

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO PROVIDING SOCIO-POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: The tomorrow of our country, an important force that brings about changes in the society, bringing creative ideas to life, morally and socially supporting young people, who are considered a resource with spiritual potential, by creating favorable conditions for them to occupy a worthy place in society, turning them into a great force that decides the fate and future of the country are important tasks of each of us. The article discusses the dynamics of institutionalization of social and political activity of young people in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: youth, idea, development, activity, future, potential, organization, spirituality.

In recent years, increased attention to youth problems is explained by their special role in social production. This socio-demographic group, compared to others, is notable for its desire to raise its social status and mastering new social roles. On the one hand, it is considered as the most flexible, and on the other hand, as an active and innovative part of society, and it is about 20-35% of the population of industrialized countries, including 40-45% of it is the working part. For this reason, in our country, working with young people, protecting their interests, and providing them with work has become a priority direction of state policy since the first years of independence. "During the years of independence, our country achieved significant results in creating legal frameworks aimed at protecting the rights and interests of young people and serving for the development of a mature generation. In particular, during the past years, more than 20 laws regulating social relations related to young people, more than 30 decrees and decisions of the First President of our country, and about 100 decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers were adopted.¹

Young people are the most socially active part of the population, the most prospective group of citizens, capable of ensuring the implementation of important directions of the development of society. In social and political relations, young people perform innovative and reproductive functions in them. Identifying with some political ideas, rejecting others, being indifferent to the third, helps the younger generation to repeat the ideals and values, and to realize certain sociopolitical interests. In recent years, an opportunity has been created to create an

¹ Yakubov Sh. The new law is a solid legal basis for the implementation of state policy on youth/ <http://www.adolatgzt.uz/tribune/4247>

International Association of youth of Uzbekistan and create appropriate conditions for its effective functioning. It is desirable for young people to actively communicate with their peers abroad in science, culture, entrepreneurship, sports and other fields. This created a great opportunity for them to show their potential on a global scale. That is why the Central Asian Youth Forum was held in Samarkand.²

The political culture of the young generation coming to life in the conditions of changes in their society is formed as a product of the contradictions of competing social and political institutions, the most important of which are the relations between the school, the state and the mass media, which represent the relations between society, the educational system, the political system and the environment. Recently, discussions on youth issues have been growing in political sciences, including scientific research. The reasons for this can be explained by the fact that the composition of the participants of social and political processes in our society is changing, therefore, the nature and level of political activity of young people is reflected in the state of the entire political system. Most researchers and scientists are concerned about the low socio-political activity of young people.

In the future, a new system in this direction is being created in our country. This is a factor of strengthening the social activity of our citizens, the feeling of involvement in the fate of the Motherland and the people, and ensuring their appropriate participation in the establishment of a modern, democratic state of Uzbekistan.³

...in many cases, it is limited to combating the consequences of the threats, rather than the root causes. I believe that ignorance and intolerance, among other factors, are at the root of such dangers.

In this regard, **it is the most important task to form and educate the consciousness of people, first of all, young people on the basis of enlightenment.** And in this, it is necessary to effectively implement the scientific-historical and socio-philosophical concept that reflects the fact that our country has been an integral part of world civilization for centuries, one of the centers of universal culture.⁴

Summarizing the level of research of youth policy and increasing their activity in modern local and foreign literature, the topic of this article has been analyzed in political sciences in a wide range. To solve them, the research used the following methods, including: problematic - chronological - in working with young people, it is focused on determining the origin of the emergence of certain forms and methods of the activity of political forces. Based on the comparative-historical method, it is possible to determine different stages of the development of political activity of young people. Concrete-sociological research method aims to identify trends and changes in youth's values and life plans, logical method - allows to identify specific

² Mirziyoyev Sh.M. "The consent of our people is the highest assessment given to our activity" Volume 2 - Tashkent, "Uzbekistan" 2019, 23 p

³ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. New Uzbekistan strategy. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2021. – 301 p

⁴ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. New Uzbekistan strategy. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2021. – 302 p

relationships between existing events and processes. The combined use of these methods in the subject article made it possible to investigate the existing problem more accurately and in depth.

The participation of young people in political life is closely related to factors such as political system, political regime, political life, mentality, worldview. If the political system is democratic, then there are a number of social and political institutions, thanks to which young people can express themselves, solve their problems and protect their interests. In an authoritarian political system, the forms and methods of political participation of all groups of the population, including youth, are under strict control.

It should be noted that the political orientations and attitudes of the young generation are unstable and easily controlled by different political forces, so different political forces are actively fighting for the trust of young people. Taking into account the socio-psychological characteristics of young people, the changeability of consciousness, the instability of political relations, young people should be educated politically so that they realize the importance of their position and political power in society.

The role of youth organizations in the implementation of the state policy on youth in our country has become great. In particular, the fact that the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was formed in order to comprehensively protect the rights and interests of young people, and special attention is paid to increasing the role and influence of this organization in our life, and the measures implemented to give new privileges and opportunities to the organization are also important. Because it is the most important issue for us to bring up determined young people who are able to take responsibility for the fate and future of our country, to mobilize all their knowledge and potential in this way.⁵

In recent years, a fundamentally new set of communication tools - the Internet, mobile communication and other communication channels based on the use of information technologies - has been developing in our country. The spread of information technology has led to a radical change in the previously existing methods of communication in society. Information technologies provide an opportunity to conduct discussions and establish relationships at a very long distance, involving an almost unlimited number of participants. Thus, using information technologies, including the Internet, young people have the opportunity not only to receive political information, but also to distribute and create it independently, to increase their social and political activity.

In addition, modern mass media are becoming the most important link of the structural structure of social reality in the context of the shift of traditional socialization mechanisms to social relations. "The "MODULE 5" project, which was implemented recently, is a clear proof of our idea. In this project, successful young men and women who are masters of their work

⁵ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. "The consent of our people is the highest assessment given to our activity" Volume 2 - Tashkent, "Uzbekistan" 2019, pp. 225-226

and have achieved a number of achievements in their lives will participate in their lectures and share their experiences with young people. The main goal is to encourage young people and inspire them towards new goals.⁶

It is easier to educate an active subject of civil society in youth, when the personality itself is being formed. After a certain time, the young generation already forms its own political opinion and determines the direction of the society's development. The culture of political participation of citizens presupposes the existence of a suitable motivational system, which is formed on the basis of value attitudes, social and political orientations.

An important element of encouraging political participation of young people is their awareness of belonging to a certain social group, striving to find their own type in their environment, that is, sharing such values and ideals. These aspirations are an important incentive for political activity. But this motivation goes hand in hand with aspirations as well as the realization of interests of social and group importance. The more opportunities for political activity and choice in society, the higher the role of young people in socio-political life. Therefore, the important task of both state and civil society institutions is to create the necessary conditions for young people to actively participate in the formation and development of democratic values in Uzbekistan, to protect their interests, as well as to create opportunities for the implementation of life strategies and success in personal life.

The analysis of the existing legislation on youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan allows us to come to the conclusion that today the youth is considered as an object of the policy in some cases. In fact, the state policy on youth is a system of socio-economic, organizational and legal measures implemented by the state and which envisages the creation of conditions for the social formation of young people and the development of their intellectual, creative and other potential.⁷

Youth policy is organized based on the "top-down" principle, so the majority of young people remain outside its possibilities. Youth Affairs Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to take the state policy regarding youth to a new level in Uzbekistan, develop effective solutions to problems in the field of youth, effectively organize and coordinate the activities of competent bodies, as well as implement the tasks set by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the meeting with the youth of the country on December 27, 2019. was organized.⁸

⁶ Sadullaev A. Social activity of young people in the modernizing society: problems and solutions //Collection of articles of the republican scientific-practical conference on the topic "Social activity of young people in the modernizing society: problems and solutions" - Tashkent: "Innovation development publishing house", 2020. -5 296 p.

⁷ The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 14, 2016 ORQ-406 "On State Policy Regarding Youth" // Collection of legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2016, No. 37, Article 426; 2017, No. 24, Article 487; National database of legal documents, 24.07.2018, No. 03/18/486/1559)

⁸ Decree No. PF-6017 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 30, 2020 "On measures to radically reform and advance the youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a new level" // (National database of legal documents, 01.07.2020, 06 /20/6017/1021)

Youth public organizations could not cover all the youth of the country. Today, many young people still do not know how to use public organizations and associations. The policy of supporting large and medium-sized youth associations is not able to attract some young people. In addition, it is also true that most public associations are unable to adequately protect the interests of young people and organize effective work in the youth environment due to organizational and financial weakness. Awareness of society, including young people, about the activities of youth and children public organizations remains low. Most of the young people are not familiar with the program guidelines of political parties, receive little information about the work of the candidates, which is explained by the low level of participation of young people in the parliamentary elections.

Many youth organizations have lost their socially oriented essence and are focusing their activities only on solving personal problems of the members of the organization. The successful solution of their problems is seen in the well-founded system of state support for public associations, as well as in the increasing attention to the interests of "target groups", that is, young people. One of these institutions is the mass media, which is able to contribute to a critical understanding of the activities of political subjects, to determine their interests, to understand the need to protect the political values of their social group.

However, the implementation of these functions in modern Uzbekistan is hindered by the financial and ideological dependence of the mass media, as well as the leadership of political parties, on the political elite and representatives of big business, which makes it difficult to make a rational political choice, which leads to the alienation of young people from political processes. "Is it possible to satisfactorily estimate that at present, the newspaper "Turkiston" intended for young people has 9,500 copies, the newspaper "Molodyoj Uzbekistana" has 2,800 copies, and the magazine "Yosh Kuch" has 3,000 copies? With more than 10 million youth in our country, aren't these numbers a shame for us? .⁹

Thus, we can emphasize that the informational impact of mass media is very low. In this regard, great expectations are placed on new digital communication technologies. However, in the process of studying young people and their interest in politics at the current stage of development of Uzbekistan, taking into account the specific characteristics of the information age, it can be concluded that these technologies alone cannot fundamentally change the situation. In order for the young generation to strive to become an active subject of social development, it is necessary to qualitatively bring the current youth policy to a new level.

We need to stop treating young people only as objects of politics. The result of such a policy is the disconnection between the state and the youth, which is expressed, in particular, in the loss of interest of the youth in self-realization within the framework of the existing socio-political structures. Today, in our opinion, youth initiative is determined by the decision of

⁹ Speech of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the 4th congress of the Kamalot youth social movement // <https://www.gazeta.uz/uz/2017/07/01/nutq/>

administrative structures, which takes the creative potential of youth beyond the boundaries of youth organizations and political parties.

Today, despite the fact that within the framework of the implementation of the state policy on youth, work is being carried out on the formation of a full-fledged personality of the young generation, meaningful spending of free time, sports and health education, etc., in most cases, Uzbek youth can be described as isolated. "For this, we need to talk more with our youth, listen to their hearts, understand their pain, and provide practical help to solve their problems. In this regard, we need to pay special attention to working with unorganized youth."¹⁰

This trend, in our opinion, is due to several factors.

First, the use of administrative resources and then the mobilization of the younger generation to solve problems, their priorities are not determined by them. In the process of making political decisions, young people should be involved not officially - on paper, but in reality, in practice.

Secondly, the provision of information on the activities of youth organizations and associations cannot be considered complete and high-quality. The effectiveness of the activities of youth organizations and associations should be seen not only in creating conditions for the participation of the young generation in socially useful activities and creative processes. This is, first of all, to ensure the availability and use of these conditions by the youth themselves. Although the majority of young citizens have heard of the existence of many youth organizations, they do not have information about the purpose of these organizations, their programs and specializations.

The legal system existing in society determines the limits and acceptable norms of political activity. During any important socio-political process, especially the transition period, new types of political participation are refined and emerge. In the conditions of postmodern liberalization of public opinion, there is a need to further check the norms of political activity. In addition, the administrative repressive and coercive actions of the state authorities aimed at forcibly blocking the political space for "dissident youth" lose their effectiveness characteristic of modernity in the conditions of postmodernity and often lead to its ridicule, discrediting officials in the eyes of the population. As a result, active young people begin to move to "non-resistance", "sharp", "parodic" actions, and gradually begin to interfere in the activities of orange globalist networks.¹¹ One form of protest political participation developed in the 21st century has become a model of nonviolent resistance.

This model, based on the humanistic principles of Gandhism, however, has its own geopolitical background and is used by the Atlantic bloc to establish and exercise control over Eurasia. Such a model became known as the technology of orange revolutions or postmodern

¹⁰ Mirziyoev Sh.M. "We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level" Volume 1, Tashkent, "Uzbekistan" 2019, 125 p

¹¹ Дугин А.Д. Геополитика постмодерна. Времена новых империй. Очерки геополитики XXI века. СПб.: Амфора, 2007. 382 с.

revolutions. This political technology encourages young people to look at politics as a game, a fun and interesting event. D. Sharp reveals 198 mechanisms for implementing the postmodern strategy of political participation in his writings aimed at workers of globalist network structures working with active youth.¹²

Today, the political activity of young people is increasingly taking the form of a network. Its essence is that the main elements of the model of youth political participation in the new era should be: information exchange, maximum expansion of forms of information production, use of information, dissemination of information. and feedback mechanism.

Some researchers prefer to talk about the formation of the "network society" model in this context (R. Collins, E. Giddens, M. Mann, M. Grannoveter). A generalized version of this approach in relation to modern conditions was developed by sociologist M., a professor at the University of California. Castells proposed, and he outlined his ideas in the Information Age trilogy. He proposes the concept of the network state as the most appropriate state for the modern era. This concept is represented by the model of a single economic space, while maintaining the formal political sovereignty of its member countries.

Within a new type of social order - the "society of network structures", those who belong to a certain network, according to Castells, act as "the most important source of power".

If the centralized management system and the goal setting of the process in modern society are considered the peaks of the legal analysis of the results and products of political intervention in the life of society in a "top-down" direction, then if it is considered as the peaks of the legal analysis of the results and products of political intervention in the life of society, then the most of this process according to the peak. Postmodernism, which implies decentralization and fragmentation, challenges this approach. Because these conditions differ significantly, more standards apply and there is more room for local maneuvers and adaptations.

In postmodernism, models that take diversity into account and overcome formal organizational barriers are in demand. Building these types of models requires prioritizing stability rather than structure, processes rather than structure.¹³ In the postmodern society, the "Net" is an information space where strategies for youth political participation are formed and implemented. Thus, the "Network" includes various components at the same time, which are considered separately in modernity.

The rapid development of information technologies helps to create a single network space organized on the basis of global communications, the life of "virtual" public associations. Modern youth associations operate effectively on the basis of corporate information networks.¹⁴ We believe that a synergistic paradigm based on four main categories can serve as

¹² Шарп Дж. От тоталитаризма к демократии. Издание Военно-Державного Союза России. М., 2005.

¹³ Bogason P. Public policy and local governance: Institution in Postmodern Society. UK - Northampton, MA, USA, 2000. pp. 3-4

¹⁴ Тетерский С.В. Международный опыт государственно-общественной поддержки социальных инициатив детей и молодежи. М.: Реглант, 2003. –С. 13

a methodological framework for analyzing the network model of youth political participation: nonlinearity, irreversibility, instability, and imbalance. Modern political reality "is never a field where order, stability and balance reign: instability and balance play a dominant role in the world around us."¹⁵

In conclusion, in order to increase the political activity of the citizens of Uzbekistan, especially the youth, to achieve the democratic principles of the election process, to establish reliable and beneficial relations between the population and the authorities, and to increase the prospects for the development of civil society, the following should be implemented:

1. A subjective approach to youth should be used in state youth policy. It should be taken into account that young people have their own interests, which can be clearly formulated, which can be provided with appropriate legitimacy as a result of a certain state intervention. On this basis, the concept of youth policy of our country should be constantly updated. The regional aspect of youth policy depends on the real needs of young people, and local authorities should independently determine the priorities of youth policy based on local problems. Such a system significantly increases the effectiveness of youth policy and, at the same time, increases the accountability of local authorities to the population.
2. It is necessary to change the attitude towards legally registered or informal youth organizations in our country, because they actually concentrate the creative potential of young people and human resources are of special importance for the development of the state and society. At the same time, we must understand that young people have their own communication language and their own means of communication and their own communicative environment. In our opinion, it is necessary to speak to them "in their own language".
3. It is necessary to change the information policy in two directions: first, to work with leaders in the youth environment, to try to actively involve them in the work of the third sector. Secondly, in parallel, it is necessary to organize media education for children, adolescents and their parents. Here we can use the experience of European countries.
4. It is desirable to create a country-wide media infrastructure, including non-state television (the content of which is determined not by the commercial interests of the owners, but by users, including young people) and a powerful youth Internet portal. Due to the high role of print media among the population, it is appropriate to use the resources of print media, which should cover youth issues more actively.
5. Creating opportunities for youth organizations to participate in monitoring the quality of the election process, as well as the activities of political parties. Providing opportunities for youth parliaments (governments) to make political decisions on youth-related issues. An important

¹⁵ Тофлер О. Наука и изменение (предисловие) // Пригожин И.Р., Стенгерс И. Порядок из хаоса: новый диалог человека с природой. М., 1986. –С.30

task of modern youth politics is to develop tools and methods that help to form independent individuals who are able to make an adequate and critical assessment of the political situation, but are not militant and fanatical. Directing the young generation to perform socially important tasks should simultaneously combine the principles of solidarity, commitment to social ideals, and independent decision-making. This allows to educate a politically free person who is able to ensure a decent future not only for himself, but also for the next generations of the Uzbek people.

