© 2026 International Conference on Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations . All Rights Reserved.

THE SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF STATE–SOCIETY RELATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH POLICY

Akhmadjonov Mirvokhid Ibrokhim ogli
Master's student, Public Administration Law track,
Faculty of Law, Namangan State University
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22956814

Abstract: This thesis analyzes the socio-philosophical essence of the relationship between the state and society in the development of youth policy. It examines the status of youth as subjects of social development, the state's social responsibility toward young people, the role of civil society institutions in implementing youth policy, and issues of social partnership. It also analyzes the legal and institutional foundations of state youth policy in Uzbekistan and its development trends, and puts forward scientific and practical proposals aimed at strengthening cooperation between the state and society.

Keywords: youth policy, state, society, civil society, social partnership, youth, social activity, state responsibility, socio-philosophical analysis.

In the context of today's globalization and social transformation, young people are becoming an active segment of society that not only determines its future but also directly influences its current socio-economic and spiritual development. The knowledge and skills of young people, their worldview, civic position, social activity, and level of mastery of modern technologies are among the key factors of societal progress. For this reason, youth policy should be studied not merely as a set of state programs aimed at providing social support to young people, but as a distinct institutional and socio-philosophical form of the relationship between the state and society. In Uzbekistan, the legal foundations of state youth policy are established by Law No. O‘RQ-406, “On State Youth Policy,” dated September 14, 2016. This Law is intended to regulate relations in the sphere of state youth policy; in its current version, it defines the tasks of ensuring the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of young people, as well as enhancing their role and activity in society, through state programs, regional programs, and other mechanisms.

Relations between the state and society constitute one of the important objects of study in social philosophy. The content of these relations is not limited solely to interactions between authority and citizens. It also encompasses categories such as social interests, rights and freedoms, responsibility, cooperation, social justice, and human capital development. Youth policy is one of the practical manifestations of these relations, since young people are, on the one hand, a social group requiring state protection and support, and, on the other, active subjects of society, participants in social change, and bearers of new ideas.

From this standpoint, viewing young people solely as “recipients of social assistance” is a one-sided approach. One of the principal tasks of modern youth policy should be to strengthen the social agency of young people. In this framework, the state acts as the subject that guarantees the rights and interests of young people, creates the necessary institutional conditions, and assists in resolving social problems, while society — through families, mahallas, educational institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, civil society institutions, and young people themselves — participates in the practical implementation of this policy.

The state's responsibility in youth policy is, above all, connected with creating equal opportunities for young people. Opportunities such as access to education, acquiring a profession,

© 2026 International Conference on Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations . All Rights Reserved.

engaging in decent work, entrepreneurship, and participation in cultural and social life are among the key factors determining the position of young people in society. However, these tasks cannot be resolved by the state alone. The needs of young people vary depending on region, social environment, level of education, and economic conditions. For this reason, alongside “top-down” governance in youth policy, it is important to develop “bottom-up” initiatives as well. In other words, the effectiveness of youth policy depends on the harmony of three elements: state capacity, societal initiative, and active youth participation. In this model, young people are not only the object of youth policy but also its subject.

The participation of civil society institutions in the development of youth policy increases the adaptability of state policy to the needs of society. Uzbekistan's Law “On State Youth Policy” also envisages the participation of citizens' self-governance bodies in implementing this policy. In particular, they take part in developing and implementing state, regional, and other programs in the sphere of youth policy. This reflects an important institutional shift from centralized governance toward social partnership in state–society relations. Mahallas, educational institutions, public organizations, and other civil society institutions can serve as important vehicles for identifying the real needs of young people, conveying their problems to state bodies, and implementing projects at the local level. In this regard, it is appropriate to view the mahalla institution not merely as a structure providing social assistance, but as an institution that fosters the social activity and civic participation of young people.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has undertaken a series of measures aimed at institutionally improving youth policy. In particular, Presidential Decree No. PF-6017 of June 30, 2020, was aimed at fundamentally reforming state youth policy and elevating it to a new stage, while Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. PQ-4768, adopted on the same date, established the operations of the Youth Affairs Agency. In 2021, Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 23 approved the Concept for the Development of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025, which systematically defines the priority directions, existing problems, evaluation mechanisms, and expected outcomes of youth policy.

Furthermore, Presidential Decree No. PF-6260 of July 13, 2021, placed special emphasis on comprehensively supporting young people and enhancing their social activity, outlining directions such as involving youth in modern professions, IT technologies, and entrepreneurship. Analyzed from a socio-philosophical perspective, this process shows that the evolution of state policy is moving from a paradigm of protecting young people toward a paradigm of transforming them into active participants in social progress.

Nevertheless, there remain issues in state–society relations within youth policy that require further improvement. First, mechanisms for institutionally accounting for young people's own opinions in the development of youth policy need further development, and it is important to determine how well the programs designed for youth correspond to their actual needs and initiatives. Second, the effectiveness of youth policy cannot be adequately assessed solely by the funds allocated or the number of activities conducted; effectiveness should also be evaluated through indicators such as changes in youth quality of life, employment, education, entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and social integration. Third, it is necessary to strengthen a regionally differentiated approach in youth policy, since the problems and needs of young people differ across regions. Fourth, the issue of strengthening information and communication mechanisms between the state and society remains urgent; given that young people actively use modern digital communication tools, it is advisable to expand modern, interactive forms of dialogue between state bodies and youth.

Based on this analysis, the following scientific and practical proposals can be put forward:

© 2026 International Conference on Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations . All Rights Reserved.

- Strengthening youth participation in decision-making. Developing systematic mechanisms for studying young people's proposals before youth-related programs are drafted.
- Developing the "youth–state–society" tripartite cooperation model, in which young people are recognized not merely as an object of policy but as its active subject.
- Improving the system for evaluating the effectiveness of youth policy, using indicators that measure the real impact on young people's lives rather than merely the number of events held.
- Strengthening youth policy at the local level, with greater attention to shaping individualized and local programs based on the needs of youth in each region.
- Expanding cooperation with civil society institutions, broadening the participation of NGOs, educational institutions, mahallas, and other social institutions in youth policy.
- Developing new mechanisms to support youth initiatives, supporting young people's social projects through grants, project funding, and other institutional mechanisms.

In sum, the development of youth policy is closely tied to state–society relations rising to a qualitatively new stage. The effectiveness of this policy depends not only on the legal and institutional mechanisms created by the state but also on the activity of societal institutions and of young people themselves. From a socio-philosophical standpoint, the most essential content of youth policy lies in the process of transforming the younger generation from a passive social group into an active social subject. The state must create opportunities and guarantees for young people; society must form a social environment that enables the realization of these opportunities; and young people themselves must become active participants in this process. Thus, developing modern youth policy from "policy for youth" toward "policy together with youth" can serve to enhance the social effectiveness of state–society relations. In doing so, primary attention should be paid not only to protecting the rights and interests of young people, but also to developing their initiative, civic responsibility, and social agency.

References:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. O'RQ-406 of September 14, 2016, "On State Youth Policy."
3. Murodjon o'g'li, I. S., & Kozimjon o'g, N. M. K. (2025). XIX-ASR BIRINCHI YARIMIDAN XX-ASR IKKINCHI YARIMIGACHA O'RTA OSIYODA YUZBERGAN INGLIZ-RUS RAQOBATIDA XONLIKLARNING AHAMIYATI. IMRAS, 8(5), 138-147.
4. Isokov, S. M. (2020). GEORGE THOMSON AND REYNOLD HOG'S "TRIP" TO BUKHARA AND KHIVA. In МИРОВАЯ НАУКА 2020. ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 19-21).
5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6017 of June 30, 2020, "On Measures for the Fundamental Reform of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan and Bringing It to a New Stage."
6. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4768 of June 30, 2020, "On the Organization of the Activities of the Youth Affairs Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan."
7. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 23 of January 18, 2021, "On Approving the Concept for the Development of State Youth Policy in Uzbekistan until 2025."
8. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6260 of July 13, 2021, "On Additional Measures for the Comprehensive Support of Youth and Further Enhancing Their Social Activity."