



ISSUES OF ENSURING YOUTH COMPETITIVENESS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract. *This article examines the pressing issues of ensuring youth competitiveness in the context of globalization. It highlights the significance of developing competitive qualities among young people as a strategic priority in state policy, referencing the United Nations' "Youth 2030" strategy. The study analyzes various theoretical approaches and international experiences related to youth competitiveness, drawing on the work of foreign and local scholars. Special emphasis is placed on the sociological factors influencing the formation of youth competitiveness, including education, family environment, labor market demands, and socio-economic conditions. The article also underlines the necessity of conducting systematic sociological research to develop effective parameters for assessing and enhancing youth competitiveness in New Uzbekistan. Recommendations are provided to foster cooperation among social institutions and improve youth development strategies by learning from international practices.*

Keywords. *Youth competitiveness, globalization, sociological factors, professional competitiveness, international experience, Youth 2030, education, family influence, social institutions, New Uzbekistan.*



Issues related to developing competitive qualities among young people are being studied as a priority of state policy in many developed countries worldwide. In particular, the UN's "Youth 2030" strategy states: "The constructive participation of youth in the development of society is key to creating a just and inclusive society. This is defined as expanding the rights and opportunities of youth through legislation and decision-making processes, promoting the interests of young people, stimulating their vision for the future, and meeting their needs." [1] Therefore, analyzing the social factors [6, 7, 8] that influence the quality of youth competitiveness is of significant current importance.

Among foreign scholars, Mike Brake focused on the cultural aspect of youth-related phenomena [2], while E. Paul Willis concentrated on education in the formation of social hierarchy among young people [3]. Willis studied the labor activities of young workers through observation and investigated the factors influencing the development of professional competitiveness qualities in youth.

In particular, Andy Furlong and Fred Cartmel conducted a contextual analysis of social changes as factors influencing the competitive qualities of young people, examining issues such as education, employment, family, leisure, healthcare, and other related matters [4].

Professors Johanna Wyn and Rob White, the Director of the Youth Research Center at the University of Melbourne (Australia), have highlighted various factors based on a comparative content analysis of sociological studies conducted in different societies. Their analysis focuses on the essence of the concept of youth and its social significance, examining the relationship between youth and the economy, youth development, youth subcultures, the marginalization of failure, the impact of poverty on young people's lives, educational challenges, and factors influencing the formation of competitive qualities among youth [5]. In their scientific research, Canadian sociology professors J.E. Côté and A. Allahar examined the impact of development on modern youth's lives through sociological studies. They demonstrated that today's young people face entirely different challenges compared to the previous generation, analyzing the family's place and role in this context. It is evident that contemporary sociological approaches to youth competitiveness qualities have been studied with great interest not only by sociologists but also by economists, management experts, psychologists, and pedagogical researchers (Figure 1).

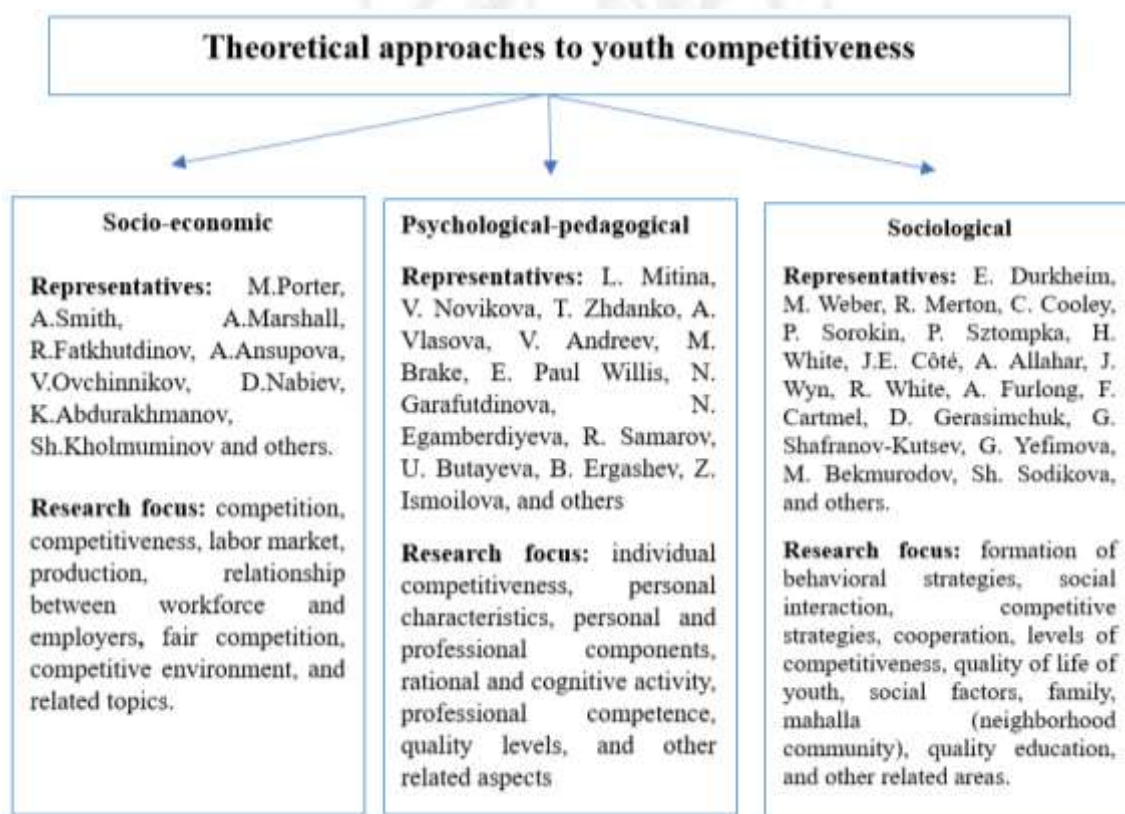



Figure 1. Theoretical approaches to youth competitiveness

The main parameters of youth competitiveness have been studied from a sociological perspective in Eastern and Western contexts, and social factors influencing the formation of



youth competitive qualities have been highlighted based on various sources. However, it should be noted that the parameters and indicators for determining youth competitiveness in New Uzbekistan have not been sufficiently explored through systematic sociological research. Therefore, it is important to analyze the social factors shaping youth competitive qualities through theoretical approaches and concepts.

Thus, as a result of researching the theoretical foundations of developing competitive qualities in young people, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. To determine the functional significance of youth competitiveness and investigate its social foundations, studying various views, theories, and doctrines put forward by Eastern and Western thinkers allows us to fully comprehend the essence of the concept's "youth" and "competitiveness." It is necessary to consider that in the views of Eastern (theocentric region) thinkers on developing competitive qualities in young people, the issue of transcendent will, to which humans are subordinate in the world's structure, dominates. In contrast, in the views of Western (anthropocentric region) thinkers, the idea of Man as the ruler of the world, who has subjugated nature and society, dominates at the center of society;

2. The qualities of professional competitiveness in young people are primarily linked to family factors, where career choices are predominantly influenced by the life examples of family members, parents, and close relatives. Simultaneously, these competitive qualities are dependent on the effectiveness of ongoing educational reforms, which in turn contribute to enhancing the professional competitiveness of youth. This competitiveness manifests at functional, intellectual, situational, social, and individual levels;

3. International experiences in working with youth have been studied regarding cooperation issues in developing competitive qualities among young people. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), ASEAN Plan of Action on Science, Technology and Innovation, as well as strategic initiatives and projects such as the Commonwealth Youth Development Index, Global Youth Index, and Global Youth Wellbeing Index were examined from a sociological perspective;

4. When developing the main parameters of youth competitiveness, it is advisable to establish a system of cooperation among social institutions that positively influence the formation of competitive qualities in young people by studying international experience. For this purpose, it is necessary to conduct systematic sociological research aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of competitiveness among young people in collaboration with organizations such as the Republican Center for the Study of Public Opinion "Ijtimoiy Fikr," the Youth Affairs Agency, and the Scientific Research Institute of " Family and gender."



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