



**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIO-
PEDAGOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPING YOUTH
POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS BASED ON NATIONAL VALUES**

Nodirbek Murodov Oybek ugli, basic doctoral student of the National
Institute of Pedagogy of Education named after Kara Niyazi

Annotation: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the system of factors influencing the improvement of socio-pedagogical opportunities for developing youth political consciousness based on national values. The study examines the interrelation and mechanisms of direct and indirect influence of socio-political, economic, cultural, pedagogical, psychological, and technological factors on the formation of youth political awareness. The article offers an in-depth analysis of state policy and the legal framework, the condition and potential of the education system, the role of the family environment and social institutions, the impact of globalization and digitalization processes, economic development and social stability, the national-cultural environment and value system, as well as demographic changes and youth characteristics. Within the context of Uzbekistan, the current state of these factors, their positive and negative effects, as well as strategic approaches and recommendations aimed at expanding socio-pedagogical opportunities and enhancing their effectiveness, are presented.

Key words: influencing factors, socio-pedagogical opportunities, national values, youth political consciousness, state policy, education system, family environment, globalization, digitalization, economic factors, cultural context, social institutions, media influence, civil society, educational factors.

Introduction. The development of youth political consciousness is a multifactorial, complex, and dynamic process that occurs through the interaction of various social, economic, cultural, pedagogical, and other factors. As emphasized in the reports of the United Nations Development Programme, the process of youth political socialization and the formation of an active civic position is influenced by numerous internal and external factors [1]. A comprehensive understanding of these factors is essential for designing effective strategies to develop youth political consciousness. In



the Republic of Uzbekistan, the formation of youth political consciousness is one of the priority directions of state policy. The Law “On Youth Policy,” the Presidential Decree “On measures to radically improve state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan,” and a number of other regulatory legal documents define comprehensive measures in this field [2]. However, the effectiveness of these measures depends on taking into account all factors influencing youth political consciousness, strengthening their positive potential, and minimizing negative impacts. State policy and its legal framework represent key macro-level factors influencing the development of youth political consciousness. The state’s approach to youth issues, its priorities, allocated resources, and implemented programs directly affect youth education, socio-economic opportunities, and political participation. In recent years, Uzbekistan has paid significant attention to youth policy, including the adoption of the Law “On Youth Policy” (2016), the establishment of institutions such as the Youth Affairs Agency and the Youth Union, and the implementation of various programs, benefits, and grants for young people. These initiatives enhance youth self-esteem, expand opportunities in education, entrepreneurship, sports, and culture, and strengthen civic engagement and national identity. The legal framework defining youth rights is another important factor shaping political consciousness. The Constitution, the Law “On Education,” and the Law “On Youth Policy” establish the legal status of youth. The transparency and democratic nature of these laws, as well as their effective implementation, foster trust in the rule of law. The effectiveness of state institutions also plays a crucial role: when institutions function fairly and efficiently, youth develop trust and loyalty toward the state. Education policy and reforms in the education system directly influence youth political consciousness. Reforms in Uzbekistan—such as the development of preschool education, the transition to an 11-year general education system, improving higher education quality, and updating curricula—aim to enhance educational outcomes. Strengthening subjects related to national history, culture, and civic education contributes to the formation of national identity and civic awareness among youth [3]. Economic development and opportunities available to youth significantly affect their political consciousness. Economic stability, job creation, and income growth foster optimism and positive attitudes toward state policy, whereas unemployment, poverty, and inequality may lead to dissatisfaction, political radicalization, or apathy. Economic reforms in Uzbekistan, including support for entrepreneurship, microcredit programs, and startup initiatives, have increased youth economic activity and independence,



which in turn influences their political attitudes. Social inequality—differences in income, opportunities, and resource distribution—also has a strong impact. High levels of perceived inequality may lead to social tension and radicalization, while fair distribution and effective social protection systems promote stability and trust [4]. Urbanization and migration are significant socio-demographic factors. Rural-to-urban migration and labor migration influence youth experiences, values, and political views. Urban environments provide broader opportunities and exposure to diverse cultures but may also weaken traditional values and social control mechanisms.

The family remains the primary and most influential agent of political socialization. Family structure, relationships, parental education, economic conditions, and value systems all shape youth political consciousness. Parental political attitudes, discussions within the family, and the preservation of national traditions play a crucial role in shaping youth political identity. Modern transformations in Uzbekistan—such as changes in family structure, increased female employment, and shifting values—also influence this process. Parenting styles (authoritarian, democratic, or liberal) significantly affect youth development, with democratic approaches fostering independent and responsible citizens [5]. Educational institutions—ranging from preschool to higher education—serve as formal agents of political socialization. The quality of education, teacher qualifications, infrastructure, and curriculum content directly influence youth knowledge, skills, and values. Regional disparities in educational quality in Uzbekistan also affect equal opportunities. The mahalla (local community institution) plays a unique role in Uzbek society by providing social control, mutual support, and transmission of traditional values. Other institutions—youth organizations, sports clubs, cultural centers, religious communities, and volunteer movements—also contribute to shaping youth political consciousness. National culture, history, traditions, language, and religion are fundamental factors in forming youth identity and political awareness. Uzbekistan’s rich cultural heritage—historical cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva, and great historical figures—fosters national pride and identity. However, globalization introduces new cultural influences, creating both opportunities and challenges, including potential value conflicts. Balancing national and universal values remains a key task of youth policy. Modern media and information and communication technologies have a profound impact on youth political consciousness. Television, radio, print media, the internet, social networks, and digital platforms serve as powerful channels for information and idea



dissemination. While media can inform and engage youth politically, it also poses risks such as misinformation, manipulation, and information overload [6].

Conclusion. The improvement of socio-pedagogical opportunities for developing youth political consciousness based on national values is influenced by a wide range of interconnected factors. These include state policy and legal frameworks, socio-economic conditions, family and social institutions, cultural and informational environments, as well as globalization and international influences. Each factor can have both positive and negative effects. Strengthening positive influences and minimizing negative ones is a strategic task of youth policy. Through coordinated efforts of the state, society, family, educational institutions, and media, it is possible to educate a generation of youth who are committed to national values, yet modern, critically thinking, and actively engaged citizens.

References:

1. UNDP. Youth Political Participation and Decision-Making. United Nations Development Programme, 2013. – 68 p.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini tubdan takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni. Toshkent, 2019.
3. Inghart R., Welzel C. Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy. Cambridge University Press, 2005. – 333 p.
4. Wilkinson R., Pickett K. The Spirit Level: Why Equality is Better for Everyone. Penguin Books, 2010. – 374 p.
5. Baumrind D. Current Patterns of Parental Authority // Developmental Psychology Monographs. 1971. Vol. 4, № 1. – P. 1-103.
6. Sunstein C. R. Republic: Divided Democracy in the Age of Social Media. Princeton University Press, 2017. – 328 p.