

«душа» является базисным для характеристики духовной культуры византийского общества. И если дух наполняет содержанием проповеди отцов церкви в данном случае харизма, благодать, в этическом плане – нормы евангельских заветов, то душа, внутренний мир человека (микрокосм) стал «вместилищем» этой духовности, которая воздействует на сознание и чувства верующих.

3. Греко-византийская святоотеческая традиция переосмыслила в своих памятниках литературной словесности нравственный опыт предшествующих поколений и культур, прежде всего античной и ближневосточной «библейской мудрости». И это не случайно, поскольку феномен духовной культуры- многоаспектен, вбирающий в себя религиозный опыт многих культурных традиций в поисках смысла жизни и бытия человека в обществе. В этом и заключается «нравственный онтологизм» византийской культуры, ее этический смысл, где основанием было стремление к гармонии человеческого и божественного.

4. Специфика византийской общественной жизни складывалась и модифицировалась в условиях самоопределения в нравственно-этических категориях, при полемике

ортодоксальной доминанты религиозной культуры византийцев с еретическими течениями, конфессиями. Основу византийского религиозного сознания составляло патристическое наследие, заложившее теоретическую и практическую базу христианской духовности россиян.

В силу исторически условий особое место в общественном сознании Византии занимала идея соборно- симфонического единства, соединившего в себе смысловое понимание синтеза церковности и сакрализации государственности.

#### Библиографический список.

1. Дашков С.Б. Императоры Византии / С.Б. Дашков. – М.: ИД Красная площадь, АПС- Книги, 1996. – 368с.
2. Ортега- и- Гассет Х. Что такое философия? / Х. Ортега- и- Гассет – М.: Наука, 1991. – 408с.
3. Солоневич И.Л. Народная монархия / И.Л. Солоневич. – М., 2010. – 624 с.
4. Хвостова К.В. Византийская цивилизация / К.В. Хвостова // Вопросы истории, 2002. – №2. – С.132.
5. Nicephori Gregorae. Historia Byzantina / N. Gregorae. – Vol. III (Bonnae, 1855). – p. 513-514.

---

## STATE POLICY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURES OF YOUTH IN UZBEKISTAN

---

*Yuldashev Makhamadilkhom Mamayunisovich*  
The doctor of philosophical sciences  
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

#### ABSTRACT

The article discusses the legislation in the field of youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years, its improvement and goals, the essence, achievements, the direction of the policy to support and realize the creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation. In addition, the article examines the social and philosophical aspects of intellectual culture in young people.

**Key words and phrases:** youth, politics, youth policy, talented youth, young generation, youth education, intelligence, culture, science, intellectual culture, intelligence mechanism, intellectual capital, innovative ideas, intellectual abilities, intellectual culture, intellectual cultural functions.

Currently, 32 percent or 10 million of our population are young people under the age of 30 [1]. The main strategic goal of Uzbekistan as a democratic state of law and civil society is the strength of the young people.

As a new stage in the development of state youth policy, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On youth policy" adopted on September 14, 2016 plays a great role. For the first time, this law provides a legal definition of the concept of youth policy, "which is a state-sponsored socioeconomic, organizational and legal remedy that provides for the creation of conditions for the social formation of young people and the development of their intellectual, creative and other capacities"[2].

According to the United Nations, over 160 million young people in the world are suffering from intellectual retardation [3]. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev noted that: "Today's youth of the world are the largest generation

in all human history, as they are 2 billion people. The future of our planet is about the well-being of our children "[4].

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" has started a new stage in this regard. This law, which came into force on 15 September 2016, incorporated the basic principles of youth policy. The law further improved the legal framework of organizational and legal mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of such policies.

Taking into account the time requirements, the Act sets out the priorities of the state youth policy. These include the social, economic, political, and other rights and interests of young people. In this regard, young people will be provided with open and quality education. It promotes physical, intellectual and ethical development of the younger generation. They bring them up in the spirit of respect for the laws, national and universal values. The protection of young people from the ideas of radicalism, violence and cruelty,

supporting talented youth and young families, shaping the aspirations for a healthy lifestyle, and developing sports and entrepreneurship are always at the center of attention.

Young people (young citizens) refer to people aged 14 and above 30 years of age. A younger family is a family of parents or mothers who are caring for a spouse or child (younger than 30), including a single widow.

The law provides for additional guarantees for young people who have been reinforced, the right to receive free general secondary, secondary special and vocational education and to provide soft loans for education. The law regulates the issues of state support for talented young people who can be awarded with prizes, scholarships, grants for educational process, assistance in organizing creative workshops and schools in science, culture and arts and organizing sports sections.

The provisions of the law strengthen the role and place of public organizations, primarily youth organizations, civil self-governance bodies and the media in the implementation of the state youth policy. The legal mechanisms for the involvement of civil society institutions in the implementation of public control over the implementation of state programs and other programs, the organization and conduction of activities for the upbringing of healthy and harmoniously developed generation, as well as enhancing the role and activity of young people in society, and the fulfillment of legislative requirements in this field have been strengthened.

The Strategy for Action in the five priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is also of great importance. It separately focuses on improving the government's youth policy. It covers a number of priority tasks aimed at improving the effectiveness of public policy towards young people, representing 10 million citizens of Uzbekistan or about 31% of the country's population.

In this context, the need for the establishment of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan (June 30, 2017) is determined by the life itself, which requires the organization to address the most pressing issues of youth life, support, employment and encouragement of their initiatives.

It is also symbolic that the day of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan - June 30, proclaimed as the Youth Day. This is due to the fact that the Union will become a professional body under the slogan "Youth - a future builder", which will ensure effective functioning of state youth policy with government agencies, non-government, non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions.

This is proven by the fact that the head of the Uzbek government has set up the Youth Policy Service Office under the Office of the President the Republic of Uzbekistan. The service is run by the President's State Youth Policy Advisor - the Chairman of the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan. This means that the youth issue is always in the focus of the president's attention.

The 4th Priority Direction is named "Priorities of Social Sector Development" in five priority - is marked as "Improvement of the state youth policy" areas of the Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev on 7 February 2017. In this section:

support and realization of creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation, formation of healthy lifestyle among children and youth, their involvement in physical training and sports;

the main tasks in the field of youth policy are defined by the effective functioning of public authorities and administration bodies, educational institutions, youth and other organizations in the implementation of youth policy [5].

The Institute for the Advancement of Youth Problems in Uzbekistan in 2017 and the Institute for Advanced Personnel Training at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan can also be called as a "social lift" for the youth. This could be explained by the fact that the Institution has the right to formulate a perspective young personnel database in public authorities, public organizations, monitor the system of their professional development, prepare proposals on promoting these positions to managerial positions, as well as the public authorities, organization of training courses on retraining and advanced training of young promising cadres of public organizations.

The aforesaid, it will allow to define the direction of strengthening the role of youth in social and political life in Uzbekistan. Public organizations pay close attention to the full support of youth initiatives. In this context, it can be said that young people play a special role in the development of Uzbekistan.

The adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" on July 6, 2017 serves as an important political basis for raising the youth policy in the country to a new level.

The socio-economic reforms in our country are connected with the education system. At the new stage of development, the legal basis of continuous education has been created and reforms have begun in this area. Based on the Movement Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, radical reforms in all levels of education, in particular, in higher education, are being implemented. It has identified tasks for promoting scientific and research and innovation activities, and establishing effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovation achievements [6]. Admission of students, organization of educational process, assessment of students' knowledge in the country is based on international standards. Especially since the 2019-2020 academic year, "giving youngsters access to a number of higher education institutions simultaneously, I think, will help them to expand their educational rights [7]."

The role of staff in contemporary knowledge in raising the efficiency of management of enterprises, organizations and institutions at the same time as the

socio-economic reforms are deepening in our country are among topical issues. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.Mirziyoyev, emphasizes that: "We all well understand that we must definitely do a number of work to improve the entire human resources management system to accomplish a wide range of priorities." [8] Special attention is paid to the issues of quality of education in education.

The issues of improving the quality of education in higher education institutions, as well as the world outlook, spirituality, talents and potential of future specialists are crucial in the implementation of these issues, deepening reforms.

Enhancing young people in all respects, especially their intellectual potential is essential. One of the strategic goals of social and cultural development of our society is to develop their intellectual capacities in harmony with the intellectual culture. It is important to pay special attention to its socio-philosophical aspects along with organizational, methodological, spiritual factors of formation of intellectual culture in young people. Prior to addressing these issues, it is desirable to focus on the peculiarities of intellectual culture.

Intellectual culture is the ability to determine the goals and objectives of the gnoseological activity based on human intelligence, the ability to plan, develop skills in creating intelligent intellectual values, sources of knowledge, and information and technology.

With the advent of human intelligence and intellectual culture, there is an extraordinary law, that is, in the process of satisfying the ever-increasing financial and spiritual needs of the people, the scale of problems and the level of tension are intensifying and humiliating. It is necessary to understand the meaning and purpose of human life, including intellectual and spiritual factors. However, it does not mean that all the discoveries made in science have served humanity. Because the creation of an atomic bomb created unprecedented problems for mankind. Thus, discoveries made in science have a dialectical nature [9].

Describes three elements of intellectual culture, that is intellectual-pedagogical, socio-legal, moral and ethical aspects. The first element involves the acquisition of the fundamentals of science as well as the development of intellectual capabilities and skill in the individual. The second one is the socio-legal factors of intellectual culture, and the third is the place of national and universal factors in intellectual activity, which is a dialectical relationship between the object and the subject of continuous education.

When it comes to intellectual culture, it is important to pay attention to the "intellectual potential" that is part of it. In contrast to the intellectual resource, the intellectual potential implies a set of intellectual and creative abilities that are often the case when they are not officially recorded, but the real basis for doing something. Consequently, a subject should have a set of complex, complex mental actions that will ensure the progress of the study, the exercise, the function of performing the task, the study of the subject of mental work. That is why researcher Michael Polani states: "Individual knowledge inevitably requires intellectual

potential. It's not just about knowing, but the person who is trying to find out about his interest in knowledge, his own approach to interpreting and utilizing knowledge, and his perception of it. "[10]

In the formation of intellectual culture in young people, one should pay special attention to its internal structure:

- Intellectual competence, including the broad outlook of the society, the intellectual preparation ready for vital activity in the society, the system of intellectual universalism;

- A system of intellectual abilities and intellectual abilities, based on them;

- system of concepts formed on the basis of self-reflection;

- A system of important attributes that can be adapted to the intellectual system.

The main functions of "Intellectual Culture" are: gnoseological, humanistic, communicative, informative, educational and social-normative. The system of methodological knowledge has an intellectual culture development: axiological, technological, personal-creative, and cognitive components. It can be seen that the person creates innovation through creative thinking, sets and solves a variety of problems, finds their specific solutions, and sometimes finds unique approaches, methods to such solutions. The creative nature of the person's mind provides his socialization.

The rise of intellectual culture in young people requires the formation of the ability to overcome contradictions on the path to creative thinking. These difficulties include:

- conformism, the desire to be like others; a person is afraid to declare extraordinary ideas so as to avoid laughing or foolishness to others.

- Control censorship (in particular botinism or self-criticism), that is, people who are usually worried about the consequences of their ideas can never be innovators; There must be some kind of equality between a person's ability and self-criticism, and that excessive humor on his talent can lead to creative decline.

- Fear of human activity, that is, the loss of luck and initiative.

- Unable to adapt to social reality; This is a cripple in changing the way they work in extreme conditions.

- strive to find ways to implement a new task in certain social conditions; but excessively high motivation often leads to unreasonable decisions.

In the present day era of human transformation, biophysics has become increasingly difficult to master science, education, and barriers to achieving perfection. Because some of the molded ideologues and politicians, now being "migrated," spend their unpredictable amount of money in their own ability to turn their ideas and ideologies into an instrument of "mass spirituality" and to inculcate them in the less developed countries". [11] "Therefore, as our parents, mentors, public and neighborhoods have increased their sense of awareness, our great-grandfather, Abdurauf Fitrat, said that this world is really a battleground, a healthy body, a keen mind, and good

morals. We have to be deeply aware of the fact that we are becoming a weapon, and we should work against it with ignorance". [12]

Based on the above, the following conclusions can be made:

1. It is important for young people to organize the most appropriate courses for young people to become familiar with parents, educators, teachers, and even the general public through the intellectual culture and its development laws.

2. In each of the younger generations, it is necessary to study the intellectual culture through socio-spiritual and psychodiagnostic methods and develop a unique curriculum and system for it.

3. It is desirable to improve the curriculum based on the regular monitoring of the legitimate developmental stages of the youth's intellectual potential.

4. It is necessary to create a system of broader introduction of changes in the intellectual capacity of young people, the development of innovations, achievements and scientifically-based solutions with the impact of individualized teaching and learning.

#### References

1. Mirziyoev Sh. We build a free and prosperous democratic state of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan", 2017. -P. 13

2. The word of the nation // No. 182 (6617) September 15, 2016.

3.http:  
//old.xs.uz/index.php/homepage/english/item/2003.  
Their children are healthy. 06 August 2014

4. MirziyoevSh.M. Our people's consent is the highest genius to our work. 2nd tom. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2018. - P. 252

5. Collection of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, No. 6, Art

6. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. UP-4947. - Collection of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, No. 5, Art. //www.lex.uz

7. Application of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoev to the OliyMajlis. December 28, 2018. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2019. - P. 32

8. Speech of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the OliyMajlison the occasion of the solemn ceremony of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, December 14, 2016

9. Kadirova Z. Philosophical methodological analysis of scientific and creative activity: Dis. ... Fals. fan name: Tashkent: 2012. - B. 13

10. Polani M. Lichnostnoeznanie. Na puti k postkriticheskoyfilosofii. Perevod s angliyskogo. - M.: Progress, 1985. - 344 h.

11. Otamuratov S. Globalization and national-spiritual security. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2015. - P. 23

12. MirziyoevSh.M. Our people's consent is the highest genius to our work. TABLE 2 - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2018. - P. 496