

Political Culture and Youth Issues

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Abstract: this article presents a scientific analysis of the situation of the formation of youth political culture, the main factors and problems of its development.

Keywords: globalization, society, youth, political life, mentality, political consciousness, political culture, political process, political education

To study and analyze the political culture of young people and develop appropriate theoretical conclusions: firstly, to identify in their minds and souls the state of relations to political processes in the process of globalization; secondly, theoretically to promote their desire and desire to actively participate in the political reforms carried out in our country; thirdly, to identify problems related to with the development of their political consciousness and political culture and allows them to promote proposals that serve to overcome them. It should be openly admitted that we cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that the vices inherited from totalitarianism have been preserved in the layers of our society. In our national consciousness, the issue of lameness in the issue of synchronization with the epoch is still visible. Candidate of Political Sciences U. Mukhamadiev analyzing two aspects inherent in our mentality. Firstly, he noted that in our people, there is simultaneously respect for the authorities with a peculiar feeling of "fear;

Secondly, the psyche of reliance on "traditions" is more prior in relation to political life than reliance on the law" [1, 25], - he writes. The presence of such psychological barrier has a negative impact on the modernization processes. Today, there are signs of an old-fashioned way of life and old-fashioned thinking in different strata of society, the preservation of stagnation. Doctor of Philosophy A. Kadyrov, delving into the root of the issue, expresses his opinion in this way: "The cases of preservation of the remnants of the unitary state system, outdated leadership styles; strengthening of administrative and command (bureaucracy), familiarity, nepotism in the state apparatus; abuse of their position by senior officials; low level of consciousness and culture of citizens, their general level; the desire to finish every case with the help of bribes and extortion; insufficient attention to administrative functions lead to corruption" [2,115]. The problem is that such adverse phenomena and negative vices that hinder the development of society undermine the effectiveness and prestige of public policy. Today, the topic of political culture and youth issues is becoming more and more relevant. The problem lies in the fact that in the conditions of the development of democratic values, ensuring freedom, citizens' rights, and their material well-being, the intellectual potential of young people increases, not decreases.

The awareness of young people about political processes, the presence of certain views and ideas about the goals of the ongoing reforms and the processes of their implementation serves the sustainable development of the country. After all, young people who are aware of information, whose views and imagination are formed, at the cost of great difficulties, achieve the sense that positive changes are taking place in the life of society, and show increased interest in actively participating in processes.

The reasons for the weak interest of some young people in political life and democratic processes are explained as following;

market relations have affected all segments of the population, in particular the political consciousness and political culture of our youth, the desire to satisfy material needs, not spiritual ones, has intensified;

there is an interest among young people in going abroad and earning money, whatever it may be; the Internet, mobile phone, social networks have captured the minds and hearts of young people.

Mass culture penetrates into our country mainly through the Internet. This circumstance brings a lot of troubles, such as a decrease in morality, respect for national and religious values. It is clear that such “fashionable” elements are distributed through the Internet, as young people dress shamelessly, draw pictures on their bodies, pierce their ears and noses and wear “earrings”, and girls dress like boys [3].

I must say that even today in Uzbekistan, the Internet has turned into a huge information space at a new stage in the development of society. It is the most effective and powerful means of forming an information culture of an individual, in which public opinion is reflected en masse and in various approaches, in this sense, the Internet is a field for the formation of public opinion among the masses, decision-making and the formation of information culture.

The future of our country is in the hands of young people. Therefore, article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy" also cites as one of the main directions of State youth policy. These rules help to protect young people from actions that lead to violation of their moral foundations, from the ideas of terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism, violence and cruelty. Meanwhile, it is also worth noting that all the requirements set out in the above legislation are equally applicable to the dissemination of information on the Internet [4].

Therefore, social activity of young people and their high scientific and innovative potential play an important role in globalization. In conditions where function democratic institutions, the participation of young people in the management of society is carried out in various directions: a) in labor collectives (regardless of the form of ownership); b) in non-productive spheres; c) in educational institutions; d) in mahallas; e) local self-government bodies; f) in various social groups, political parties or in action; and manifest themselves in the activities of various other non-church institutions existing in society.

The formation of the individual takes place where evolution of the information culture at an objective pace against the background of fundamental changes in the socio-economic basis of society, reforms of the political system and public life of the country. On the one hand, objective reality requires scientific, political, economic, cultural information from the mass media system, which are necessary for the development of society, and on the other hand, it reflects the spiritual image of society, the ideological landscape and the worldview of people, moreover, it becomes the main task of the mass media. In this case, firstly, it is evident that the implementation of an individual's information culture in the dialectical process also has a subjective basis. Secondly, the formation and rise of the information culture of the individual occurs in connection with the process of further deepening of democratic reforms and the creation of civic significance in our country.

It will be necessary to prevent the alienation of youth political culture from the values and spirituality inherent in our people, and to pay more attention to the role of national spiritual values in the political culture of citizens, especially young people. Because in the global information space, young people are forcibly alienated from national and spiritual values, turning them into “mangroves without a homeland” [5, 93].

It should be noted that national and spiritual values are an essential factor in the formation of an individual's information culture. At this stage, the information threats that are increasingly

growing at the present time require an analysis of the purpose, nature and objectives of the destructive impact of the individual on the information culture. Information threats are aimed at forming a crowd of people deprived of identity through a negative impact on the social consciousness of a person.

The youth of Uzbekistan participates in the political, social, economic and spiritual life of society associated with the activities of various people, socio-political groups. At the same time, they get the opportunity to see their individual rights in harmony with the rights and freedoms of other people and to be aware of them. "As people participate in the governance of society, a political culture is becoming more and more popular, aimed at fully taking into account the fact that the governance of society is consistent with democratic principles, that it is important that their rights are in a state of consensus, and not contradict the rights of other people," says the Doctor of Political Sciences sciences B.Omonov. He also mentioned that this corresponds to the laws of general democratic development. Citizens' participation in democratic processes is not a rigid, unchanging situation. It tends to constantly develop and requires patient, satisfaction, enlightenment, when situations of mutual cooperation, agreement and mutual disagreements arise between all citizens" [6, 153].

Consequently, increasing political activity, increasing the legal culture and legal awareness of our students is a requirement of the time.

Professor S. Otamuratov raises an urgent question about the role of political education in raising political culture. In our opinion, this opinion is considered quite reasonable and logical. Because political education proceeds from the needs of the development of political consciousness and political culture in the life of society. Professor said: "If they do not develop, the laws that will be adopted will remain only in vain. In this sense, "political education" can be considered as a factor influencing the development of political consciousness and political culture. In the second aspect, at the same time, we can say that it is a form of education that creates a balance of these extremely complex factors in political processes" [7,105]. Indeed, the professor introduces this concept into scientific circulation for the first time. At the same time, he gives the following definition of the concept: "political education can be understood as the political activity of state institutions, political parties, public organizations aimed at the balanced development of political consciousness and political culture of citizens, the orientation of relations between these institutions and citizens for the common good, a person's awareness of his "ego" as a political being" [7, 106).

It leads to conclusion that the role of political education in the development of youth political culture is invaluable.

It is no secret that the political consciousness and political culture of some Uzbek young people are lagging behind today's ever-growing needs. For example, from our conversations with students studying in educational institutions, such as schools, lyceums, universities, it becomes clear that when some of them were asked the questions such as "what is state and individual?", what is "democracy and the media?", what is it for, how many public organizations or mahallas exist in Uzbekistan or how political consciousness and political culture are formed?", unfortunately, we witnessed the inability to give an unambiguous answer.

We believe that it is necessary for all young people to be aware of the local and foreign policy pursued in the country. In particular, in the context of globalization, when external evil forces are trying to involve young people in political processes in various ways and means, the development of their political consciousness and political culture is a requirement of the time.

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