



ON THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS FACING YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO SOLVE THEM

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Abstract

This article analyzes the most pressing problems faced by youth at the international and national levels and the regulatory documents adopted to address them. Based on these analyses, ways to address youth problems in practice and issues of improving this area are considered.

KEYWORDS

Main directions of youth policy, youth problems, typical directions for the implementation of youth policy, vocational training, the problem of social protection, understanding the needs of youth, creating new jobs for youth.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization, the main directions of youth policy and ways to solve youth problems are becoming more and more relevant every day. The main problems affecting the development of youth include the problem of peace, education, vocational training, labor, healthcare, housing, family life, culture, etc. [1]. These areas are, in a certain sense, standard directions for the implementation of youth policy at the international level. The issue of youth employment and their activity in the economic sphere is indicated as the most urgent of the problems affecting the younger generation [2].

The Main Findings and Results

Based on this, it is important to highlight the following measures that any civilized country should implement at the national level:

- first, ratify and implement the International Labor Convention on Youth, implement a policy aimed at eliminating youth unemployment and ensuring full employment, create equal rights for young people in terms of employment, and ensure the creation of primary jobs for young people entering the workforce at the state level;
- creating new jobs for young people;
- support young people in developing entrepreneurial skills;
- strengthen the activities of institutions dealing with labor and employment issues, in particular, youth problems in this area;
- provide information on promising job opportunities for young people before entering educational and vocational institutions;
- support the development of youth cooperatives on farms;
- rational use of human resources and consideration of the interests of young people in long-term capital investments;

expand opportunities for young people to participate in promising technical and general education training programs that help improve entrepreneurial qualities; expand the participation of young people in decision-making in the field of production and management.

These tasks are the main directions of the state policy on youth being implemented in our country today.

As can be seen from the results of the analysis of the above considerations, these reforms carried out in our country indicate that they are increasingly integrated into international youth policy standards. In addition, it is important to implement the following measures in the field of education and vocational training:

Ratify international conventions on education and youth, intensify programs aimed at eliminating illiteracy among youth, ensure free and compulsory primary education for children, develop and implement measures aimed at democratizing education taking into account the interests of youth, expand youth participation in reforming the content and programs of education, eliminate racial, gender, religious and national restrictions in the field of education, implement programs aimed at encouraging lifelong learning of youth, create wide opportunities for youth to receive technical and vocational education, create opportunities for young people to receive primary vocational education for young people in difficult economic situations, and support innovative programs of non-formal education [3]. These recommendations are measures recommended by the UN at the international level, and the implementation of these measures will help to eliminate the problems faced by young people. Also, the following proposals are put forward in UN youth policy documents to address the problem of social protection:

Firstly, providing social support to groups of young people who are in poor economic conditions and other difficult circumstances, and secondly, providing full access to public services for young people [4], will help to eliminate the problems faced by young people in society.

Of course, the criteria set out above constitute the priorities of national youth policies in most countries, and these processes have been brought to the level of international standards.

As a result, action programs have been developed for various youth groups.

In particular, these include programs for urban and rural youth, young women, young workers, students, young migrants and refugees, disabled youth, young offenders and drug addicts. Based on these international standards and national mental characteristics, the development and implementation of state programs aimed at specific age groups of the population, such as urban and rural youth, young women, young workers, students, young migrants and disabled youth, and young offenders, firstly, serves as an effective mechanism for implementing state youth policy, and secondly, its integration at the international level and, on this basis, allows for strengthening cooperation in the field.

In addition, improving students' social security, scholarship payments, and housing conditions, creating equal opportunities for all to obtain higher education, expanding the participation of student associations in decision-making in the field of education and upbringing, and supporting the growth of student initiatives in the development of society [5] are also becoming more relevant today.

In general, it can be shown that the unification of social structures that are to some extent related to youth issues and the effective coordination of their activities are an important task in the formation and implementation of youth policy.

It is also necessary to pay special attention to the direct participation of young people in the development and implementation of youth policy. It is useful for state organizations and specialists responsible for implementing youth policy to organize dialogues through direct meetings with young people and youth organizations, which will allow them to understand the needs of young people and see these problems from their perspective.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, relying on international and national documents in solving youth problems allows us to understand whether the practice of working with legal documents in this area in countries is being established correctly. In this way, it is advisable to reflect these norms in more precise legal documents in order to reflect the national characteristics of the implemented state youth policy, optimize and increase the efficiency of the processes of implementing state youth policy, as well as ensure their integration into the global policy in this area. This will allow for the effective implementation of state youth policy at the international level, and create a favorable global space and socio-cultural environment with equal opportunities for young people worldwide.

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