

The Influence of Socio-Economic Factors on Youth Beliefs

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Abstract: This in the article society development updates during youth in faith event giving changes socio-philosophical analysis will be done . Research during society and youth between mutual dependency , youth socio-spiritual in maturity important factors , as well as to young people related state of the policy main directions will be illuminated . In our country youth to faith impact doer factors , global and national updates , " development" Uzbek "model" youth worldview and faith in formation place analysis Also , young people To the homeland loyalty , national to values respect in the spirit education , innovation thinking and to updates ready to be today's of the era main from the requirements one that is scientific basically will be covered . In the article youth in faith changes research to grow through society in progress update processes socio-philosophical importance based on given .

Keywords: Youth faith, citizen initiative, creative initiative, firm life position, change of worldview, reading culture.

Introduction: The development of society is a continuous and complex process of development. It is necessary to emphasize the special importance of youth in this. After all, young people are a great and invaluable asset of every state, the future and heirs of the people. Because they are an incomparable force that creates and implements new ideas, creative initiatives and efforts that are necessary to ensure a prosperous life and sustainable development in our daily lives. After all, as the President of our Republic emphasized, the UN Youth Strategy also states that in this regard, the most valuable and important resources are embodied in the form of youth, and any investment in it will definitely pay off, because investments made in youth will return many times over [1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to statistics, the world's population of people aged 12-24 is 1.2 billion, or 16 percent of the world's population. According to forecasts, by 2030 their number is expected to increase by another 7 percent, reaching 1.3 billion.

It was not for nothing that our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan, described our youth as "the greatest wealth, the priceless treasure of Uzbekistan." If we say

that preschool and school education, higher and secondary specialized education systems, and scientific and cultural institutions in our country today are the four interconnected links of the future Renaissance, then we can consider kindergarten teachers, school teachers, professors and scientific and creative intellectuals as its four pillars. Considering that it is our youth who are the creators of the Third Renaissance, the Head of our state said that one of the most urgent tasks today is "...to educate young people in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, respect for national and universal values, to widely involve the growing younger generation in science and innovations, to lead them to the "New Uzbekistan - Towards the Third Renaissance!" "effective and systematic organization of measures aimed at unifying around the slogan"[2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In our country, young people make up a significant part of the population, that is, about two-thirds of the population of our country. Therefore, taking into account that they are the most vulnerable stratum, ensuring the rights and freedoms and legitimate interests of young people in our country has been established as a priority area of state policy. This is also evidenced by the fact that more than 40 laws and by-laws directly related to youth policy have been adopted

directly on the personal initiative of the head of our state. In particular, among the most important areas of state policy regarding youth, the promotion of 5 important initiatives, including their broad involvement in culture, art, physical education and sports, the formation and development of skills and abilities in the use of modern information technologies among our young people, and the widespread promotion of a reading culture among young people, has become an exemplary example of a new systematic approach to the extremely urgent issues of the era of renewal.

Today, the society of New Uzbekistan is experiencing a period of serious renewal in order to take its rightful place in the world community, to establish and ensure a decent standard of living for our people commensurate with their labor. At the same time, the rapid changes in the development of the whole world, the acceleration of renewal and development processes in all spheres of life are also pushing New Uzbekistan to rapid development. This, in turn, is directly related to the changes taking place in the beliefs of our youth. After all, any changes that occur in social life also change beliefs. Therefore, the most important factor in changes in human beliefs is rooted in changes in socio-economic life.

As we have already emphasized above, in the first years of independence, serious reforms were necessary for the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan. At the heart of these reforms was the issue of changing the beliefs of our compatriots, especially our youth.

History shows that serious reforms require the development of a specific strategic concept based on a specific program and its implementation. After all, as the First President himself taught in this regard, "...the starting point of any reform process is the choice of a strategy. This is an extremely responsible and complex aspect. Without a general strategy and without seeing the ultimate goal, it is impossible to determine effective measures for economic reform" [3].

It should also be noted that the strategy envisaged here, along with the country's economy, socio-spiritual, and cultural life, also envisaged the formation of the youth, its future, with the qualities that would correctly understand the requirements of the era of renewal, be ready to use their existing capabilities for its future, and fight against various foreign and hostile forces. Therefore, at such a very complex and responsible time, the task arose to develop a strategic concept that would encompass all the important directions of the path of development required by time and space. This required concentrating all attention and care on this task at that time to formulate such a strategy. Ultimately, the consciousness of all our compatriots,

and especially The subtle and deep understanding of this need of the transition period, which led to fundamental changes in the beliefs of our youth, and the creation and formulation of this strategy with a unique talent were carried out by our first president I. Karimov and presented to the public of our country. We can say that this strategic program, with its content and essence, became a unique example of a new philosophical understanding and interpretation of issues related to the development of society. Later, this program, which became popular among our people under the name of the "five principles", became a conceptual program consisting of the "Uzbek model of development". The importance of this program in building a new type of society in independent Uzbekistan is explained by its orientation towards the formation of people's beliefs about society, its content and essence, human life and dignity, confidence in tomorrow, and a modern perspective on the processes of renewal in the development of society. This was primarily inextricably linked to the elimination of the conditions associated with the widespread slavery of faith in the era of the former Soviet system, the deprivation of our people of their ancient roots, such as their language, culture, spirituality, and history, under the influence of systematic ideological pressures. However, at the same time, as our President also emphasized in this regard, abandoning some rigid beliefs in faith in this process does not mean that our people abandon their own history and past. Rather, such a view is, by its essence and content, a one-sided view. The goal was precisely to correctly understand the innovations in the life of our society on the basis of the formation of a comprehensive faith that is impartial from one-sidedness.

Of course, any fundamental changes in faith are, first of all, inextricably linked with economic life. Therefore, our national model, which has paved the way for innovations in the development of our society since the first years of independence, should have focused primarily on the following goals, which provided for bringing our country's economy to a new level:

First, to gradually establish a socially oriented market economy, to build a powerful and continuously developing economic system capable of ensuring the growth of our national wealth and the necessary conditions for the life and activities of our compatriots; Secondly, to achieve guaranteed protection of private property by the state on the basis of building a free economy with many advantages, liberalizing property rights for people, protecting and comprehensively supporting the initiative and entrepreneurship of citizens by all means;

Thirdly, to introduce broad freedoms in the activities of enterprises and citizens, to achieve as much as possible limitation of unnecessary state interference in their economic activities, to completely abandon administrative-command methods in managing the economy, and instead to widely use incentive methods and tools;

Fourth, to make comprehensive structural changes that will enable the rational and efficient use of available resources in the economy, to establish the production of competitive products in a fierce competition for the market, and, thanks to this, to rapidly integrate into the world economic system;

Fifth, to develop new economic thinking skills and abilities in citizens, to radically change their worldview, and to create the opportunity for each person to independently choose the field and forms of work [4].

Of course, achieving these goals required the implementation of very wide-ranging tasks and required a transitional period in which innovations, covering all spheres of social life, would manifest themselves in a unique way. Therefore, in the case of our country, this period, as our first President I. Karimov himself specifically noted, consisted mainly of two stages: "The first stage, covering the period from 1991 to 2000, is the period of transition and the first period of reforms and changes associated with the formation of the foundations of national statehood;

The second stage, which covers the period from 2001 to 2010, is the period of active democratic renewal, reform and modernization of our country, ensuring the sustainable development of our economy, consistent reform of our political life, legislation, the judicial system and the socio-humanitarian spheres, and a steady increase in the living standards of the population..."[5]

It is worth noting here that the economic reforms implemented in our country during the transition period during the first years of independence should not only cover various spheres of social life, but also drastically change the consciousness and beliefs of our youth, as well as their entire worldview. The main focus here was on replacing the vices that had taken root in the social consciousness under the influence of the former Soviet system, such as dependency, expecting everything from the state, and lack of confidence in one's own strength, with new concepts and ideas based on the requirements of a market economy, such as initiative, entrepreneurship, belief in one's own strength and capabilities, and showing examples of social activity and creativity. In this regard, the main role and task of the state was to create and strengthen the legal framework for actively engaging in

entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized businesses, and expanding the opportunities for young people to receive modern education in order to comprehensively support their activities in this area. Therefore, from the first years of independence, special attention was paid to these primary goals and tasks in the implementation of state and social governance in our country, and the development of the qualities of our youth, including all segments of the population living in our country, who have a rich spiritual outlook, strong faith, a firm life position, and who are able to think consistently about life problems with the help of scientific and deep thinking, was considered a matter directly related to the country's future. Considering this situation, our president wrote that "As a result of the wide-ranging reforms and creative work being carried out in our country, the consciousness, thinking, and worldview of our people are changing" [6].

Naturally, all the changes that our head of state emphasized were the result of reforms that were initiated from the very beginning of independence. As a result, the implemented economic reforms ensured fundamental changes in the beliefs of the youth of our country, their spiritual image took on a special character, imbued with positive meaning and essence, and their intellectual, creative, and practical activities began to acquire a content that was in harmony with the requirements of the time.

CONCLUSION

At the same time, it is impossible not to emphasize that the positive changes taking place in the social spheres of society have also led to a positive attitude among young people. In particular, the approaches that the government has begun to implement in the areas of education, medicine, and service provision, which are compatible with the infrastructure of a market economy, have begun to generate new ideas and visions in the minds and beliefs of our young people. In particular, we can say that the development and implementation of a national model of the education system, the reforms carried out to improve the quality and efficiency of education, the efforts to improve the culture of providing medical services to the population, the expansion of opportunities for increasing the social activity of the population based on the further increase in the number and size of civil society structures in our country, and the gradual application of the tactic of transition from a strong state to a strong civil society in our country have strengthened the conviction of our youth that it is wrong to expect everything from the state in everyday life, and that instead, citizens themselves, if I may say so, primarily the youth of our country, need to show sufficient activity.

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