

POLICY OF THE YOUTH IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Submission Date: July 20, 2023, Accepted Date: July 25, 2023,

Published Date: July 30, 2023

Crossref Doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijmsphr/Volume04Issue07-07>

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ABSTRACT

Today, the young generation in the world is an unprecedented majority - more than 2 billion. This is the highest number of young people in human history. About 90 percent of the world's youth live in developing countries, and they make up a significant part of the population. Young people are an inexhaustible source of innovation, ideas and solutions.

KEYWORDS

Policy of the youth, Central Asian countries, innovation, ideas, modern knowledge, international society.

INTRODUCTION

Today, youth activism is more important than ever, because they are the main driving force for the development of society. Therefore, the young generation is entrusted with the task of building a bright future.

The international community recognizes that healthy and well-rounded, enterprising young people with modern knowledge and skills play a very important role in the development of any country. In particular, UN Secretary-General António Guterres emphasizes that "peace, active economic development, social justice, tolerance - all these and many more are related to the use of youth opportunities". In recent years, more than

10 international documents on youth issues have been adopted within the framework of the UN.

The UN General Assembly's Program of Action for World Youth (1995) established policy frameworks and practical recommendations for national efforts and international support to improve the lives of young people. The Action Program covers fifteen youth-related priorities, each of which contains specific proposals for practical action.

The UN Security Council Resolution on Youth, Peace and Security (2015) specifically recognizes the role of youth in conflict and conflict prevention and resolution, as well as peacebuilding.

In the "Lisbon+21" declaration (2019) on youth policies and programs, the protection, support and implementation of youth rights is defined as a priority. The Declaration emphasizes the importance of providing for the specific needs of women, youth, rural youth, people with disabilities, migrants, vulnerable, vulnerable or marginalized groups that face discrimination on any other basis.

In the Sustainable Development Agenda of the UN until 2030, it was announced that ensuring the well-being of young people, expanding their participation and opportunities in the life of society are very important factors for sustainable development and ensuring peace in the world. Therefore, in all 17 goals of sustainable development and 169 goals to achieve them, a special place is given to the issues of youth benefits. In addition, youth issues are identified in four areas: employment, improving the situation of adolescent girls, education for peace and sports. In addition, youth are directly involved in the implementation of sustainable development goals through data collection, use, promotion, monitoring and accountability of local and national initiatives, as well as the preparation of information on evolutionary progress.

To meet the needs of the world's youth, to strengthen their potential and fully ensure their rights, the UN youth strategy "Youth 2030" was adopted. The document states that "youth is a very valuable and extremely important resource that should be invested in, because the investments made will pay off many times over". Issues of protection and implementation of rights and freedoms of the young generation, legal interests, have become a special focus of the international community in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The coronavirus infection has had a negative impact on the lives of young people, forcing

them to adapt to new challenges related to access to health services, finding decent work, food security and nutrition, social isolation, and alienation from community life.

According to the International Labor Organization, due to the closure of schools, universities and vocational training centers during the pandemic, more than 70 percent of young people who are studying or working together with their education have suffered moral and material losses. Currently, the problems faced by young people are so multifaceted that in order to positively solve them, the countries and the international community are required to take decisive action in all directions.

In April 2020, the UN announced a comprehensive program of urgent socio-economic response to the outbreak of COVID-19. This program focuses on increasing the capacity of young people to make independent decisions about health, to promote a healthy lifestyle and to increase the role of youth organizations and community groups in the fight against the pandemic, and to take responsibility for the dissemination of reliable health information. The importance of ensuring that the voice of young people is heard in the era of the development of the Internet and social networks was emphasized.

Today, enterprising youth are responding to pandemic challenges through innovative approaches and social impact. Young volunteers around the world are actively involved in supporting the population in need of social protection and implementing social initiatives.

It should be noted that in such conditions, the "age dimension" factor in the activities of international organizations should be constantly developed. The representatives of the younger generation should have the right to develop and implement comprehensive

strategies and programs that meet their needs, protect their rights, and provide solutions to the problems they face.

At this point, Uzbekistan's experience in this field is of interest to the international community and is widely studied in the world. In particular, this issue was recently discussed during the Youth Forum of the UN Economic and Social Council, the International Seminar on Youth and Human Rights in Geneva.

Today, Uzbekistan stands at an important geographical border. Young people under 30 make up 60 percent of the population. We can call this a unique and valuable "demographic dividend" for the republic. In the next twenty years, today's children and youth will become the largest workforce in the history of Uzbekistan. So, if the investment in youth development is properly spent, these young men and women will be the generation that will take Uzbekistan to a new level of socio-economic development. According to international recognition, young people of new Uzbekistan are an active subject of changing society and an important resource for modernization processes, as well as an invaluable human resource for ensuring economic growth and prosperity of generations. Today in the country, the issue of ensuring the legal rights and interests of young people is a priority of state policy, and it is always in the center of attention. In the last two years alone, three laws related to the sector, dozens of Presidential decrees, decisions and government documents have been adopted. A lot of good work has been done in the implementation of the tasks defined in these important documents. The Agency for Youth Affairs and the Interdepartmental Council on Youth Affairs under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister have started work. A commission on youth issues was established in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy

Majlis, Youth Parliaments are functioning under the chambers of the Oliy Majlis. It was announced that June 30 is Youth Day in Uzbekistan.

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