

Political, Socio-Economic Reforms and Opportunities for Youth in the Countries of the World

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Abstract: This article examines political, socio-economic reforms and opportunities for young people in the countries of the world. In modern conditions, the world community, including Uzbekistan, is engulfed by global socio-political and economic changes. Maintaining and increasing the competitiveness of the state in all areas requires a rational, timely response to new challenges. At the same time, the country should clearly establish strategic directions, among which the problems of youth should occupy one of the most important places. Based on the practice of recent decades, we can say with complete certainty that in a constantly changing world, stable socio-economic growth will be achieved by countries that are able to competently use human resources and innovative potential. Accordingly, to achieve these goals, youth should become a necessary member.

Keywords: youth, political reforms, socio-economic reforms, opportunities, development, modern society, innovative potential.



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In the process of mastering the collective experience of society, younger generations always bring something new to it. However, not all emerging changes qualitatively contribute to the development of society, but only those changes that are directed towards progressive renewal and are endowed with the properties of some irreversibility. Only such changes can give the process of social movement forward the character of real development and progress.

As a rule, it is the youth that performs many social functions of society that are practically inaccessible to other categories of the population. First of all, this is the ability to inherit the level of development and experience already achieved by previous generations, after which the opportunity for preliminary formation of the image of the subsequent future appears. Thus, the youth has a certain function of social reproduction and some continuity for the development of society as a whole.

In addition, like any other social category, the youth has its own interests and directions, which very often do not coincide at all with the directions and views of the rest of society. Another factor is that due to certain specific reasons, the youth category does not yet have firmly formed values and guidelines in terms of spirituality and morality, which significantly increases the likelihood of

various errors in the process of making important responsible decisions [4]. However, on the other hand, entering the public and working life of society, it is the youth that represents the main object and subject of education, socialization and upbringing, as well as the processes of adaptation to changes. On the one hand, the youth is the main initiator of economic activity and a participant in the so-called social mobility, while on the other hand, it is characterized by the character of incomplete inclusion in existing political and socio-economic relations. On the one hand, representatives of the youth category of society are, in a sense, a source of both spiritual and economic and social revival of Russia, while on the other hand, the youth itself is also a source of crime, drug addiction and general social tension. Based on this, further development of the country in political and socio-economic terms is possible only with the implementation of competent state policy, which will be based on recommendations from leading scientists, sociologists, political scientists and economists. The most important component of the support for such a policy from the state are all kinds of social societies, forces that are capable of bringing such a state policy to life.

And first of all, the young generation, which grew up in the conditions of new socio-economic changes and is still developing, belongs to such social forces. It is this social group that is the most mobile and quite receptive to all the changes taking place in society. Accordingly, this social group requires competent, constantly implemented state support from the state so that the existing potential for the further development of society is preserved and increased.

Consequently, only the youth can become the very driving force that will be able to bring the country to the forefront of the civilized world, after the processes of the final formation of the periods of economic development are completed and a new stage appears, which is characterized by an orientation not on the accumulation of all kinds of material goods, but on increasing the volume and effectiveness of knowledge, which will expand people's aspirations for a long healthy life with full provision of high-quality human capital. Exactly the same as for any other type of capital, the so-called human capital requires initial investment. The better the health indicators, the longer human capital can be used. Accordingly, the first and most mandatory condition for further development is investment in health promotion, medical care, education and patriotic education, and the effectiveness of such investments has been repeatedly and vividly confirmed by the experience of the most developed countries in the world.

The accumulation of so-called intellectual capital does not mean the accumulation of a large amount of knowledge, but rather the accumulation of the skills necessary to apply this knowledge. Thus, the higher the level of quality education, the more effective the workforce will be, and the stronger and more reliable will be the awareness of young people and each individual in general, their place in society, as well as the ability to acquire skills to adapt to various changes and processes that are characteristic of different periods of progress and economic development [2].

Today, young people have opportunities for self-realization as individuals in various fields, but their responsibility for their destiny is also increasing. In the course of the formation of civil society, it is necessary to convey the basic concepts of civic and patriotic education to young people in a timely and correct manner. Now patriotism is becoming a value that combines social, spiritual, moral and military-patriotic aspects.

Since young people are still in the process of formation, it is necessary to make every effort to educate a fundamentally new type of personality, capable of combining developed moral, legal and political culture. Educational institutions make the main contribution to the development of the personality of young people.

With the help of educational potential, the orientation of each specific personality is determined. Young people are the optimal element for the system of civic-patriotic education, since they are precisely in the process of self-affirmation.

But the process of civic-patriotic education is not possible, only on the basis of knowledge; active involvement in the social activities of young people and their conscious participation are necessary [5].

Civic-patriotic education in modern conditions is a purposeful, morally conditioned process of preparing young people for functioning and interaction in a democratic society, for work, participation in the management of socially valuable affairs, for the implementation of rights and obligations, strengthening responsibility for their choice, for the maximum development of their abilities in order to achieve success in life. Civic-patriotic education contributes to the formation and development of a person who has the qualities of a citizen and patriot of his country. Today, activities based on the predominance of intellectual work and many elements of creativity are becoming increasingly important. It is young people who are a huge bearer of colossal intellectual potential, due to the sharpness of memory, irrepressible imagination, ability for imaginative and original thinking, creative approach to any tasks, play of the mind, sensuality, receptivity, etc. In youth, all knowledge and skills are mastered by a person most quickly and effectively, and his performance reaches its peak. Thus, the process of qualitative development of all kinds of scientific innovations, the development of modern science in general, both humanitarian and technical, which allows moving technical and social progress in society forward, is also connected with youth today.

Today, raising one's educational level is considered a mandatory and natural condition for youth to advance in the social system, and an indisputable valuable quality of today's youth is their general level of education, which is much higher than the average level of education of older generations. Many more young people today have higher education than before. At the same time, the volume and diversity of knowledge acquired by young people is constantly increasing, the terms of education are increasing, the limits of diversity of all kinds of specializations in professional training are expanding.

Due to the fact that youth is characterized by a constant search for themselves, they represent the most mobile group of social categories, which, moreover, is not tied to any specific social and economic ties. As a rule, most representatives of the youth do not have their own housing or any other significant property, as well as responsibility for their family, etc. [1].

Accordingly, the most favorable conditions are created for maximum mobility of this category of society, which is also supported by the need to obtain a professional education. In fact, high levels of youth mobility have great economic value. All processes of labor force redistribution in territorial terms are much more profitable with youth than with older workers, and youth mobility is also very valuable due to the uneven demand for certain specialists in different regions. As for any new ideas, here, undoubtedly, youth is the main conductor and the main accelerator of the implementation of such ideas into practice. It is the generator of all sorts of innovative approaches and initiatives, and the most ardent opponent of conservatism. Thus, representatives of the youth layer of the population are attractive to all other categories, because in this period of life, while maintaining freshness and purity of thinking, the ability to perceive everything new and progressive, the absence of canned views and trends that have taken root over the years in strictly the same order, a person reaches almost the peak of his performance, his ability to constantly develop as quickly and effectively as possible, as well as the ability to contribute to the development of everything around him.

Today, modern youth policy both in Uzbekistan and in its regions is unable to solve a significant block of youth problems, to effectively socialize young people. This situation is largely due to the lack of a clear relationship between the state level of youth policy formation and the regional or municipal level of its implementation.

Youth policy is imperfect until effective mechanisms for involving young people in priority innovative projects in the region are built. Studying this problem allows us to understand that economic conditions affect the life plans of young people, some of whom, due to the low material security of their parental family, cannot realize their life interests.

If we take into account such factors as unemployment, spontaneous formation of the labor market, imperfection of youth protection mechanisms in this market, then a general picture of their negative impact on socialization, the formation of life plans of young people is formed. Methodological assistance from the state to youth organizations, attraction of local budget funds to finance youth programs, creation of new mechanisms to stimulate construction of affordable housing for youth, introduction of an effective system of providing the first job and support of entrepreneurial initiatives of youth can not only relieve social tensions among youth, but also provide new energy for development of society [3]. The proposed system of priority ways of development of state youth policy will ensure improvement of the situation of youth, increase of their contribution to competitiveness of the country and at the same time compensate and minimize consequences of mistakes typical for youth. Thus, today it is absolutely obvious that effectiveness of youth policy is the guarantor of national security of the country. In this system the state is an important unifying subject in matters of development of youth policy order. But it is advisable to link the unified strategy of development of New Uzbekistan with youth policy in the global context, which is possible only through implementation of mechanisms of social partnership. Support and formation of conditions for orientation of youth to increase quality of their education, development of creative potential in the long term will favorably influence socio-economic development of the territory.

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