

The Activity of Young People with Disabilities: An Important Factor in Social Progress

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Abstract: This article analyzes the increasing activity of young people with disabilities as a necessity for social progress. It also discusses the role of civil society institutions in the socialization of young people with disabilities.

Keywords: Disability, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Declaration on the Rights of the Child, Civil Society, Social Protection, Social Policy, Disability Issues, Deinstitutionalization.

Introduction: The increasing activity of young people with disabilities is being implemented on the basis of social progress legislation. These mechanisms ensure the rights of young people with disabilities, create favorable conditions for their full participation in society and state life, provide education, vocational training, employment, rehabilitation and habilitation, health care, and social assistance, including systematic efforts to broadly involve them in the social activities of organizations, in accordance with the latest regulations.

Research Methodology

The research methodology consists of analyzing the increasing activity of young people with disabilities as a necessity for social progress. For this purpose, theoretical methods such as systematic analysis, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, comparison, classification, generalization, and systematization, which constitute the research methodology, were used.

Literature Review

The socio-anthropological aspects of issues related to young people with disabilities were first studied by scholars such as Émile Durkheim, Max Weber, Robert Merton, Peter Berger, Thomas Luckmann, Erving Goffman, Howard Becker, Michel Foucault, Henri-Jacques Stiker, and Louis Avan.

The role of education in enabling young people with disabilities to build independent lives, as well as issues related to the targeted development and improvement

of this field, have been studied in the scientific research of foreign scholars such as Ture Jonsson, David Baine, Christine Miles, Kirk Horton, and R. Fuller.

Issues related to the psychology of young people with disabilities and its pedagogical correction, self-awareness, and the psychological characteristics of developing their creative thinking have been studied by scholars from the CIS, such as Yu.S. Alyoshina, Ye.R. Bayevskaya, L.S. Vygotsky, A.N. Golubeva, A.N. Leontiev, M. Krijanovskaya, L.P. Koskovoy, V.N. Myasishchev, N.N. Malofeyev, O.S. Nikolskaya, K.D. Ushinsky, and N.D. Shmatko, as well as Uzbek scholars such as M.G. Davletshin, V.M. Karimova, G'.B. Shoumarov, A.S. Begmatov, B.R. Qodirov, E.G'. G'oziyev, Sh.R. Barotov, A.M. Jabborov, N.S. Safoyev, Sh.S. Shoyimova, and R. Shomaxmudova. These scholars have developed theories and cultural-historical concepts about the mental development of such young people.

Issues of vocational guidance for young people with disabilities have been researched in the scientific works of scholars such as M.F. Hakimova, L.R. Mo'minova, X.M. Po'latova, I.G. Veretennikova, X.D. Kalbayeva, N.R. Rahmonqulova, U.Yu. Fayziyeva, and M.S. Asanova.

Although specific aspects of young people with disabilities and related problems have been extensively studied by psychologists, sociologists, and educators, the modern experience of socialization of young people with disabilities has not been sufficiently studied as a scientific research object. Today, changes in the socio-political, economic, legal, and cultural-educational

spheres of society are causing changes not only in the social situation but also in the social consciousness and culture of young people. Therefore, it is necessary to study the modern, global experience of socialization of young people with disabilities from a scientific and philosophical point of view.

Discussion

In the context of New Uzbekistan, increasing the activity of young people with disabilities and involving them in social progress is an important task. Legal guarantees have also been created in Uzbekistan to regulate these processes. Also, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Concept of Development of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025" was approved[15]. This concept focuses on important issues such as protecting the legal rights and interests of young people, increasing the role of young people in ensuring security, ecological stability, justice and equal rights in the country, improving the conditions for young people to access qualified medical services, increasing medical literacy among them and strengthening a healthy lifestyle, and ensuring quality education for young people at all levels of education. The increasing activity of young people with disabilities and its legal basis as a necessity of social progress are ensured by several laws and resolutions.

This Concept takes into account the forecasts for the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan in 2021-2025. In particular, it identifies important tasks such as improving the legal framework aimed at protecting the legal rights and interests of young people and increasing the role of young people in ensuring security, justice, and ecological stability in the country. It also focuses on improving the conditions for young people with disabilities to access quality medical services, increasing medical literacy among them, and strengthening a healthy lifestyle.

Action plans are being developed and practical work is underway to ensure that young people with disabilities receive quality education at all levels of education and to create conditions for the development of inclusive education in the regions. Practical activities are being implemented to create decent working conditions for young people, especially those with disabilities, to expand their economic opportunities, and to further expand entrepreneurial activities. Supporting young people in need of social protection, young people with disabilities, children raised in orphanages, orphaned children, children who have lost their breadwinner, and children deprived of parental care is also identified as an urgent task. Large-scale work is being carried out at the level of state policy to support young promising

personnel and prepare them for public service, to ensure their competitiveness in the labor market, and to increase the social activity of young people, to support youth public organizations and volunteer movements. These efforts will undoubtedly contribute to increasing the activity of young people.

The development of society is a process that takes place on the basis of certain rules and regulations, and it is impossible not to accept them. If there are no general laws, then, accordingly, its categories cannot exist, and vice versa, without categories, it is impossible to achieve true knowledge about the laws of social progress. Social philosophy, by its nature, consists of a system of specific categories and concepts. Determining the essence and content of one or another category leads to understanding its connection with other categories in this system. The system of categories of social philosophy is recognized as a symbol of the unity of historical and logical aspects. The scientific development of society is one of the most complex subjects of knowledge. The creator of history is society and the people living in it. People set their future goals and objectives, their interests, and fight to achieve them. Based on this, modern social philosophy, relying on the achievements of world philosophy and the rich social philosophical teachings of the past, scientifically explains social reality, and the categories that perform an important methodological function in knowing the essence of events and phenomena are acquiring a new meaning. Of course, the problem of the topic under study is also becoming one of the most pressing issues of today. In understanding the essence of social existence and gaining true knowledge, social practice serves as a criterion.

We can consider the "Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Guidelines" developed by the World Health Organization in 2010 as an international legal basis for this issue[12]. These guidelines were developed to support the community-based rehabilitation and integration of persons with disabilities into society. The guidelines provide recommendations for supporting persons with disabilities in the areas of health, education, work and participation, social life and services. These guidelines are a key legal document in defining new directions in the field of supporting persons with disabilities in our country. Through these laws and decisions, the socialization, education, employment and other rights of young people with disabilities are protected.

Also, this document provides information on the work being done in the social protection and rehabilitation of young people with disabilities. In particular, it provides information on how young people with disabilities are supported and on the work being done

in the social protection and rehabilitation of young people with disabilities through other services. Through these legal bases, the socialization and rights of young people with disabilities are protected, and their education and employment are strengthened.

In New Uzbekistan, it is impossible to achieve noble goals such as building a democratic, legal, social state, and a strong civil society without the participation of young people.

Civil society is a society of people with high virtues. Civil society is a social system in which the rule of law is ensured, human rights and freedoms are established, political parties and institutions, diversity of ideologies and opinions are ensured, a person is guaranteed free choice of forms of his economic, political and cultural life, and the status of citizens' self-government bodies is high.

Every citizen of the country widely participates in the activities of civil society institutions and satisfies their political, social, economic, spiritual and legal needs through them. In civil society, public control of citizens over the activities of the state and its bodies is established. Therefore, on April 12, 2018, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Control" was adopted in our country. Also, Article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 2023, stipulates that the procedure for citizens to exercise public control over the activities of state bodies shall be determined by law[13].

According to this Law, four main institutions of civil society are subjects of public control. These include citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and mass media. A number of state powers have been assigned to public organizations.

The basis of human social activity is its legal guarantee, freedom, and the existence of democratic criteria in society. The guarantee of people's coexistence is the existence of law and legal culture in society and throughout the world. That is, a person's ability to act as a free person is created only in a society where the rights of people and their future youth to live, study, and use material and spiritual wealth are based on real legal grounds.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan serves as the most important legal basis for further strengthening social activity. At the same time, it is a legal guarantee for the development of a democratic social state and further improvement of civil society.

Uzbekistan aims to establish a democratic, legal, social state and its highest stage, civil society. In such a state, the rights of citizens are not only guaranteed, but the

state itself takes the lead in their implementation, and the importance of young people, who are the future of any country, is growing in education, sports, scientific and technical creativity, the formation of work skills, and the acquisition of an independent life position. For this, first, a healthy environment in the family; secondly, quality education in educational institutions; it is important to listen to the student's opinion and establish free discussion; thirdly, it is important to form a social environment that develops independent thinking skills.

Accordingly, the new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates in Article 25 that the right to life is an integral right of every person, in Article 27 everyone has the right to freedom and personal inviolability, in Article 41 everyone has the right to be an owner, in Article 50 everyone has the right to education, and in Article 53 everyone is guaranteed freedom of scientific and technical creativity and the right to use cultural achievements. Any human activity is the result of the transformation of his consciousness, thought, thinking and worldview into real life activity. In other words, it is the product of independent thinking.

In our country, concern for the future generation, restoration and further enhancement of our spirituality, and improvement of the national education system are the priority directions of state policy. All conditions are being created for young people to receive education and upbringing at the level of modern requirements, to be patriotic, to strengthen their health, and to demonstrate their strength, knowledge and potential. After all, raising and educating a generation with high intellectual potential, a broad outlook, and independent thinking forms the basis of our state's policy.

The Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy", "On Education" (new edition), Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Youth Affairs, as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025" and other official documents are of great importance in providing our youth with education and upbringing based on modern standards, and in revealing their talents[13].

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Based on proposals from many parents, teachers, students, and the general public, 11-year education was restored in Uzbekistan. To meet the need for teachers in the field, the Chirchik State Pedagogical Institute in the Tashkent region and pedagogical institutes under universities in the regions were established. In addition, special correspondence departments were established in 15 higher education institutions, creating opportunities for more than 5,000 teachers with secondary specialized education to obtain higher education.

Based on innovation and creative approaches in the education system, specialized Presidential schools for in-depth study of exact sciences named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi and Mirzo Ulugbek were established. These practical efforts are based on the priority directions defined in the "Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and the noble idea of "Let's live freely and prosperously in New Uzbekistan".

Comprehensive reforms in the field of education are continuing in Uzbekistan. In particular, new types of educational institutions, Presidential schools, creative schools, and specialized schools have been launched. In 2020 alone, 56 such schools were established in Uzbekistan for mathematics, 28 for chemistry and biology, and 14 in the field of IT for informatics and information and communication technologies.

In our country, world educational experience is being studied and new procedures and modern teaching methods are being introduced. Due to the widespread state support of non-governmental educational

institutions, their number has now reached 195. All of this is yielding positive results. We can see this in the example of our students winning 30 medals in prestigious international science Olympiads in 2017-2020. In order to teach young people in-demand modern professions, 339 vocational schools, 194 colleges, and 195 technical schools were launched in the 2020-2021 academic year alone.

A lot of work is also being done to further improve the higher education system. In Uzbekistan, 5 new higher education institutions were launched in the 2024-2025 academic year, bringing the total number to 211. Today, out of 211 HEIs in our country, 112 are state-owned, 69 are non-state, and 30 are foreign higher education institutions.

Currently, more than 1 million 167 thousand students are studying in 211 universities, and through this indicator, the rate of enrollment of young people in higher education has increased from 42 percent in the 2023-2024 academic year to 43 percent[21].

For the 2023/2024 academic year, joint education programs of 48 state higher education institutions in cooperation with 20 foreign countries were examined. 6,818 quotas were agreed for 289 joint education programs with a positive conclusion.

The social activity of young people, that is, being active in the life of society, is formed on the basis of a sense of confidence in the future. Only when a person believes in the stable development of society, understands the priority of the laws of society, and has firm confidence in the future, will his behavior make a certain sense. Ancient, national, religious and moral values also have a worthy place in the formation of social activity among young people. After all, in our nation, spiritual, moral and religious values have always played a leading role in understanding the vital events of society.

The formation of social activity in young people is manifested in the following factors:

- As a product and member of society, the individual must appreciate the benefits created by society and learn to create them himself;
- To be able to appreciate the conditions created for work;
- Understanding the knowledge, experience and thinking given by society;
- Members of society should use and cherish the sacred land, air, water and material wealth of the Motherland;
- To know the work of society as one's own, to appreciate it and to show initiative;

- Thinking about the well-being of oneself and one's descendants and sincerely serving it.

Many young people learn traditional crafts and essential life skills, knowledge, and abilities at home, from family members such as parents, siblings, and relatives. The most fundamental approach to preparing a person to engage in income-generating activities is through "learning at home." However, children and young people with disabilities, as well as adults with severe disabilities, are unable to participate in the "learning by doing" process because parents and other family members have a specific idea of what they are capable of and unwilling to change it. Parents say they want to protect their child from danger or do not believe that a child with a disability can learn and contribute to the family income, and they do not pay attention to or encourage them at all. As a result, a child with a disability cannot develop the necessary skills and, as a result, cannot contribute to household chores. His exclusion can lead to a loss of self-confidence and a failure to fully participate in family and community affairs.

Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) programs can play a major role in helping parents understand the learning and income-generating opportunities for a child with a disability[12]. The following activities are proposed in this regard:

- Identifying ways in which persons with disabilities can be assisted in earning income or performing household chores;
- Encouraging family members to train and develop the skills of a family member with a disability and to involve them in effective household chores;
- Monitoring the participation of persons with disabilities in household chores and income-generating activities.

Conclusion

While acquiring such noble qualities requires knowledge, high beliefs, and courage from young people, it also requires society to develop factors such as the stability of democratic principles, the strength of legal foundations, and the dedication of its members [21].

In Uzbekistan, a number of state programs, laws and resolutions have been adopted to increase the social activity of young people with disabilities and provide them with comprehensive support. Although the main goal of them is to ensure that people with disabilities, including young people, take a worthy place in society and fully realize themselves as an integral part of society, there are still a number of problems in this area. This is due to the fact that young people with

disabilities face fraud, poverty, unequal conditions in education and employment, as well as restrictions imposed by the healthcare system itself, which lead to inequalities in the health care of young people with disabilities. Factors such as poverty, lack of education and employment, and difficult living conditions increase the risk of poor health and neglect of the needs of people with disabilities.

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