

# Priority of youth interests in the state policy of the new Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** The article shows that a completely new system for working with youth is being created, that young people are increasingly feeling a sense of involvement in the fate of the country and the people, and that the younger generation is taking a worthy part in building a New Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** New Uzbekistan, state youth policy, youth spirituality, youth interests, youth employment, five important initiatives, "Youth Notebook".

**Introduction:** The trend of globalization in the world is gaining momentum and is progressing. Integration and unification processes have covered all spheres of social life. First of all, they are manifested in the lives, interests and aspirations of young people. A New Uzbekistan is being built, which embodies the eternal dreams of our people and will take its rightful place in the world community. Efforts to achieve this dream require a systematic approach to the issue of youth, along with socio-economic, cultural-spiritual, political-democratic uplift.

The rapidly developing New Uzbekistan, which will take its place in the world community in the economy, education, IT, medicine, science and other areas, and be able to compete in the international arena, depends on the potential of young people, who make up 60 percent of the population of our country. In this regard, it is necessary to improve state youth policy, taking into account the requirements of modern development. First of all, it is necessary to educate and socialize young people, to form them competitively in science, professions, creative thinking, and activity. "... In order to transform the enthusiasm, enthusiasm, and courage inherent in youth, noble aspirations into practical action, and achieve significant results, a person must live with a clear goal in mind"[2]. Today, youth activity is more important than ever, because they are the main driving force behind the development of society. For this reason, young people should be an inexhaustible source of innovations, ideas, and solutions. In new

Uzbekistan, ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of young people, realizing their dreams, aspirations, abilities, and potential has become the most important and priority direction of state policy, and reforms in this direction are being implemented gradually. In particular, over the past seven years, more than 100 laws, decrees and resolutions directly related to the lives of young people have been adopted.

The fundamental reforms and amendments to legislative acts being implemented in the field of youth policy in our country, as in all areas, have shown that this law needs to be improved based on the requirements of the time. Therefore, the State Youth Policy was revised and on September 14, 2016, amendments and additions were made to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" and it was newly adopted. The Law provides for ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people; protecting the lives and health of young people; promoting the spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral development of young people; ensuring open and high-quality education for young people; employment of young people and creation of conditions for their employment... (Article 5)[3] and a number of other important areas related to youth are included.

In implementing the state youth policy, the work carried out within the framework of five important initiatives promoted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to raise the morale of youth and

meaningfully organize their free time has been quite effective. The five initiatives include such important areas as culture, art, sports, the study and use of computer technologies, the development of reading among youth, and the employment of women. At the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly (September 19, 2017), our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that “our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to realize their potential and prevent the spread of the “virus” of the idea of violence” and proposed the development of an international convention on the rights of youth[4]. In response to this proposal, reforms in our country have deepened and become more interconnected. Resolution No. 23 of the Cabinet of Ministers of January 18, 2021 “On approval of the Concept of Development of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025” was adopted [5]. The Concept is being implemented on the basis of a “roadmap” of work, the implementation of which is strictly defined and approved each year.

The mechanism of state youth policy in our country and its practical results have become the focus of attention of the world community. Therefore, Uzbekistan became a member of the Youth Council of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in 2018, and the Council on Youth Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States in 2020.

At the initiative of our President, the “Central Asian Youth Forum, the 15th meeting of the Youth Council of the SCO member states, the competition for the best startup project among youth of the SCO countries” and the IV Young Leaders Forum of the Organization of Turkic States were held in our country, the city of Bukhara was declared the first capital of youth initiatives in the Turkic world, and 2022 was declared the “Year of Support for Youth Initiatives” in the Turkic world. Also, Shavkat Mirziyoyev’s proposal to develop and adopt a resolution on the impact of the pandemic on the rights of youth at the 46th session of the UN Human Rights Council in 2021 was accepted and put into practice that year [6]. The Uzbek delegation also participated in the UN Economic and Social Council - “ECOSOS-2023” youth forum, which was held at the UN headquarters with the participation of heads of ministries and departments responsible for youth policy from 193 countries.

In order to adequately reward the fruitful work of our talented, highly scientific, and achieving young people, the “Mard o’g’lon” state award and the “Kelajak bunyodkori” medal were established. June 30 was declared “Youth Day”. Under the slogan “New Uzbekistan Youth, Let’s Unite!” Youth festivals and spiritual and educational events are held in a high spirit and on a large scale, not only in regional centers, but

also in all districts and cities. Within the framework of the “Youth Month”, various events, projects, mass celebrations and gala concerts in makhallas and districts covered more than 2.4 million young people. Also, the “Military-Patriotic”, “Intellectual Games”, “Sports-Health”, “Culture, Art and Tourism” weeks were organized.

In order to increase the number of followers of scholars such as Abu Rayhon Beruniy and Mirzo Ulugbek, who made a great contribution to the development of world science, and thinkers such as Alisher Navoi, who took his place in the history of the rise of the culture of the Turkic peoples with his courage and creativity, the “Successors of Mirzo Ulugbek”, “Followers of Beruniy”, “Successors of Alisher Navoi” competitions are being held.

In his book “Strategy of the New Uzbekistan”, Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: “In today’s complex times, educating young people as physically and spiritually mature people remains an extremely important task for us”[7] and paid special attention to a number of issues in implementing youth policy. In particular, the tasks set include ensuring the employment of graduates throughout the Republic; easing restrictions on professions and positions requiring higher education and employing more than 10,000 young people even without higher education; making it mandatory for senior students of general education schools to study at least one profession or trade that is in demand in the labor market; and allocating land for young people to engage in farming.

Based on the Presidential Decree No. PQ-92 dated January 19, 2022 “On measures to radically improve the system of working with youth in neighborhoods,” broader opportunities were created for mahalla youth [8]. It was determined that the period for considering youth applications would be reduced from 30 days to 5 days, and the provision of assistance from 40 days to 16 days. Youth leaders compiled information on the social status, employment, and health of 9.1 million young people aged 14-30 and formed the “Youth Balance”. It was on the recommendations of youth leaders that the types of assistance provided were increased from 11 to 25.

The “Youth Notebook” system was introduced to ensure youth employment and provide them with social, legal, and psychological support. At least 40 percent of the funds from the “Youth Notebook” funds are directed specifically to vocational training. In addition, special attention is paid to comprehensive support for young people with disabilities, creating favorable conditions for their education, facilitating their employment, and further increasing their social

activity. 729 students who are orphans, disabled, raised in orphanages, and who have lost their breadwinners have been reimbursed with payment contract funds in the amount of 2.1 billion soums. Subsidies have been allocated for the costs of treatment of young people in need of social protection, including those who are in need of military service, and for young people who are seriously ill and need psychological counseling. In order to increase the effectiveness of work with young people, the social situation, abilities, and interests of young people aged 14 to 30 in our country have been studied and divided into three categories. Work with young people is carried out on the basis of the “from the neighborhood to the ministry” system, based on targeted, specific criteria. In the first stage, 396 thousand young people who were included in the “critical situation” category and in need of state care and attention were assigned by name to each minister and his deputies, regional, district and city governors, sector heads, rectors, commanders of the National Guard and military units. The second “medium” category includes 4.6 million young people who could not find a job in the formal sector but are economically active, and will be helped to find solutions to their problems. The third “good” category includes 4.4 million young people who are well-educated, have established their own businesses, work in the formal sector, have abilities, and are socially active.

The naming of Chapter XIV of the new Constitution as “Family, Children and Youth” and the introduction of separate Articles 78 and 79 on youth [1] clearly indicate that youth in Uzbekistan are protected by law, their rights and freedoms, and obligations.

The system of work with youth to implement constitutional norms provides for the following:

**Firstly**, the norm was introduced that the state and society shall take care of the formation of loyalty to national and universal values, pride in their country and the rich cultural heritage of the people, patriotism and love for the Motherland in children and youth. This norm is important for the peace, unity of society and the sustainable development of the state, and, conversely, neglect of this task paves the way for the decline of society, the nation and the people;

**Secondly**, the norm has been strengthened that the state ensures the protection of the personal, political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights of young people, and encourages their active participation in the life of society and the state. As we strive to build a democratic, legal state, we will never achieve this without protecting the rights of our future youth and ensuring their active participation in the life of society and the state;

**Thirdly**, the norm has been introduced that the state creates conditions for the intellectual, creative, physical, and moral formation and development of young people, for the realization of their rights to education, health, housing, employment, and recreation.

For young people to reach their full potential, it is necessary to create appropriate opportunities for them, namely, to be healthy and have housing, to receive education, employment, and recreation. The state is committed to creating appropriate conditions in this regard, because these norms are important not only for the benefit of our youth, but also for the prosperous future of our entire society and our country.

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