



Increasing the political activity of student youth as a socio-pedagogical problem

Artiqova Nargiza Akramovna

Associate Professor, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, PhD
Ortiqova1101@gmail.com

Abstract

The article discusses the socio-pedagogical necessity of increasing the political activity of student youth, the factors of forming the political culture of youth, the causes and consequences of the imbalance in the development of political consciousness and political culture, and the conditions associated with the development of political activity in youth.

Keywords: political enthusiasm, political activity, political consciousness, political culture, strong information pressure, political stability, political instability, spiritual impoverishment.

Introduction. “In a rapidly changing era under the influence of globalization, the fact that young people live under the influence of strong information pressure, which increases the threat to political stability, further increases the urgency of developing their political culture today.”¹. The fact that most of the information disseminated through the mass media and various mass communications is aimed not at the further intellectual development of young people, but at their spiritual impoverishment, at encouraging them to take the lead in the emergence of political instability in countries, requires us not to neglect the development of their political culture. The lack of curiosity, imitation, and life experience in the psyche of young people's social classes increases the risk of their falling under the influence of these incitements. Of course, the emergence of such a negative situation, despite the country's strong economic potential, inevitably leads to the emergence of political instability, as a result of which the economy will also derail and the country will enter a dead end. The development of the political culture of young people is also related to the task of building a democratic society in our country that meets world standards.

Discussion. If our youth deeply understand the meaning and content of democratic values, actively participate in its formation, the implementation of this task will also be effective. On the contrary, if they are indifferent to this process, if they do not clearly understand the meaning and content of democratic values, this may lead to their falling under the influence of evil forces without fully understanding them. Preventing this negative situation and ensuring political stability in the country will strengthen the possibilities of building a democratic society.

The second aspect of the formation of youth political culture is external needs. These include tasks such as protecting the country from external threats, ensuring its territorial integrity, border security, and strengthening political awareness against any evil forces that may arise against them. If we do not form in the minds and hearts of young people the idea that external threats to the country may always exist, this, in turn, will lead to a shallowing of their sense of responsibility for the fate of the country. If we can develop political culture, they will be able to understand what external threats to the country are, who can organize them, why territorial integrity is necessary, why it is necessary to protect the borders from threats from external enemies and what tasks need

¹Lafasov. M. Mustaqillik va ma'naviy tarbiyaviy ishlar T.:“Moliya- Iqtisod” 2008. – B-123.



to be carried out first of all, how evil forces appear, what their goals are, and how to understand the essence of extremely complex concepts and issues related to the fate of the country and the prospects of young people, and to form their own attitudes towards them.

It is worth noting that today, in the conditions of the unprecedented rapid development of the media and various forms of communication, the political consciousness of young people is growing faster than their political culture. Political culture lags behind political consciousness. Of course, political culture arises and develops through political consciousness. If political consciousness is not formed, political culture will not form either. They are interrelated factors, as we have already mentioned above. When we say that political culture lags behind the rapid development of political consciousness, we mean that young people are aware of the political processes taking place in the world and in the country, and they have a superficial view of such processes without a clear idea and understanding of whose interests their goals and objectives are aimed at. At the same time, another indicator of the high level of development of political consciousness and the lagging behind of political culture is the lack of political potential of young people to use various laws adopted in the country, normative documents related to political life, even laws guaranteeing their rights and freedoms, in order to clarify this idea, it is necessary to pay attention to the essence of another important factor. In particular, our idea that political culture lags behind political consciousness does not necessarily mean that they should always develop at the same level. Because, as in any form of consciousness, political consciousness is formed and develops before political culture, and political culture is formed and develops on its basis. Here we are talking about the existence of a certain distance between their levels of development, which ensures a balance that serves the stable development of the political life of the country on both sides, and that they do not move away from each other. It should also be taken into account that political culture does not form and cannot develop before political consciousness.

So, political consciousness leads the way in the disruption of this balance in the distance. What consequences will this lead to? If this balance is disrupted, it will lead to young people unknowingly getting involved in various political processes and becoming participants in possible conflicts and political instability. In this sense, a very careful attitude towards the rapid development of political consciousness in relation to political culture will serve the interests of the country and the development of the nation as a whole.

As a result of the development of political consciousness, political enthusiasm and political activity will increase in young people. If it is not developed simultaneously with political culture, and the balance is disrupted, political consciousness creates the risk of leading this enthusiasm and activity in young people to the country's plunge into a whirlpool of political conflicts. If such a dangerous process is not prevented, the political enthusiasm and political activity of young people can be used by various political forces to achieve their political goals, in particular, to seize power.

Political enthusiasm and political activity among young people do not arise by themselves. Their emergence is associated with the following:

- a) the emergence of a socio-economic crisis in the country;
- b) the emergence of conflicts in interethnic relations and the collapse of interreligious tolerance;
- c) the emergence of indifference to the interests of young people and their growing needs in the country's practical activities;

d) the fact that political parties in the country operate in violation of current laws in their struggle for power and involve young people in this;

d) The interference of external forces in the life of the country and the emergence of threats to its security can lead to a sharp increase in the political consciousness of young people in the short term. ².

Now we will try to think about how they can manifest themselves. The emergence of socio-economic crises in the country is reflected in the lives of young people, as well as in the lives of the entire population. This leads to the emergence of unemployment among them, as well as a deterioration in their economic situation. Young people are forced to look for ways out of this difficult situation, and the first factor is their dissatisfaction with the current state policy and the mass formation of political views among young people that it is necessary to change it. Preventing the escalation of this process and resolving the situation in a timely manner with political restraint will depend on the political skills of the current authorities. Result. The collapse of cooperation in interethnic relations, the emergence of conflicts between them, and the collapse of interreligious tolerance will lead to a sharp increase in the political consciousness of young people. This is due to the fact that each young person belongs to a particular nationality, believes in a particular religion. In most cases, evil forces and political movements try to achieve their abominable goals by creating these same negative factors. The power and strength of this factor is that it is associated with the inner feelings, worldview, soul, pride, honor, and emotions of young people. They are such delicate feelings that if any negative impact is exerted on them, this leads to an unprecedented growth of political consciousness. Today, in some countries of the world, these same opportunities for creating conflicts in interethnic relations and interreligious tolerance are being used to attract young people to the ongoing political instability.

Conclusion. “The sharp increase in the political consciousness of young people and the lagging behind in the development of political culture are also due to the fact that in the practical activities of the state, specific programs that take into account the growing needs of young people have not been developed and have not been implemented in real life.” As we have noted above, young people are not only labor resources, but also independent social strata of society, and the sustainable development of the country as a sovereign state, its prospects are associated with young people. Based on this extremely important aspect, each state requires that it has a clearly developed and scientifically based state program taking into account the needs of its youth, and that the formation of political knowledge, political consciousness and political culture in young people begin precisely from the educational process at school and be consistently implemented.

List of used literature:

1. Markaziy Osiyo: g’oyaviy jarayonlar va mafkuraviy tahdidlar. – T.:«Ijod dunyosi» nashr uyi, 2002 yil.
2. Lafasov. M. Mustaqillik va ma’naviy tarbiyaviy ishlar T.:“Moliya- Iqtisod” 2008. – B-123.

²Siyosiy madaniyat va siyosiy mafkuralar. <https://www.elib.buxdu.uz/index.php/pages/referatlar-mustaqil-ish-kurs-ishi/item/12525-siyosiy-madaniyat-va-siyosiy-mafkuralar>.



3. Siyosiy madaniyat va siyosiy mafkuralar.
<https://www.elib.buxdu.uz/index.php/pages/referatlar-mustaqil-ish-kurs-ishi/item/12525-siyosiy-madaniyat-va-siyosiy-mafkuralar>.
4. E.Kurbanov. Yangi o'zbekistonda demokratik islohotlarning nazariy-siyosiy evolyutsiyasi. // <https://ijtimoiy.uz/2191/2023>
5. I.Nazarov. Siyosiy fanlarga yoshlarni jalb qilish va siyosiy fanlarni rivojlantirishda yoshlarning o'rni.// "Science and Education" Scientific Journal / Impact Factor 3,848 (SJIF) February 2023 / Volume 4 Issue 2
6. M.Nazirov. O'zbekistondagi siyosiy o'zgarishlarning markaziy osiyoning barqaror rivojlanishiga ta'siri. // Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. Volume 1 | issue 11. 2021.