

## SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

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# SPECIFIC PECULIARITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** This article examines the experience of increasing the socio-political activity of young people, its originality in the context of globalization, the identity of the socio-political development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, where the leading role is given to civil society institutions, as well as provides an analysis of the activities of these institutions in education.

**Key words:** social and political activity of young people, socialization, democratic processes, civil society, political parties, political institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, youth policy.

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The world experience shows that when democratic principles are further developed from bottom to top, it rises to the level of their own values. Indeed, democracy, which is not reflected in the daily life of its members, it can not even be a part of our lifestyle. This is a long-term process. Liberalization and democratization of the political life of society is not a hassle. If this is not accomplished step-by-step, regular risk can be adverse. Therefore, our president Shavkat Mirziyoev, emphasizing that the transition from one social system to the other is inevitable on the basis of a strong

social activism, which is a natural phenomenon. This naturalness is accompanied by difficulties in the lives of young people whose worldview and outlook is not fully formed. "We will continue to consistently pursue the state policy on youth. Not only will we continue this policy, but we will lift this policy to our highest priority as it is today. We are mobilizing all the strengths and capacities of our state and society to ensure that our young people have an independent thinking, high intellectual and spiritual potential and grow up to be glorious and happy people in all

spheres of life . In this process, the issues of forming a new worldview of young people in raising their socio-political activity are based on maturity, solidarity, factors of different crises, conflict prevention. This leads to the evolution of progress.

It is known that youth activism is one of the most pressing issues. Activity is, in fact, the attitude of a particular social group or group to society and government, its approach to it, its sense of responsibility, and a sense of citizenship. Activity is also self-awareness. So today the main issue is to increase the activeness of our youth. It should be noted that this problem is also closely related to our lifestyle. The solution to the problem must also be sought from our own attitudes, behavior, and the usual habitats and thinking patterns in our everyday life. While focusing on the ontogenesis of the social activity of young people (the individual development process), when the human being is born (during the first childhood), there is no sign of any particular character. It develops social as a person and develops with the participation of social, economic and political institutions. As a citizen, he is educated and protected by the state. It is important to emphasize the role of other institutions in this process that political institutions have a direct participation in the formation of a citizen and create conditions for the expression of their civic position. So, socialization takes a long time. Socialism means broadening of

personality through the principle of the inheritance of an individual, by relying on the life experience of his ancestors and by enriching it, by becoming a person through social roles. In this process, for example, the family has to fulfill a number of tasks, including reproductive, economic, socioeconomic, family members, such as labor, recreational and psychotherapeutic functions.

Today's young generation should use the opportunities that independence has in its own right, to realize its dreams in harmony with its noble feelings such as freedom and prosperity of the Motherland, the well-being of the people, and to see their fate about the fate of the Motherland. It is important to think more about the objective conditions for the formation of such feelings in a harmonious generation. In this context, the work of individual citizens, especially the young people, envisages the establishment of a positive attitude towards the ongoing renewal and development in our country and the main objectives of transforming them into a full-fledged participant of this process. Adolescents are crucial to determining the future and potential of each country is a social layer. Undoubtedly, the status, fate and prospects of each society will be determined by the level of the youth, the spirituality and the level of their intelligence. "... no problem can be solved without creating all the conditions for the youth to take into account the interests of young

people, to teach them education, and to have their leisure time. These are the future of the nation, the future of our people. Today's and tomorrow's fate of the Republic depends on the professionalism, intellectual development, spiritual development and physical fitness of the younger generation"

From this point of view, youth policy is a priority for the state of the Republic of Uzbekistan, whose purpose is to create socio-economic, legal and organizational conditions for the full realization of the social formation and reproduction of young people and their creative potential in the interests of the society; to guarantee them. The future of the society is our youth, its active members, and the successive successors of our future society. From this point of view, young people are a social layer that requires constant attention from the state and society. The fact that every member of our society is indirectly responsible for the youth problem is a matter of urgency. Hence, there is a great need for free-minded, active, libertarians who are deeply aware of these changes in the independent country, which is pursuing extensive reforms and pursuing a course of development, which aims to build a democratic state and civil society. Obviously, the creation of conditions for the State to demonstrate its talents and capabilities in practice is always justified. It is important to remember that the well-minded and active citizens will come from today's youth.

In globalization, all spheres of society are expanding their activity. Young people are seen as a decisive force in the socio-political life of the country. Therefore, the leadership of Uzbekistan directly attaches itself to the involvement of youth in promoting the noble goals and objectives. At the same time, it supports the efforts of youth in supporting the social and political life of society by supporting the existing creativity. Therefore, the fact that our state carries out effective work in this objective process should become one of the urgent issues of our time. At a time when our country is moving to a market economy, youth education is one of the priorities of state policy. At the moment, with the establishment of a new, democratic society, it is important to up-bring a well-educated generation in our future life.

The fate of reforms, the effective outcome and the prospects are largely dependent on the activity of the population, especially the youth, in the socio-political processes. Because one of the factors determining the socio-political potential of the state is the activity, wisdom and selflessness of young people of that country. It is important to emphasize that for the deepening of democratic reforms, first of all, young people who are the future generations should become a true participant of democratic processes, an active advocate of democratic values. This is a very complicated task requiring constant political and legal culture of young people.

So, how is the promotion of political and legal culture of young people? Is it possible for a particular institution, organization or citizen to be responsible for it? What are the responsibilities of the parties involved in the socio-political processes, promoting political culture and political activism? Is our loyalty and responsibility led in our life and loyalty? Finding a positive answer to these questions requires the activity of political parties. At the same time, young people are also interested in political activities, activity and knowledge. "Every party takes its own trust and power from its population. That is why every party - the political force representing the interests of a certain layer of the nation, and the political parties - should differ from their ideas, aims and tasks. Only then will their activities reflect a wide range of views and interests ." - underlined I.Karimov. Based on this, the role of political parties in the process of building civil society defines their functions in the state and society.

The main functions of the political parties, which today have democratic character, are to unite the interests of citizens, social groups and groups, bring them to the level of political interests, to express their powers in the political system, to actively participate in the process of forming power through elections, ensuring their recognition by society, and assisting in the politicalization of citizens the achievement. At the same time, mobilization of political interests of

the citizens, mobilization of their political parties and their involvement in political processes, as well as encouraging citizens to participate actively in this process, their representatives elected in democratic elections, implement their own alternative programs, harmonize their political goals with the "public administration" , ensuring constant contacts and contacts between the people and state bodies, making decisions by the state authorities, making amendments to them, supplements to ensure that the teeth are processed in a natural way and include other functions . In this regard, it is desirable to provide information about the current political parties and the attention paid to the youth in their activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Reforms will give positive results if the attention given to young people is reflected not only in programs of political parties, but also in their practical work. Our ultimate goal is to create a free and prosperous Homeland, a free and prosperous life. To do so, not only should the criticisms of the activities of political parties be aided by practical assistance, and the socio-political activeness of the youth. We all know that civil society can not be built without increasing the political and social activeness of young people. This task is that only conscious, active and well-educated young people can overcome all the difficulties and contribute to the prosperity of independent

Uzbekistan and the full membership of the international community.

The wide-ranging process of democratization in our country is related to the interaction and interaction of people, various social groups, political institutions, state and non-governmental organizations. In addition, the youth, which forms the bulk of the population, play an important role in this process. At the same time, attention to young people, their care and attention is gaining more than ever. Because today, our sons and daughters who are growing up in our midst are the heirs of tomorrow's day. Today, if you look at the statistics of young people, the population under the age of 7 in the country is more than 4 million, aged 7-13 - about 4.6 million, and ages 14-28 - about 8 million. Almost 17 million of the total population of our country are young people. More than 60 percent of the population is aged over 30 years. That's why the young people will be active in ensuring the development of our country, and their spiritual well-being and harmony will remain a top priority.

Given that young people are the power to determine the future of each country, almost all countries in the world do not develop national concepts on the implementation of youth policy. For example, some countries in Europe, such as Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Sweden, have done some work in this regard. Today in the developed countries of the world there are two strategies for

implementing youth policy. These are the strategies based on the state's role in the field of youth policy and a strategy based on the equality of state and civil society structures in the field of youth policy. Today, Germany and France are among the countries with the first-ever policy. These countries carry out their activities on the basis of national, regional and regional levels of specialization. At the same time, the youth policy is implemented by the Ministry of family, elderly, women and youth affairs under the Constitution and Federal laws. In particular, youth policy in France is developed by the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and Public Associations.

In the field of youth policy, a strategy based on the equality of the state and civil society is unique to the United Kingdom and Sweden, where the overall outlook, goals and priorities of the youth policy are determined by the state, and the implementation of these tasks is carried out by local self-governance bodies and public associations. This feature is characterized by the lack of youth policy and special youth bodies. At the same time, in many countries of the world there are youth parliaments and national youth councils, which aim at promoting the rights and interests of youth at the international and national level. Parliaments such as the Parliament of the European Youth Parliament, the Youth Parliament of the United Kingdom, the Youth Parliament of Scotland,

Youth Parliament of Scotland Youth, the Austrian International Youth Cooperation Committee, the Flemish Youth Council in Belgium, the British Youth Council in Britain, The German National Committee for International Youth Affairs in Germany (such boards are present in more than 25 countries, such as Iceland, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania) a. The purpose of this is to draw attention to the extent to which a mechanism supporting the rights and interests of young people is functioning in our country.

The development of the political system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is connected with democratization and modernization processes. The important issue is the formation of civil society, including non-governmental and non-profit organizations, as well as democratic content of their activities, as well as occupy their positions and influence in the renewed political system of our country. Particularly, the study of NGOs as a component of the political system is the most important direction in the field of politics - we are not mistaken. The role of these institutions, which are still in the process of formation and development, the role of democratization of society and increase of political activeness of the youth have not yet been sufficiently deeply analyzed in the country in the field of political science.

The status and political functions of NGOs as a civil society institution, the role of associations in transitional societies, changes in the functioning of international NGOs in the

globalization process, and the role of youth in these processes are of great interest today. In turn, the knowledge of the state of civil society and its mobilization resources play an important role in choosing the right direction in politics. NGOs are one of the major institutions of modern civil society, regardless of their type of activity, to protect the interests of the citizens, to consolidate society, to develop moral values and to develop humanism. In existing civil society organizations, NGOs are called "associations" or "foundations" in cases where they are not members of the NGO.

In the process of formation and development of NGOs in Uzbekistan, there are many similarities to CIS and other countries. First of all, these NGOs are trying to become a link that fills the activities of government agencies. Almost all of them have programs and charters to cooperate with government agencies and ensure that public access to each citizen is reached. They focus on specific layers and groups and target them in a narrower range.

In our country, a number of national and regional levels of associations and foundations are being established in the process of development of NGOs, aimed at working with young people directly. It should be noted that most of them are in the field of education. In particular, such organizations as "School Assistance Family", "Kvinta" Music Foundation, "Alfa

and Omega" Educational Support Fund, Kashkadarya Province Professional Foundation and other organizations support and support reforms in the education sector in our country. - It serves to help. Such organizations carry out important functions such as bringing, encouraging, and furthering the activities of talented youth on the national level. We have a chance to observe the effectiveness of this project on the example of a number of youth projects of the Fund Forum. We believe that the development and strengthening of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the community will facilitate the transfer of some of the social functions of the state easily and ensure its decentralization. This study of this issue also assures us that the coverage of youth activities, which form an active part of civil society, will benefit not only from creativity, education, but also with the use of youth initiatives in the field of economics.

Today the active participation of youth in socio-political life in the process of building civil society in Uzbekistan, in one word, is a crucial

civil position because the youth constitute the strategic core of the country. It is also the only force that determines the future of independent Uzbekistan. Formation and development of the political consciousness and culture of the growing generation is an important aspect for Uzbekistan, which proclaimed the theory of democratic government. Because the youth are the most mobile bridge between the political culture and the so-called bridges of modernity.

In conclusion, the issue of social and political activism remains one of the most important points of today's globalization. The key to the problem is that any change, whether it is a patch of being a "transitory" layer of content, as well as a threat. The issue of developing cultural-enlightenment, socio-political events in raising the responsibility of the younger generation on the basis of various universal principles, and preventing the impact of such threats on the socio-political basis of society, first of all, measures to increase the freedom of opinion should be combined.

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