

CHAPTER IV

THE RESPOND OF GOVERNMENT TO YOUTH MOVEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

The Uzbek accepted call of youth movement and responded of the policies of young movement and also created the forum of youth movement a follows:

A. The ministry of youth movement:

Uzbek Youth are taking place in Azerbaijan within the framework of the Plan on Cooperation in the area of Youth Policy, signed by public youth movement Kamolot of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Azerbaijan. The delegation of 20 people includes members of the Kamolot Central Council, creative and active members of Uzbek youth, abc.az reported citing the Azerbaijan Ministry of Youth and Sports. During the delegates' four-day visit there will be arranged a number of events with participation of representatives of governmental agencies dealing with issues of youth policy, nongovernmental organizations, and active young people of both countries.²⁶ The guests will visit the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and Baku State University, hold meetings in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, public association Ireli and Union of Student Youth Organizations of Azerbaijan, and conduct a round table on the theme of "Priorities in contemporary youth policy". Meetings of

²⁶ For more on *Kamolot's* history, see "Molodezh—Dvizhushchaya Sila bez Burokratizma," *Narodnoe Slovo* (February 23, 2001), p. 1.

creative young people will be organized in the Azerbaijan State Art Academy. The program of events composes holding of an exhibition of works of young artists and the concert program. The exhibition will feature graphic and decorative and applied art works of young artists. Besides, a drawing competition with participation of children and teenagers from Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan on the topic "What do you know about Azerbaijan" will be held. Along with Baku events will be conducted in Sumgait to host concert programs of creative young people and their participation in the "Evening of national cuisine" to familiarize with Uzbek culinary culture²⁷.

Call on all peaceful activists, organizations, campaigners and political movements to joining with in building a mass nonviolent and peaceful movement that could stop the corrupt and dictatorial Karimov's regime in Uzbekistan. Together could get rid of the corruption, destruction, waste of wealth & human rights abuses as a result of the tyrannical rule of Karimov for more than 22 years. Promote unity, teamwork, friendship and connectedness between members and seeking to build a large-documented coordination between these forces and make them unite in order to face the existing system. Core values are solidarity, the universality and indivisibility of human rights, democracy and mutual respect, equality, tolerance for diverse cultures and individuals. In March 2012, activists from a newly formed youth organization,

²⁷ Website:

http://www.mir.uzreport.uz/news_e_80032.html and http://www.unicef.org/uzbekistan/media_3350.html

Cholpon, distributed leaflets supporting opposition groups, leading to several arrests. In June, three Birdamlik members were arrested and given heavy fines for attempting to protest in front of the Kyrgyzstan embassy in Tashkent. In December, Birdamlik attempted to hold a Constitution Day rally in Tashkent, but many activists were prevented from leaving their homes or arrested on their way to the event. Freedom of association is tightly constrained, and unregistered NGOs face extreme difficulties and harassment. After the 2005 unrest in Andijon, the government shut down virtually all foreign-funded organizations in Uzbekistan; Human Rights Watch, the last international monitoring group with a presence in the country, was forced to close its office in 2011. Throughout 2012, human rights activists continued to face harassment, prosecution, and travel restrictions, in addition to deadly violence, Gulshan Karayeva, head of the Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan branch in Kashkadarya, reported in May that she had refused a demand to serve as an informant for the security services. She was subsequently subjected to repeated attacks and threats on the street. Akromhoja Mukhitdinov, a member of the Human Rights Alliance of Uzbekistan and the Birdamlik movement, was stabbed to death in July in a suspected contract killing.²⁸

Azerbaijan's Minister of Youth and Sport Azad Rahimov and Chairman of the Central Council of Uzbekistan Kamolot Public Youth Movement Akrom Alimov approved a joint action plan on youth cooperation for 2009-2010. Azad Rahimov said, during the event on the occasion, the

⁶ http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2013/uzbekistan_VDIbMFfB and [freedom house.Departments.bucknell.edu](http://www.freedomhouse.org/Departments.bucknell.edu)

document would contribute to boosting youth cooperation between Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan

B. Delegation of Azerbaijan Ministry of Youth and Sport visits Uzbekistan

A delegation led by Azeri deputy minister of Youth and Sport Intigam Babayev has visited Uzbekistan. A meeting was held at the headquarters of Public Youth Movement of Uzbekistan Kamolot at the first day of the visit, addressing the meeting, chairman of Public Youth Movement's Central Council Bahadir Ganiyev highlighted friendship between nations of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. He stressed the necessity of cooperation. Azeri deputy minister Intigam Babayev underlined the meetings held in Baku and Tashkent in his turn, Azertaj reported. He expressed his confidence on deepening the bonds of brotherhood and friendship between youth of both countries.²⁹ Intigam Babayev also read the letter of Azerbaijan minister of Youth and Sport Azad Rahimov on the 20th anniversary of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the 10th jubilee of Public Youth Movement of Uzbekistan Kamolot. The same day Azeri delegation participated in the concert dedicated to the 10th anniversary of Public Youth Movement of Uzbekistan Kamolot³⁰.

²⁹ *Sports News of Uzbekistan* on www.UzReport.uz and *Ministry of Youth and Sport visits Uzbekistan 13 September 2013 in Uzbekistan*

³⁰ For an extensive discussion of Uzbek spectacle and nation-creation, see Laura Adams, "Cultural Elites in Uzbekistan: Ideological Production and the State," in Pauline Jones-Luong, ed., *The Transformation of Central Asia: States and Societies from Soviet Rule to Independence* (Cornell, 2003), pp. 93-119.

C. New institutions of youth Politics

The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 8, approved measures to provide housing for young families, who are taking an active part in the public life of the country, the website of the Public youth movement "Kamolot" reported. The document provides the construction of new and reconstruction of unused and unfinished apartment buildings in Tashkent and regions of the country for young families. These houses will be called houses of "Kamolot" and be given only upon the recommendation of the Central Council of the Public youth movement³¹

The government accepted the organization and also made some program of policy to young movement in Uzbekistan because them want to the freedom of human right their country and create news of media by a young movement to publics because they wanted people knew a about the human right or democracy in that countries through in the media.

D. Youth policy in Uzbekistan: achievements and perspectives

Young people constitute more than 60% of the population in Uzbekistan. It is natural that the key priority of all positive reforms-in the country has become a concern for the upbringing of the harmoniously developed generation physically healthy and spiritually mature, intellectually rich, possessing not only a comprehensive knowledge demanded by

³¹ Uzbek television channel "Uzbek president Slams Andijan Governor over corruption
BBC morning international report May 25, 2004 lexis.nexis.com

professions nowadays, but also able to think independently and creatively. Youth policy, implemented in country has stable foundations. It is reflected in provisions of Constitution of Republic of Uzbekistan, in the 22 laws and regulatory-legal acts, related to this sphere. It is symbolic that one of the legislations acts, adopted in country after gaining independence; became the law about frameworks of state youth policy in Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on the 20th of November, 1991. A number of decrees and regulations of the president of Uzbekistan is oriented on harmonious upbringing of young generation, imparting to them national and universal values, love and devotion to the motherland and its people, creating all possible conditions of versatile development – physical, spiritual and moral. A great number of state programs are successfully implemented in Uzbekistan³².

High-performance is provided by expanding of social partnership between public authorities and social organizations, as well as youth movements, such as “Kamolot” involving 5.500 young boys and girls. Since the ancient times, in Uzbekistan, in every Mahalla, in each family it was always of the first importance to ensure health of children, to provide the best education and at the same time to bring up a man of worth, possessing high spiritual and moral guidance. In the years of independence in Uzbekistan these objectives acquired the status of state policy that allowed achieving truly

³² <http://www.12news.uz/en/2014/08/25/youth-policy-in-uzbekistan-achievements-and-perspectives>,

Regnum, Moscow, Uzbek youth movement leaders says its Rankes increasing “February 2,2006” *BBC morning international report*

outstanding results. The national models of formation of health, continuous education and upbringing of harmoniously developed young generation were highly accepted worldwide. At International Symposium called "National model of maternal and child health in Uzbekistan", held in Tashkent in 2011, authoritative international organizations highly appreciated overall ongoing work in this direction and recognized as a model for other countries. At the international conference named "Preparation of an educated and intellectually developed generation as an essential condition for sustainable development and modernization of the country", held in February 2012 in Tashkent, national model of continuous education and upbringing created in Uzbekistan, became a standard for other countries. All these facts, once again, prove that Uzbekistan is a state, where children and youth future is truly concerned about, and this signifies that future of the country is concerned about as well.

During the years of independence, in accordance with requirements of democratic and market reforms, radical reform of the education system and training was implemented in Uzbekistan. Deep reforms in this important sphere were implemented basing on law "About education" accepted by the initiative of the President Islam Karimov on the 29th of August 1997. Education in the country is proclaimed a priority area of development, satisfying economic, social, scientific and technological and cultural needs of person, society and state. Besides reforming educational establishments, there were created educational institutions of new type, having no analogues in CIS, such as professional colleges and lyceums. Thus, there was founded unique unified

system of continuous training, research and production education, oriented on training of highly qualified and competitive rate for all sectors of the economy and social sphere, providing spiritual and moral education and creative development of the youth. For all levels of education, taking into account international experience, there have been developed and implemented state educational standards, curricula and textbooks. Advanced educational technologies and interactive methods are being widely used.

A great work in this sphere is being led by the Fund of The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Iste'dod", established on the 1st sresearchers, further development of educational system, the widespread introduction of modern informational and pedagogical technologies into educational process, enhancing professional skills and knowledge of young teachers and scientists³³.

Dozens of special programs of full-time and distance learning for employees of institutions of higher, secondary specialized vocational education and schools have been developed recently. By now, at classroom courses of the fund over 10,000 teaching and research staffs have raised their qualifications. Within the fund "Iste'dod" there have been organized the Distance Learning Center with system for remote training corresponding to the international standards, and working in cooperation with the leading educational

³³ Uzbek spectacle and nation-creation, see Laura Adams ' *culture Elites in Uzbekistan ideological production and the state in Pauline Jones, Luong, ed the transformation of Central Asia state and societies from soviet Rule to independence* Cornell, 2003
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establishments in Uzbekistan and other countries. Besides this, by means of its web-site the fund has established the remote training in areas such as informational technologies and distance studying, spirituality and enlightenment, innovative technologies, organization of educational activities, management of educational institutions. Increasing the authority and competitiveness of the country on the global stage depends largely on the development of intellectual and creative potential of young people. Therefore, special attention is paid to identifying and encouraging talented young people, based on the formation of national and universal values of the modern world, creative and personal qualities of the younger generation. Thus, on the initiative of the President there has been established the State award Zulfiya, that is given to the best young female representatives, who succeed in education, art and social life. The most talented young dancers, musicians and singers are awarded with prize "Nihol". Involving young people into science became an important direction of youth policy in Uzbekistan. The most talented students, presenting results in studies and social life are awarded with the State grant of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A number of nominal grants are established as well. The results of such a concern about development of potential of the youth are evident. It is reflected in the following fact that year by year, at the annual Republican fair of innovative ideas, technologies and projects the number of perspective innovations presented by young scientists and students is growing rapidly. Particular attention is paid on the issue of employment of graduates, especially students,

graduated from professional colleges. Widely practiced is targeted training for specific industries and sectors; trilateral agreements are made between educational institutions, enterprises, and by the students themselves, which guarantee their employment consequences. For this purpose there are used other forms of cooperation of professional colleges with enterprises – employers. Annually, thousands of vacancies appear due to development of small businesses and private enterprises, where young people are increasingly involved. A great attention is paid to reproductive health. A wide advocacy for healthy lifestyle is led among population in the country, particularly among young people, where, in addition to physicians, there are also actively involved public youth movements of Uzbekistan “Kamolot”, women’s committees, trade unions, self-government bodies. Uzbek model of reproductive health is advised by the United Nations as the best regional program for Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the CIS. Massive involvement in physical training and sports has contributed greatly in promoting healthy lifestyles, especially among children and youth. Uzbekistan has established a three-tier system of national sporting events that includes competitions of schoolchildren “Umid nihollari”, students of academic lyceums and professional colleges “Barkamol avlod” and student Universidad. Modern sport structures, not inferior to its equipment to the best foreign sports arenas, have been built even in the most remote areas of the country. From year to year opportunities are expanded and more favorable conditions for the full development of youth are created. On the 17th of May, 2007 the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan “About additional measures for

material and moral support for young families” was accepted to provide the necessary assistance to young families who enter independent life, to create effective incentives and mechanisms of formation of stable sources of income, to improve their living conditions. In each region there have been intensified efforts to create new jobs in order to actively involve young people in the small business and private entrepreneurship, as well as to allocate micro-credits for young families to organize their own business. Nowadays young families in Uzbekistan are provided with full support in the acquisition or construction of housing, household arrangement through the provision of mortgage and consumer loans.

A large-scale work is conducted on the education of youth in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of national independence, its promotion towards achieving the country’s development, strengthening in youth’s mind a sense of belonging to the fate of the motherland, confidence in the future. One of such events became the festival “The children of independence” that took place in August 2014, under the motto “I love you; I appreciate you, my dear Uzbekistan” As a whole, in the country such a complex, multi-faceted support is provided to all young people who were brought up on the basis of spiritual values and the best traditions of our people, aware of its responsibility for the fate of its homeland and its future and striving to achieve more significant success in studying, work; to make a worthy contribution in accelerating of the modernization and renewal of all sides of life. Such program of realization was developed by the President and is called “Concept of further deepening of

democratic reforms and formation of civil society in the country” But still, there is much to be done in order to fully realize the task of creating of all the necessary conditions to ensure the rights and interests of young people. First of all it concerns the implementation of the noble aspirations of the young men and women to contribute fully to increasing of their participation in social, economic and spiritual development. Of particular importance today is instilling in young people a persistent ideological immunity to different influences and currents alien for Uzbek people. For the full implementation of the enormous potential of young people it is needed to expand in the future its work to support initiatives in areas such as science, engineering, information technology, arts and culture, sports, business, as well as strengthening and development of social partnership of government and public institutions in the implementation of strong youth policy carried out in Uzbekistan