Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science
Volume 04, Issue 11, November 2026
https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4
ISSN (E): 2942-1926 Open Access| Peer Reviewed
This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUTH AS RECIPIENTS OF IDEOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL REFORMS

Abdurazoqov Gulmurod Musurmonqulovich
Senior Lecturer, Department of Philosophy, Termez State University, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philosophical Sciences E-mail: gulmurod.abdurazoqov@mail.ru

Abstract. This article examines the role and significance of young people as recipients of ideological factors in the context of contemporary reforms and modernization of society in Uzbekistan. It analyses the relationship between ideological education, the development of an active civic position, and young people's participation in building a democratic state and a renewed society. Particular attention is paid to the influence of state youth policy, educational institutions, neighbourhood communities (mahallas), and civil society organizations on the formation of young people's ideological awareness, spiritual maturity, and social responsibility. The article also identifies the principal indicators of young people's active participation in social, political, educational, scientific, and professional activities. It argues that the effective internalization of ideological factors requires the integration of education, practical activity, productive labour, and personal development. The study concludes that young people should be viewed not only as recipients of ideological influences but also as active participants in social transformation and the implementation of constructive ideas.

Keywords: youth, ideological factors, ideological education, ideological awareness, active civic position, social activity, spiritual development, moral values, youth policy, civil society, New Uzbekistan, social reforms.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the present stage, when the reform and modernization of society and the establishment of a free democratic state in our country constitute major objectives, examining the role and significance of young people as recipients of ideological factors requires, first and foremost, attention to their actions and activities in this field. The priorities of development established within the framework of the current Strategy of Actions not only create conditions for young people in our country to develop and mature as recipients of ideological factors but also give rise to certain requirements that they are expected to fulfil [1].

At the current stage of our society's development, the significance of young people as recipients of ideological factors is reflected in their ability to demonstrate their active life position through their talents and abilities. Such a position implies understanding the objectives and substance of the reforms aimed at building New Uzbekistan and creating a new image of society, developing a conscious attitude towards social phenomena, conducting a broader examination of the country's priority development objectives, ensuring harmony between theory and practice, demonstrating an active attitude towards work, and cultivating strong convictions and moral qualities.

Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science
Volume 04, Issue 11, November 2026
https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4
ISSN (E): 2942-1926 Open Access| Peer Reviewed
This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

Young people have been entrusted with particularly important and responsible tasks in developing the state, creating a healthy social environment, resisting destructive ideas and harmful ideologies, and strengthening spiritual and ideological factors [2]. One of the most important tasks in building New Uzbekistan and accelerating its development is to train highly qualified specialists while simultaneously fostering individuals who are well-rounded in every respect.

To achieve these objectives, there is a growing need to strengthen the spiritual and educational functions of educational institutions, provide young people with an education based on high ideological, political, and spiritual values, improve the activities aimed at developing young specialists, further enhance the theoretical knowledge and professional qualifications of educators, and provide them with the necessary support. Above all, it is becoming increasingly important to cultivate a new worldview and high spiritual values among young people and to educate them in the spirit of loyalty to their homeland, vigilance, awareness, and resistance to destructive ideas.

2. METHODS

This study is based on socio-philosophical analysis, a systematic approach, and the examination of the relationship between ideological education and the social activities of young people. It employs analytical and comparative methods to identify the factors influencing the formation of young people's ideological awareness and their active position in society.

The study also examines the role of state policy, educational institutions, neighbourhood communities (mahallas), and civil society organizations in the ideological and spiritual development of young people. Presidential decrees and resolutions, scholarly publications, and relevant theoretical approaches serve as the principal sources for analysing the relationship between young people's ideological formation and their participation in social, political, educational, scientific, and professional activities.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The position of young people, who constitute an important social group within New Uzbekistan, as recipients of ideological factors reflects the characteristics of the broader processes taking place among members of society. In this process, the growing requirements of democratic development, together with objective and subjective factors, influence young people's personal development. These factors encourage them to maintain an active life position, demonstrate creativity in addressing everyday tasks, and develop a proper understanding of their place in society.

Accordingly, the characteristics of young people as recipients of ideological factors become apparent in conscious and purposeful activities carried out in various fields. From this perspective, every young person is not merely an object of educational, instructional, and organizational activities but also an individual who participates in and contributes to organizing these activities. In other words, young people are simultaneously participants and active subjects of the processes aimed at their development. Their lifestyle, particular living conditions, social relations, and established norms and regulations also exert an educational influence on them.

Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science
Volume 04, Issue 11, November 2026
https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4
ISSN (E): 2942-1926 Open Access| Peer Reviewed
This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

When considering young people as recipients of ideological factors, particular attention should be paid to their attitudes towards activities aimed at achieving their goals. Important characteristics in this regard include having confidence in one's chosen life path, possessing a proper understanding of independent working life, developing both spiritually and physically, and contributing to raising the quality of educational and upbringing processes to a new level [3]. Awareness of one's abilities and the adequacy of one's knowledge when acquiring a particular profession significantly influences the characteristics of young people as recipients of ideological factors and determines their attitudes towards practical activities. At the same time, young people's conscious attitudes towards education and upbringing, public activities in society, and their own work constitute major indicators of their personal development.

To regard a particular young person as a recipient of ideological factors, it is necessary to consider several indicators of their social activities, interactions, and relationships. These indicators may include:

Achieving significant results through active participation in the reform processes taking place in the country;

Demonstrating initiative and active engagement in socially useful labour, scientific research, and various other fields, while serving as an example to peers;

Actively participating in public and political, cultural, and other community activities, including their organization;

Taking part in the activities of state and public organizations and carrying out assigned tasks with a strong sense of responsibility.

All these factors demonstrate that the characteristics of young people as recipients of ideological factors require their activities to be closely connected with the principal forms of social engagement, productive labour, and public and political participation.

In improving the activities of young people and further strengthening individual creative potential, significant and responsible tasks have been assigned to the relevant government agencies and organizations, civil society institutions, and particularly neighbourhood communities. The scope of these responsibilities was outlined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 3 February 2017, "On Measures to Further Improve the Institution of the Mahalla" [4]. According to this approach, the mahalla in Uzbekistan serves as an important social and spiritual environment in which practical solutions are developed for promoting democracy, strengthening a healthy lifestyle, and fostering a new generation of individuals.

In turn, taking into account the needs of improving public life and renewing society, the main directions for reforming the activities of organizations working with young people are being determined. The Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated 5 July 2017, "On Increasing the Effectiveness of State Youth Policy and Supporting the Activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan", is particularly significant because it clearly defines the substance and objectives of this process [5]. Such reforms not only create conditions for young people to acquire modern thinking and a high level of knowledge but also make it essential to strengthen the effectiveness of ideological factors as an important means of fostering well-rounded individuals. This

Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science
Volume 04, Issue 11, November 2026
https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4
ISSN (E): 2942-1926 Open Access| Peer Reviewed
This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

explains why the role of young people as recipients of ideological factors is becoming increasingly significant at the present stage.

Today, the objectives of building New Uzbekistan, developing civil society, and accelerating scientific, technological, and technical progress undoubtedly require the education and upbringing of a younger generation capable of meeting the demands of the country's current stage of development. Modern young people must be able to successfully address the complex challenges emerging in the era of globalization and raise the quality of their activities to a new level that corresponds to the requirements and needs of the time [6]. This, in turn, requires particular attention to ensuring that the ideological formation of young people is closely integrated with educational practice, everyday life, and productive labour.

From this perspective, considering young people as recipients of ideological factors means recognizing ideological education as a decisive means of their comprehensive development. It also implies understanding the close relationship between various aspects of each young person's life, including their social environment, spiritual maturity, moral integrity, and optimism. In such a multifaceted and comprehensive process, young people who internalize ideological factors consistent with national interests develop and strengthen a sense of responsibility towards one another and society, a high awareness of their human duties, and the spiritual values and moral relationships based on these principles.

At the present stage, the characteristics of young people as recipients of ideological factors emerge and continuously develop not only through their professional activities but also through education, the acquisition of scientific knowledge, the study of academic disciplines, the development of professional skills, and advanced training. In our view, all these activities include the following:

a) Developing a constructive attitude towards reforms and renewal processes in society and performing assigned responsibilities on time and to a high standard;

b) Actively participating in education, learning, professional development, scientific research, extracurricular educational activities, and various interest-based groups;

c) Engaging in productive activities in entrepreneurship, farming, business structures, and other practical fields.

In this regard, the characteristics of young people as recipients of ideological factors are closely connected with the principal indicators of their lives and professional activities. These include the level of knowledge and skills they have acquired, their ability to apply them independently in professional practice, their contribution to increasing labour productivity, the quality and effectiveness of completed work, and their strict observance of labour discipline. At the same time, these characteristics help young people become individuals who correctly understand social phenomena, recognize their own responsibilities and those of their peers, constantly strive for progress, demonstrate initiative, inspire others through their example, and serve as role models in all spheres of social development [7]. Only under such conditions can every young person living in our country become a spiritually mature representative of the younger generation who is capable of effectively translating constructive ideas into practical reality.

4. CONCLUSION

Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science
Volume 04, Issue 11, November 2026
https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4
ISSN (E): 2942-1926 Open Access| Peer Reviewed
This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

The analysis demonstrates that the role and significance of young people as recipients of ideological factors are closely linked to their active participation in the processes of social reform, modernization, and the development of New Uzbekistan. Their ideological formation is not limited to the acquisition of certain ideas and values; it is also reflected in their active life position, professional development, social responsibility, and practical contribution to society.

The study identifies several important conditions for the effective internalization of ideological factors among young people. These include strengthening the spiritual and educational activities of educational institutions, improving the professional qualifications of educators, expanding the role of neighbourhood communities and civil society institutions, and creating opportunities for young people to participate actively in public, political, scientific, and professional activities.

Furthermore, the characteristics of young people as recipients of ideological factors are manifested through their initiative, responsible attitude towards work, commitment to education and scientific research, participation in social activities, and ability to apply acquired knowledge in practice. These qualities contribute to the formation of individuals who are capable of understanding social processes, resisting destructive ideas, and actively participating in the development of society.

Therefore, the ideological and spiritual development of young people should be considered an integral part of the country's overall development strategy. The effective integration of ideological education with practical activities, productive labour, and personal development will contribute to fostering a spiritually mature, socially responsible, and proactive generation capable of implementing constructive ideas and contributing to the sustainable development of New Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". Tashkent: Collection of Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, No. 6, Article 70. Available at: http://el.tfi.uz.
2. Destructive Ideas and Harmful Ideologies (Vices Threatening Spirituality). Tashkent: Turon Zamin Ziyo, 2015.
3. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3907 dated 14 August 2018, "On Measures to Raise the System of Education and Upbringing of Young People to a Qualitatively New Level and to Bring Them Up as Spiritually, Morally, and Physically Well-Rounded Individuals". Available at: https://lex.uz.
4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 3 February 2017, "On Measures to Further Improve the Institution of the Mahalla". Available at: https://dba.uz.
5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 5 July 2017, "On Increasing the Effectiveness of State Youth Policy and Supporting the Activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan". Available at: https://akadmvd.uz.

Western European Journal of Historical Events and Social Science
Volume 04, Issue 11, November 2026
https://westerneuropeanstudies.com/index.php/4
ISSN (E): 2942-1926 Open Access| Peer Reviewed
This article/work is licensed under CC Attribution-Non-Commercial 4.0

6. Utamurodov, A. (2018). The Evolution of Civil Society Ideas. Tashkent: Adabiyot Uchqunlari.
7. Nurmatova, M., & Muhammadjonova, L. (2013). The Moral Foundations of Spirituality. Study guide. Tashkent: University.