

YOUTH DIRECTION IN THE ACTIVITY OF THE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

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Abstract. In the context of globalization and integration, the world community is a rather complex system of relationships between various actors. In addition, one of the active participants in civil society is the youth. Modern innovation and digitalization have contributed to rapid maturation, development of flexible skills and the integration of youth. Today young people started to participate in solving the pressing problems of society, especially if these issues affect such areas as the socio-political development of society, values, state stability and sustainable development, etc. Moreover, young people in this direction are gradually becoming more active on not only a national scale, but also show interest in working at international associations and organizations. Thus, young people are reaching a qualitatively new level of cooperation and integration, which contributes to the emergence of new structures and forms in regional and international organizations.

One of the examples of youth cooperation with supranational structures is the specifics of the youth direction in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). The purpose of this research is to show how young people work in SCO, what are the main areas of work and opportunities available today. The object of the study is youth and the youth direction in the activities of the SCO. Subject of the article is the current issues and challenges that exist in the SCO region, and the role of young people, their assistance in resolving these problems. It was also concluded that activities of the SCO and the Youth Council provide great opportunities for young people and act as a unique platform for solving problems of the young generation both at the regional and state levels, create opportunities for young people to realize their interests and goals in order to build a more sustainable and secure peace.

Keywords: youth policy, regional security, modern world, sustainable development, youth exchanges, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, civil society, integration.

Basic provisions

In contemporary world, the trend towards internationalization of international relations has led to an expansion of the range of actors, and one of the active participants are represented by the young people. The desire of young people to participate in various international and regional associations gradually strengthens their willingness to integrate beyond the national level, and youth policy within countries and organizations plays a big role. Based on the analysis of works and research, it can be confirmed that youth policy today is becoming an integral part of the political mechanism of both a sovereign state and an integration association. And in the context of the development of modern integration processes in the Eurasian region, considering the existing socio-public relations between states, it is youth

policy that should become the driving force that will contribute to the development of regional integration and mutually beneficial interstate cooperation in the long term.

Introduction

In the history of modern international relations, the process of establishment and development of the SCO is a positive result of creative and diplomatic work. The organization laid the foundation for a new world view of security, which contains the foundations of mutual trust, disarmament, partnership and security; enriched the new type of interstate relations initiated by the Russian Federation and China, on the basis of which a partnership, not a union, a form of regional partnership was created [1]. Being complex and at the same time attractive in its structure, the SCO is currently gradually transforming and evolving in its activities through the involvement of various civil society actors, especially the integration of young people of the participating countries through the organization's structures is interesting.

The youth generation representing the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member countries accounts for almost half of the world's young population. The SCO member states are improving their work mechanisms and development policies in the field of geopolitics and regional security every day. Even today, we can observe a growing trend in the youth movement, which means that special importance is attached to the issue of involving the younger generation in pressing issues of the SCO.

The main directions in this research are updating the strengthening of youth integration within the SCO, identifying new challenges and new opportunities for youth cooperation. The article also attempts to analyze the possibilities of creating and expanding platforms for youth exchange and cooperation.

Description of materials and methods

When writing this article, the theoretical methods were based on the method of system historical analysis, as well as the method of forecasting and causal analysis. As an empirical method, we applied situational analysis, observation and description methods that were used to study the content of documents, speeches, events and other materials on the research topic.

Results

The development of young people themselves and their involvement in the processes of national and international development is quite a complex process in itself. Young people, together with their interests, goals and objectives, are a unique and at the same time insufficiently studied phenomenon of civil society.

Studies have shown that the integration of young people within the framework of international associations and organizations is directly related and depends on increasing the level of activity of these organizations, activating youth mobility, and the readiness of young people and organizations for mutual cooperation, an objective perception of socio-economic, socio-political, scientific and cultural transformations taking place in modern society. It was also revealed that the most popular programs among young people are cultural exchanges and youth policy, informal meetings and seminars, which are usually implemented in the SCO countries, and here the SCO

Youth Council acts as a dialogue platform for cooperation between young people from the participating countries.

As a result of the research, data information was also obtained on the factors and features of the development of integration processes of the SCO youth, which can later be used to improve the work of the SCO, choose methods and forms of work on the development of communications of the younger generation, develop effective management decisions, forecast the potential of youth policy development not only at the and in the state policy of the participating countries.

Discussion

To date, the creation of regional and international organizations has become a general trend in international relations. Regional cooperation considers an increasing geography of actors in the global community, which in turn creates various conditions and mechanisms for interaction between participants, establishes their legal relationships with all legal consequences. Similar changes have taken place in the Eurasian space.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

The collapse of the USSR on the one hand, and on the other hand, the mutual interests of independent states in the context of new socio-political and economic realities and geopolitical changes became the main factors in the formation of regional security and integration of the Central Asian countries [2].

Independent countries are faced with acute questions about self-identification, determining the future path of development, and solving problems in various areas of the state's life. At that time, the newly independent states were already making national security and the integrity of borders their primary task, countering challenges and threats, and preventing drug trafficking and terrorism.

The desire of States for socio-economic, military-political integration faced some unforeseen problems and challenges, such as the hidden confrontation that existed at that time in the ranks of some independent states that were not ready to delegate some of their powers and functions to supranational structures. Nevertheless, gradual trust and common goals for the sake of collective security in the region and further cooperation of States at the regional and international levels have led to the creation of organizations and associations that differ in their composition and direction of work, one of which is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. This organization was created to ensure stability and geographical coverage, and it has become one of the most significant regional organizations in the world.

The main goals and objectives of the SCO are:

- strengthening mutual trust, friendship and good-neighborliness between the Member States;
- development of multidisciplinary cooperation aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace, security and stability in the region, contributing to the construction of a new democratic, just and rational political and economic international order;

- joint counteraction to terrorism, separatism and extremism in all their manifestations, fight against illegal drug and arms trafficking, other types of transnational criminal activities, as well as illegal migration;

- promotion of effective regional cooperation in political, trade and economic, defense, law enforcement, environmental protection, cultural, scientific and technical, educational, energy, transport, credit and financial and other areas of common interest;

- promote comprehensive and balanced economic growth, social and cultural development in the region through joint actions based on equal partnership in order to steadily raise the standard of living and improve the living conditions of the peoples of the Member States;

- coordination of approaches to integration into the global economy;

- promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the international obligations of Member States and their national legislation;

- maintaining and developing relations with other States and international organizations;

- cooperation in the prevention of international conflicts and their peaceful settlement;

- joint search for solutions to problems that will arise in the twenty-first century [3].

The launch of the SCO's activities in the Central Asian region gave a new impetus to the development of the region, and also became another incentive for the development and improvement of the mechanisms and principles of the international regulatory framework of the participating countries. It is also worth noting that when studying the work of the SCO and other organizations, it is also worth noting that there is mutual cooperation between young people, some mutual enrichment, exchange of opinions and views, which is useful both for young people and for improving the mechanisms of work in the organization itself.

Today, the SCO is one of the key players in the region, whose activities cover not only military-political, but also cultural, social, trade, economic and other areas of state life. Later, a number of important documents were adopted and structures were created, special operations and measures aimed at maintaining peace and stability in the region were implemented. However, one of the breakthrough events in the field of youth cooperation and integration within the SCO was the establishment of the SCO Youth Council.

According to the legal documents, the purpose of creating the Youth Council is to develop international youth cooperation of the SCO countries in various fields, such as:

- cooperation of young leaders — development of proposals to the SCO governing bodies on issues of interstate cooperation, on issues discussed within the framework of the SCO agenda, on the most acute problems of concern to the youth of the participating countries;

- development of cultural exchange – holding festivals, exhibitions, creative competitions, literary readings, lectures on art to get acquainted with the culture and

traditions of countries; establishment of awards and implementation of encouraging programs; organization of youth camps; programs of multilateral youth exchanges;

- cooperation in the field of sports – tournaments and friendly matches, sports competitions of youth teams; holding sports camps;

- cooperation in the field of education-organization of international conferences, student exchanges.

The SCO Youth Council is a unique dialogue platform aimed at improving the activities of youth organizations, associations, and movements within *стран* the SCO countries: the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan. (The national part of the Republic of Uzbekistan joined the SCO MC on July 15, 2018 in Qingdao.) [4]

The issue of including the youth component in the work of the SCO dates back to the moment of voicing the initiatives *сы* of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in 2017, and the meeting of the Council of Heads of SCO Member States, where the Joint Appeal of the Heads of SCO member States to Youth and the Action Program for its implementation were presented. The document emphasized the current idea, namely, the call to pay attention to education, spiritual and moral education of young people, the formation of the desire for knowledge and self-improvement among young men and women, the harmfulness of involving the younger generation in the activities of various types of terrorist organizations and extremist movements that seek to attract them to their activities by manipulating the fragile consciousness of destructive, in fact, criminal activity. The adoption of such a document was a breakthrough, as the SCO member states once again confirmed the organization's desire to cooperate with young people and identified the younger generation as a priority of the SCO countries.

Subsequently, a number of important documents were adopted and meetings were held, which became a breakthrough in the SCO's activities, and the voice of young people from each participating country became more significant in solving pressing problems in the region.

Currently, the *Молодежном совете* SCO Youth Council is working on the adoption of national parts from youth organizations of the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. At the same time, the non-native part of the SCO Youth Council consists of representatives of national youth organizations that are founders *Молодежного совета* of the SCO Youth Council, and meetings of the councils are held at least once a year. The Council's activities are carried out on the basis of special programs, for example, there are also projects to create a "youth map of the SCO", a youth business incubator in the SCO space, and an International Youth Information Agency of the SCO countries. *Регулярно проводятся* The forum of young leaders of the SCO countries, student forums, seminars, and youth informal meetings are regularly held.

In recent years, one can observe the gradual development of cooperation between the SCO and youth, and many researchers note the integration not only between young people from the SCO member states, but also the active interest,

initiatives and involvement of young people in the development of strategies and programs, which gives a new impetus to the development and improvement of the SCO's working mechanisms. Thus, young people contribute to the achievement of a sustainable and secure world, which gives a new breath to the work of the SCO.

The importance of the role and participation of the younger generation is emphasized in almost all international meetings and events of the SCO. For example, on March 23-24, 2023 в Нью-Дели, at the international conference on the SCO "Reunification-Renewal" in New Delhi, the organization once again stressed the importance of strengthening integration and stability in the Eurasian space, strengthening connectivity and uniting peoples. Among other things, special attention was paid to the problem of climate change, as it has a negative impact not only in the environmental sphere, but also in humanitarian issues.

According to some researchers, more than 3.2 billion people currently live in the SCO, of which young people make up more than 55%. The younger generation of the SCO countries faces all the existing threats and new challenges, not only in the socio-humanitarian and economic spheres, but also in the military-political ones at the regional and international levels. One of these threats is the involvement of the younger generation in terrorist activities. Therefore, it is necessary to create conditions for self-realization of young people. This is one of the main tasks for the SCO member states [5].

Some aspects of youth policy

Today, against the background of socio-economic, cultural and political processes and changes, the voice and participation of young people are important components in solving the problems of society and the state. Despite the fact that it is impossible to speak with certainty about the strong influence of youth associations on the foreign policy of the state, it is impossible to ignore the great potential of young people in making decisions and programs at the national level.

Young people are not only the future of the country, they are an active participant in civil society, they are a carrier of the nation's genetic information. In this regard, States need to take into account the interests and needs of young people, as well as take into account the youth factor in the development of State and international programs and projects. An example of this is also the improvement of State mechanisms and policies on youth issues at the legislative level. For example, Kazakhstan has seen positive changes in the promotion of youth issues, and a number of documents have been adopted that have contributed to strengthening and improving the regulatory framework for youth policy.

The adoption of a number of important documents and the announcement of the Year of Youth in 2019 and in the following Year, serve as a vivid example of the activity and importance of the voice of the younger generation in society and strengthening the dialogue between the state and youth at the state level [6, 7]. There is no doubt that the state policy on youth should create certain conditions for supporting the potential of young people, developing their capabilities, ensuring their civic participation in decision-making, giving them the opportunity to be heard and respond to the needs of young people within the framework of the Concept of a "Hearing State", which is clearly reflected in the strategically important document

as the " Concept of Youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029 " from 2023 [8].

When studying youth policy, many domestic and foreign researchers use a comprehensive approach and take into account the following areas: education, employment, cultural and political participation, and healthcare [9]. However, some issues of great importance for the integration of young people, such as migration, recreation and sports, the environment, family, society and religion, are still unresolved and often remain insufficiently studied.

Conclusion

In the Central Asian region, at the time of independence, two polar vectors were historically formed in the countries. These are, first of all, disintegrating tendencies associated with an attempt to overcome the influence of negative factors of the past as soon as possible. At the same time, there is also a tendency to establish new connections with the outside world. There is also competition in political and economic aspects, integration intentions and the desire for cooperation and integration-which are based on the political will of the leaders of the Central Asian countries [2]. E- features of the region in the Eurasian space received their legal reflection through the creation of regional associations and organizations. A striking example of this is the establishment of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, and others [10].

Today, the SCO, like other regional organizations, strives to improve the mechanisms of interaction between its member countries, and is constantly looking for ways to solve modern challenges and threats. And one of the actors of civil society that can make positive changes not only at the national but also at the international level is the young generation, its initiatives and views.

Young people within the framework of international organizations and associations can contribute to the development of youth cooperation in such areas as education, culture, tourism, sports, mass media, information technology and the digital economy. Therefore, youth cooperation within the framework of the SCO Youth Council is of great importance for the development of both the SCO itself and the young population of the SCO countries, and opens up new opportunities for the self-realization of young people in these countries.

Due to the adoption of important programs and projects at the state and international levels and the implementation of measures to support young people in the framework of youth policy, certain difficulties arise in the participating countries today. First of all, this is related to one of the most pressing issues – how to support the interests and involvement of young people, what means and mechanisms to implement their initiatives. It is only a matter of time before these problems are resolved, and cooperation and dialogue between the younger generation and States are fundamental and strategically important factors.

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ШАНХАЙ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚ ҰЙЫМЫ ҚЫЗМЕТІНДЕГІ ЖАСТАР БАҒЫТЫ

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Аңдатпа. Жаһандану мен интеграция жағдайында әлемдік қауымдастық әртүрлі субъектілер арасындағы қарым-қатынастардың біршама күрделі жүйесі болып табылады. Ал азаматтық қоғамның белсенді қатысушыларының бірі – бүгінгі жастар. Заманауи инновациялар мен цифрландыру жастардың тез жетілуіне, икемді дағдылардың дамуына және жастардың интеграциясына ықпал етті. Бүгінгі таңда жастар қоғамның өзекті мәселелерін шешуге қатыса бастады деп айтуға болады, әсіресе бұл мәселелер қоғамның әлеуметтік-саяси дамуы, құндылықтар, мемлекеттің тұрақтылығы мен тұрақты дамуы және т.б. Оның үстіне бұл бағыттағы жастар бірте-бірте республикалық деңгейде белсенділік танытып қана қоймай, халықаралық бірлестіктер мен ұйымдардың жұмысына қызығушылық танытуда. Осылайша, жастар ынтымақтастық пен интеграцияның сапалы жаңа деңгейіне көтерілуде, бұл аймақтық және халықаралық ұйымдарда бірлестіктердің жаңа құрылымдары мен нысандарының пайда болуына ықпал етеді.

Жастардың ұлттан жоғары құрылымдармен ынтымақтастығының айқын мысалдарының бірі Шанхай ынтымақтастық ұйымының (ШЫҰ) жұмысындағы жастар бағытының ерекшелігі болып табылады. Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты – жастардың қалай жұмыс істейтінін, олардың ШЫҰ жұмысына қалай тартылғанын, бүгінгі таңдағы жұмыстың негізгі бағыттары мен мүмкіндіктері қандай екенін көрсету. Зерттеу нысаны – жастар және ШЫҰ қызметіндегі жастар бағыты. Жұмыстың тақырыбы – ШЫҰ аймағындағы өзекті мәселелер мен міндеттер және жастардың ролі, олардың осы мәселелерді шешудегі көмегі. Сондай-ақ ШЫҰ мен Жастар кеңесінің қызметі жастарға үлкен мүмкіндіктер береді және өңірлік және мемлекеттік деңгейде жас ұрпақтың мәселелерін шешудің бірегей алаңы ретінде әрекет

етеді, жастардың өз міндеттерін жүзеге асыруына мүмкіндіктер жасайды деп қорытындыланды.

Тірек сөздер: жастар саясаты, аймақтық қауіпсіздік, заманауи әлем, тұрақты даму, жастардың алмасуы, Шанхай ынтымақтастық ұйымы, азаматтық қоғам, интеграция

МОЛОДЕЖНОЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ШАНХАЙСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА

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Аннотация. В условиях глобализации и интеграции мировое сообщество представляет собой довольно сложную систему взаимоотношений различных акторов. И одним из активных участников гражданского общества является современная молодежь. Современные инновации и цифровизация способствовали быстрому взрослению, развитию гибких навыков и интеграции молодежи. Сегодня можно с уверенностью сказать, что молодежь начала участвовать в решении насущных проблем общества, особенно если эти вопросы затрагивают такие сферы как социально-политическое развитие общества, ценности, государственная стабильность и устойчивое развитие итд. Более того, молодежь в этом направлении постепенно активизируется не только в национальных масштабах, но и проявляет интерес к работе международных объединений и организаций. Таким образом, молодые люди выходят на качественно новый уровень сотрудничества и интеграции, что способствует возникновению новых структур и форм объединений при региональных и международных организациях. Одним из ярких примеров сотрудничества молодежи с надгосударственными структурами является особенности молодежного направления в работе Шанхайской организации сотрудничества (ШОС). Цель данного исследования состоит в том, чтобы показать, каким образом работает молодежь, как привлекается к работе ШОС, какие основные направления работы и возможности имеются на сегодняшний день. В качестве объекта исследования рассматривается молодежь и молодежное направление в деятельности ШОС. Предметом статьи являются актуальные вопросы и вызовы, которые существуют в регионе ШОС, и роль молодежи, ее содействие для разрешения данных проблем. Также был сделан вывод, что деятельность ШОС и Молодежного совета дают большие возможности для молодежи и выступает уникальной платформой для решения проблем молодого поколения как на региональном, так и на государственном уровнях, создают возможности для молодежи реализовать свои интересы и цели для построения более устойчивого и безопасного мира.

Ключевые слова: молодежная политика, региональная безопасность, современный мир, устойчивое развитие, молодежные обмены, Шанхайская организация сотрудничества, гражданское общество, интеграция

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