

Analysis Of the Youth Part of World Politicians

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Announcement: This article identifies the characteristics of youth organizations, their main features and specifics of their activities as modern factors of world politics, the main problems and contradictions that arise in the process of their activities, as well as the main prospects for their development.

Keywords: state youth policy, implementation, concept, globalization, the term "youth", personnel system.

At the current stage of development of international relations, youth organizations are an important socio-political force at the national and interstate levels. This is explained not only by the objective strengthening of youth political activism in the context of modern processes of globalization, democratization and integration in the world, but also by the interest of the political elite in attracting young people as a serious socio-political force to advance and support their interests.

Determining the legal status of youth in the modern state is one of the priorities, because it is the youth that act as a socio-political indicator, which in many ways determines the progressive and innovative development of society and the state. The main feature of this socio-political force is its subject, namely the youth. Today, the term "youth" refers to a group of people not only between the ages of 15 and 25, but also with significant intellectual, innovative and social potential^[1]. In the context of modern world political, economic and social processes, young people are becoming a strategic resource that determines the development of not only the state, but also long-term international relations in general.

Youth policy is a term that science and management practice have traditionally considered as two main areas. On the one hand, youth policy consists of the activities of the state, political parties, public associations and other subjects of social relations, aimed at influencing the socialization and social development of the younger generation. On the other hand, youth policy is a system of ideas, activities, institutions, personnel of the subject of political life in relation to young people who want to support their political orientation. The subjects of youth policy can be different social forces. For example, political parties and public organizations are limited by legal opportunities, but can influence the minds of young people through value concepts and ideas. The state, by contrast, relies on the legal system, but has fewer opportunities to interact through a system of values and ideals. State youth policy is a state activity aimed at creating legal, economic and organizational conditions and guarantees for the development of youth self-awareness and youth associations, actions and initiatives^[2].

The concepts and methods used in practice to implement it are different in different countries. This is reflected in what is recognized as a youth problem in different countries, as the boundaries and tasks of state regulation of social processes are defined, the age of a society reflects a cultural tradition and is consistent with values and norms established in society. Thus, the concept implemented in the United States is based on the minimal involvement of government agencies in the socialization of young people. It is declared to be the work of private charitable organizations for the purpose of social support of youth. The state youth policy model, which is specific to Sweden, Finland and a number of other countries, is based on the specific role of the state, rather than a clear regulation by law to support youth and youth organizations. Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Youth Law of the Hungarian People's Republic (1971) states: Another goal of youth policy is presented in the Spanish Youth Program (1987): overcoming barriers. "In the first case, the normative image achieved by young people is clearly defined, and secondly, the state's youth policy is a means of mitigating adaptive difficulties in coming to life.

Today, youth policy in Germany is described as a system of state measures designed to promote the moral upbringing of young people based on democratic values and to guarantee equal opportunities for them to increase their potential in adult life.

The main goals of youth policy are to create social and legal guarantees for young people, to help them adapt to adulthood and to shape their democratic outlook. German youth include two age groups: "youth" - 14 to 18 years old and "young adults" - 18 to 27 years old. Youth policy is implemented in three stages - federal, land and communal^[3]. The youth policy established in Turkey is noteworthy for its constitutional principles. They treat young people as the future of this state (Article 58). The Federal Constitution of the Swiss Confederation gives a lot of space to youth policy. Today in Estonia the law "On work with youth", in the UK - "On children and youth", in Finland - "On youth affairs", in Israel - "Working youth" There is a law. It was a common occurrence: youth social protection laws have not yet been enacted in Austria, Afghanistan, Greece, India, Spain, Italy, China, the Netherlands, Turkey, Finland, Sweden and other countries. was.

It should be noted that the issues of constitutional strengthening of policy towards the younger generation are receiving attention not only in European countries, but also in many other countries. A number of norms related to youth policy are contained in the constitutions of Arab states. Article 30 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen states that "The State shall protect motherhood and childhood and support the youth". Article 53 also states that "the state shall protect the younger generation from bad influences by paying special attention to them and providing them with religious, mental and physical education and appropriate training to develop their abilities in all spheres of life." marked as Article 44 of the Syrian Constitution states that "the state shall protect motherhood and childhood, care for the younger generation and provide the necessary conditions for its development." Article 46 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China states that "the state shall ensure the full moral and intellectual development of youth, adolescents and children."^[4].

It should be noted that in many foreign countries, legal norms on youth policy are enshrined not only in constitutions, but also in the relevant laws adopted on their basis. In many countries, government agencies for youth affairs have been established, and national programs have been adopted. Youth policy has been the subject of a number of UN documents and events.

However, despite a number of advantages mentioned above, youth organizations face a number of problems and contradictions in their activities that arise for objective and subjective reasons. Strengthening the position of youth organizations as a modern factor in world politics will lead to changes in development strategies, changes in their institutional structure, the evolution of the regulatory framework, the emergence of new promising areas of activity. With the strong support of youth organizations for other actors in world politics, such as sovereign states, international organizations, multinational corporations, etc., with the presence of regional or national offices or agencies with clearly defined goals and development goals, levels, become complex structures. Youth policy is becoming an integral part of the political mechanism of the modern state or integration association, as it has sufficient resources to protect the interests of young people, who are the most important element of modern society at the national and international levels.

The issue of funding is one of the most important issues in the activities of youth organizations. While it cannot be said that youth organizations have a weak economic base, the problem is that it is important to strengthen their dependence on funding sources.

The main differences between youth policy options in foreign countries are determined by the level of government intervention; changes in approaches to youth policy at a particular stage of national development, as well as the evolution of ideas about the role of youth in this development; economic potential of states. An analysis of the texts of the constitutions and laws of a number of European countries shows that most of these countries have gradually realized the need to reflect the issues of state youth policy in their constitutional and legal sources. However, some of them use the word "youth" and phrases based on it more than once^[5].

During the years of independence, our country has been working to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values, to bring up a spiritually mature and physically healthy generation, to protect their rights and interests. At the same time, the analysis of the situation in the field and the measures taken in the field of topical issues affecting a wide range of young people, in particular, the creation of appropriate conditions for non-organized youth to find their place in life, comprehensive support, career guidance and employment. level. Important tasks are to create conditions for a large number of young

people living in the field, especially in remote areas, to realize their talents and abilities, to engage in entrepreneurial activities, to protect them from various harmful and alien ideas, and to prevent crime among young people. The Kamolot youth social movement has failed to become a mass movement that unites and mobilizes the youth of Uzbekistan for great goals. Therefore, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy", adopted in order to radically improve the activities in this area, in accordance with the requirements of today, comprehensively developed, independent thinking, able to take responsibility for the future of our country, initiative, in the interests of the people It has created a solid legal basis for educating young people who are mobilizing their potential and for realizing their intellectual and creative potential. It should be noted that the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies a number of new and important tasks related to increasing youth participation in reforms to build a democratic state and civil society. In order to consistently and effectively implement the state youth policy, to comprehensively support the youth, to radically reform the system of protection of their rights and legitimate interests, and in this regard, taking into account the suggestions and comments of the general public, especially youth:

1. In accordance with the decision of the IV Congress of the Youth Social Movement of Uzbekistan "Kamolot" held on June 30, 2017, the establishment of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was accepted for information;

2. The day of formation of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan - June 30 - has been declared "Youth Day" in our country^[6]. In addition, the priorities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan are: First, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan under the motto "Youth - Builder of the Future", which provides effective cooperation with government agencies, NGOs and other civil society institutions in the implementation of state youth policy. to transform into a structure that carries out professional activities under; secondly, to protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people, to educate them in the spirit of respect for national and universal values, loyalty to the ideas of independence in their minds and hearts, understanding of national identity, love and devotion to the Motherland, self-determination, protection from various ideological threats ; Thirdly, to increase the activity of young people in the reforms to build a democratic state and the development of civil society. and expanding the pool of young people who can mobilize their potential and take responsibility for the country's future; fourth, to create favorable conditions for young people to master modern professions, provide them with employment , develop their entrepreneurial skills, involve them in small business and private entrepreneurship, encourage their initiatives, and help them realize their intellectual and creative potential; Fifth, by increasing the interest of young people in reading scientific and artistic books, including electronic works, and by raising the culture of legal, environmental, medical and information and communication technologies, they will be exposed to various ideological threats, including religious extremism, terrorism, "popular culture" and others. formation of strong immunity to ideas; Sixth, to promote the ideas of a healthy lifestyle and family sanctity among young people, to take effective measures to prevent early marriage and divorce of young families; Seventh, to involve young people in sports and physical education, creative clubs and various courses, including foreign language courses, in order to organize their leisure time in a meaningful way. Eighth, young families, especially those with disabilities and need social protection spiritual and material support of young people, the organization of targeted work aimed at creating decent housing and social conditions for them; ninth, active participation in the early prevention and prevention of delinquency and crime among young people; tenth, to train educated, enterprising, enterprising, honest and self-sacrificing young leaders who will take an active part in the country's reforms and serve the interests of the people, create a reserve and recommend them to responsible positions in state and economic administration; Eleventh, to further develop international cooperation in the field of youth policy, to take measures to protect the rights and interests of young people studying and working abroad; twelfth, to provide ideological and methodological assistance to state and economic administration bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in organizing youth activities.

In addition, effective measures have been taken to establish effective public control over the activities of the competent authorities involved in the implementation of state youth policy. It should be noted that in order to raise the level of youth policy in the country, the Service for Youth Policy of the Office of the President

of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the Department for Coordination of State and Public Organizations in the field of youth policy of the Service for Cooperation with Public and Religious Organizations.

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the process of implementing new changes in society in the conditions of independence, the importance of raising the activities of young people to the level of public policy is growing. At the same time, the state should support young people, who are our mainstay in the construction of a new Uzbekistan, and create the necessary conditions and opportunities for them to fully demonstrate their talents and potential in all areas. is considered a policy priority. Determining the legal status of youth in the modern state is one of the priorities, because it is the youth that act as a socio-political indicator, which in many ways determines the progressive and innovative development of society and the state. The main feature of this socio-political force is the youth. Therefore, a number of measures are being taken in our country to create social and legal guarantees for young people, to help them adapt to adulthood and to shape their democratic outlook.

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