information systems for social protection of the population shows that many countries have long been able to integrate information on recipients of social benefits and services and remotely with local databases. Has gone through the process of creating integrated information systems that allow it to work. In many countries, a single register of social protection acts as a supply chain. The system can receive and register applications and determine whether citizens are eligible for one or more social benefits. As an inclusive system, they play a role in both social policy and practice as a source of information[3].

Social registers were created in the country thirty years ago. Belgium was one of the first to develop an electronic platform for social management in 1990. The management and maintenance of this platform is entrusted to the Belgian Social Payments Bank (Crossroads Bank for Social Security) (CBSS). The bank is a single register of social data and acts as an information system operator.

CBSS's responsibilities include calculating social benefits, performing e-government functions in the social sphere, collecting, modeling, monitoring and storing social data, ensuring information exchange between social sector participants, protecting information, and more.

The management model of the Belgian social protection system was initially decentralized, but has a highly integrated data warehouse, and it is not the data collected from social protection programs, but the data collected by social sector entities[4].

The data warehouse of CBSS Bank has significant advantages, as the data collected by various participants in the social sector are automatically transferred to the database (data warehouse). The cost of managing and storing a data set is lower and more secure than other databases that combine large amounts of data (Datenbank).

According to a study by the Belgian Bureau of Planning (Federal Planning Bureau), the introduction of this system has saved up to € 1.7 billion a year in administrative costs for social institutions and eliminated 220 types of paper documents. In 2019, more than 1.29 million electronic data exchanges were made through this system. This system has been working effectively for almost 30 years[4].

Turkey's rapidly growing economy has also grown in its ability to provide social assistance over the past decade. The social assistance system has been a very small part of the country, but a large number of new government programs have been implemented in the last decade.

In 2009, the government, in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the Turkish Scientific and Technological Research Institute (TUBITAK), developed the Social Assistance Information System (ISAS) to improve the quality of targeted social services. The system is a social protection information system that provides all services related to the management of social assistance.

Unlike Belgium, the management and maintenance of information systems in Turkey's social protection register is somewhat centralized. The ISAS information system provides 112 web services and more than 10 social applications in a single online portal that combines data from 22 different government agencies and is easily accessible. The information system (population, social security, education and health, land cadastre, income management, agriculture, etc.) is also available in real time with a database of institutions. 'provides continuous operation. With this opportunity, Turkey has fully automated the collection of paper-based documents[5].

Before the launch of the Social Protection Information System (ISAS), it took 15-20 days to process applications for social assistance, but once this process is in place, cases will be resolved in about 1 minute. Since 2010, (ISAS) has reviewed the applications of 30 million citizens for social assistance and implemented 311 million social assistance agreements worth a total of \$ 13 billion (approximately 34.31 billion liras).

In 2010, in order for the information system of social assistance services to work more effectively, it was necessary to ensure the safe transmission of information between the offices of the (Social



Welfare and Solidarity Fund) and (General Directorate of Social Welfare). To facilitate this process, all Social Welfare and Solidarity Fund buildings were connected using Virtual Private Network (VPN) technology. As a result, with the introduction of this technology, Voiceover Internet Protocol (VOIP) technology has become available among service providers. It is also equipped with an additional 1,200 Internet Protocol (IP) packages. These technologies have made it possible to make free phone calls between locations, which has great advantages both in terms of cost savings and cost.

Also, the above technologies have become an important element of the ISAS information system infrastructure. It is not possible to log on to an unidentified computer on this network, and computers connected to the network are centralized and managed according to established network security rules. It allows for centralized management of network security, which includes the personal data of more than 30 million citizens.

One of the largest projects to establish and maintain a social registry information system in 2001 was the development of a single social registry information system (Cadaastro iconico) to identify vulnerable groups and provide them with social assistance. .

The single registry information system has two main objectives: to identify the poor and extremely poor in Brazil, and to provide a socio-economic analysis of this segment of the population. The registry allows the government to identify each individual, their education, employment and income, address of residence, access to information and family selection, and recommendation for use in federal government social programs. To register from this single register, the poor have to earn half as much as the minimum wage, one person (Brazilian real 250 to about \$ 54) and the total monthly income up to three times the minimum wage (Brazilian real 3300 about \$ 654).

So far, 127 million people have registered with the registry. The government uses more than 10 social programs to provide information to the public through a single registry information system.

It should be noted that registration through the Cadastra Único does not mean that a citizen can automatically receive social assistance from these programs, as each program has its own rules. The Family Benefit Program (Bolsa Família) is the largest of the social assistance programs provided to the population through a single register. To date, the program has served more than 13.9 million families nationwide[3].

According to the World Bank, the introduction of this system has reduced extreme poverty in Brazil by 58 percent, poverty by 30

percent, and inequality by 41 percent between 2004 and 2014. The Unified Cadastral iconico is recognized as the best project to create a social protection information system in Latin America.

Chile has a long history of providing public services and assistance to the population, and developing social policy. Chile's social protection policy has been evolving since the 1980s. The economic prosperity of the 1990s allowed the Chilean government to maintain regular contact with the country's poor. As a result, in 2006 the Ficha de Proyección Social Survey system collected data on the population in need of social protection. Based on the data collected in 2008 and 2009, the Integrated Social Information System of Chile (Sistema Integrado de Información Social, SIIS) was developed. This information system has mainly served a number of major social protection programs[7].

Chile's SIIS system combines data from two social programs: the Chile Solidario program for the poorest families and the Chile Srese Sontigo program for families with children under four. The system operates on the basis of a single centralized social information model. An integrated social information system is a virtual connection between databases belonging to different government agencies.

In 2016, the single registry information system was improved and renamed the Social Register of Households RSH. The RSH Household Register of Chile has data on 71.7% of the 12.4 million population, including databases of 43 government agencies, 345 municipal databases, and civil registry databases. Includes[8].

It should be noted that at any time, every citizen has the opportunity to independently go from this register to the online registration or registration centers. By 2021, this household registry information system will be the best universal registry in the world, covering more than 80 applications.

The register of social protection was introduced in our country on October 1, 2019 in the framework of a pilot project in Syrdarya region, and this experiment was successfully completed. By the end of 2020, a single social register has been introduced in all regions of the country. In our country, a single register currently provides childcare allowance until the child reaches the age of two, benefits for families with children under 14 years of age and financial assistance to low-income families.

Last year, a study was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and the Institute for Budget and Tax Research to study the timely delivery of social benefits to the poor.

According to the data, today the single register information system is an electronic database of 11 ministries (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of



Employment and Labor Relations, State Tax Committee, State Personalization Center, Cadastre Agency, Pension Fund, etc.). data exchange with databases is established. It provides 23 types of data. Currently, 4 ministries and agencies are considering the integration of relevant electronic databases into a single social register.

In 2018, the Department of Coordination of Primary Organizations of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan carried out systematic and effective work. In 2017, there were 6,511,599 primary organizations, and in 2018 this figure was 10,742,512 in the country. Extensive work has also been done in the general secondary education system. In 2017, the number of primary organizations of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was 9,636, and by the end of 2018 this number reached 9,683. also improves its performance. In particular, in 2017, the number of primary organizations was 9,995, and by 2018, this figure reached 11,032. The Youth Union has further improved its activities in ministries, departments and organizations, and 133 Councils of Leaders have been established. In order to further improve the skills of leaders working in the primary organization, 354 leaders and leaders of the Institute for the Study of Youth Issues and Training of Prospective Personnel. In conclusion, it is necessary to create a single system for the formation of a physically healthy, spiritually mature and intellectually developed, independent-minded young generation in our country, and it is expedient to pay more attention to the above-mentioned social protection.

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