



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd June , 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

STATE YOUTH POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN: KEY STAGES AND OUTCOMES

Muhriddin Nasirov

Master's Degree Student,
Asian International University, Bukhara

Scientific advisor: PhD Madina Choriyeva

Abstract

Youth represent the most important socio-demographic resource for the sustainable development of any state, and the design of an effective youth policy has become a strategic priority for modern public administration. In Uzbekistan, where young people constitute a large share of the population, the systematic development of legal, institutional, and programmatic mechanisms addressing education, employment, social protection, and civic engagement is of particular significance. This thesis presents the key findings of a broader study on the formation, development, and outcomes of state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: youth policy, Uzbekistan, New Uzbekistan strategy, youth institutions, digitalization, civic engagement.

The study identifies three principal stages in the evolution of youth policy. During the Soviet period, youth policy was centralized and primarily propagandistic, oriented toward the ideological socialization of youth and their preparation as a labor force, with little room for individual civic initiative. Following independence in 1991, the first stage of national youth policy emerged,



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd June , 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

characterized by the adoption of foundational legal acts, the establishment of basic state programs in education and employment, and the strengthening of youth organizations as key institutional actors. Beginning in 2016, youth policy entered a qualitatively new stage under the “New Uzbekistan” development strategy, marked by a stronger emphasis on innovation, entrepreneurship, and digital approaches to youth engagement.

The analysis further demonstrates those structural developments that characterize the most recent stage: the digitalization of communication between youth institutions and young people; a shift toward project-based and start-up-oriented activity; the expansion of international cooperation and youth diplomacy; and a growing emphasis on inclusiveness, equal opportunity, and support for socially vulnerable groups. These developments reflect the transformation of youth organizations from traditional educational structures into innovative, communicative, and strategically oriented institutions.

The study concludes that state youth policy in Uzbekistan has progressed from a fragmented, transitional framework toward an integrated strategic system combining legal guarantees, institutional capacity, and digital innovation. At the same time, further strengthening of implementation mechanisms at the regional level and the development of reliable tools for assessing the socio-economic impact of youth programs remain necessary directions for future policy refinement.