

STATE YOUTH POLICY IS THE METHODOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE STUDY OF CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Annotation: Youth is a unique social force, a source of social energy, and in vain in all countries a separate vector of public policy is not aimed at governing the youth. Young people are a creative force, as well as a destructive force that creates social instability. From this point of view, this article discusses the issues on the state youth policy and the methodological basis for the study of civic consciousness of young people.

Keywords: State youth policy, methodological basis, civic consciousness, social force, color revolutions, development of civic consciousness, the sense of responsibility, accountability, civic duty.

Today in Uzbekistan there is an unprecedented increase in the impact of social consciousness on social processes. This impact will intensify from 2017 - the social activism of the population, especially the youth, is growing day by day in favor of the people's policy aimed at turning Uzbekistan into a river of rapid development by strengthening dialogue between the people and the government, led by President Mirziyoyev. The growing political activity of the population is especially noticeable in today's information and communication processes, when non-governmental media are fighting for an alternative audience, and young people need to choose their life position and political trajectory in the conditions of information alternative. In the context of information globalization, external information attacks are also increasing, and there is an ideological struggle for the consciousness and worldview of the human heart. It is also true that young people, especially some minors, are becoming "prisoners" of the virtual world, alienated from the national spiritual values and national way of life of our people, which have been preserved for thousands of years under the influence of light and attractive virtual images.

Youth is a unique social force, a source of social energy, and in vain in all countries a separate vector of public policy is not aimed at governing the youth. Young people are a creative force, as well as a destructive force that creates social instability. It is clear that the social instability observed in different regions of the world, the civil war, the geopolitical interests behind the "color revolutions" have effectively used the youth resources of society through well-thought-out political technologies.

Such events can jeopardize the social development of the country, political stability, peace and harmony of citizens without political governance. This is one side of the issue, the other, in our opinion, the most important aspect is the problem of shaping the civic consciousness of young people.

From the point of view of theories and concepts, the scientific literature mainly focuses on civil society, this problem is studied and analyzed diagonally across. However, the main problem - the subject of living and managing this society - the issue of civic consciousness, worldview and thinking is left out. Conceptually, the category of "civil consciousness" has not been studied and analyzed in the local scientific literature. In the next chapter of this chapter, we will focus on the legal and political content of such categories as "civic consciousness", "civic consciousness", "citizenship", "civic duty". Just as a society is not without people, it is not without civil society. It is not built for a person who does not have civil immunity, who is loyal to his status, to his people, who is not responsible for his "political image" in the name and honor, in a word. It is a great dream and honor to be a citizen of this or that state, to achieve citizenship. That is, the tears of joy and happiness shed by the people living in our country (by 2020) due to the humanity and wisdom of the President, as they have been granted civil rights, confirm this in practice. In the future, it is planned to grant citizenship to more than

20,000 people living and working in Uzbekistan who have contributed to the development of the country. The urgency of the problem is reflected in the fact that the development of civic consciousness in people, and hence the sense of responsibility, accountability, civic duty, is inextricably linked with the problem of forming civil society institutions based on the principle of self-government. It is important to create a civil society, it is even more important to be able to use its opportunities. The solution to the problem lies in the formation and management of human civic consciousness.

Historically, since the days of national independence, the country has paid special attention to the youth, developed a well-thought-out state youth policy, formed a system of social institutions for youth, created conditions and benefits for young people, who make up 60% of the population. A particularly strong social protection policy has been put in place for young people and young families. Special attention was paid to young people with disabilities, teenagers, and good deeds were done. It is fair to say that behind these events there is a person who loves young people, their guide - the First President IA Karimov, who said that young people must be happy and fought for it. This attitude and policy, that is, President Sh. Developed by Mirziyoyev. The President worked closely on the issue of activating the youth in creative work. He got acquainted with the achievements and shortcomings of the youth social movement. A historical event took place in the life of young people - the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the "Kamolot Youth Social Movement".

On July 5, 2017, the Presidential Decree No. PF-5106 on increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was issued. It is noted in the Decree that during the years of independence, important work has been done in our country to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values, to bring up a spiritually mature and physically healthy generation, to protect their rights and interests. At the same time, the analysis of the situation in the field and the measures taken show that the current issues affecting a wide range of young people, especially the creation of favorable conditions for unorganized youth to find their place in life, lack of comprehensive support, career guidance and employment. gave. The Presidential Decree stipulates that a large number of blind young people living in districts, especially in remote areas, should create conditions for the realization of their talents and abilities, engage in entrepreneurial activities, protect them from various evils and ideas, and prevent crime among young people. It was also noted that the former Kamolot Youth Social Movement had failed to reach the level of a mass movement that would unite and mobilize the youth of Uzbekistan.

Therefore, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy", adopted in order to address the existing shortcomings, in accordance with the requirements of today, fully developed, independent-minded, ready to take responsibility for the future of our country, mobilize its potential in the interests of the people. that an independent legal basis has been created for the upbringing of courageous young people, the realization of their intellectual and creative potential

The political significance of this Decree is that the main emphasis is on the formation of political and civic consciousness of young people, because when a clear civic political consciousness is developed, young people have a sense of involvement in government, creative work, free from indifference and indifference. will be. It is important that the young citizen has a civic position. In order to form a civic position, a citizen must have cultural, legal, political, moral, economic, historical, knowledge, in a word, be literate. In the following sections, we will discuss in more detail how civic consciousness is a political process. Civic consciousness is at our core, consciousness is historical, economic, moral, legal, political, aesthetic, and so on. an integrated product of knowledge, in other words, a "quintessence" of that knowledge. Civic consciousness is a meaningful and multifaceted social phenomenon. Its manifestation is mainly seen at two levels - civic duty and civic responsibility. Civic consciousness cannot be imagined without civic duty and civic responsibility. These concepts are enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan through a separate Chapter XI and articles and have legitimacy. Most importantly, these duties form the basis of civic consciousness.

Proof of our opinion - Article 49 states that citizens are obliged to carefully preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan. To do this, a citizen needs to know the historical, cultural and spiritual heritage of his people. An ignorant, illiterate person is unaware of the essence and significance of civic duty.

In the state policy on youth, great importance was attached to the historical knowledge of citizens, spiritual and cultural heritage. To some extent, this situation has scientific significance. A person who does not know his history will be denied and limited his civic consciousness. Tsarist Russia's colonial policy was not aimed at alienating the innocent people from its history.

Our people are under the influence of policies aimed at falsifying their history. Historical figures such as Amir Temur and Jaloliddin Manguberdi were discriminated against, and only their negative aspects were highlighted. Uzbek historians were forced to pour water on the mill of Tsarist Russia, and then on the ideological policy of Bolshevism, to "contribute" to the condemnation of their broken national history. In the 70s of the XX century, the nationalist, brilliant philosopher Ibrahim Muminov tried to put an end to this shameful situation, to restore the historical truth and created a huge realistic historical work about the time of Amir Temur and the Temurids. Naturally, I. Muminov was persecuted and persecuted.

The state youth policy emphasizes that young people must know their history. The first President expressed this condition in detail and put forward the idea that "there is no future without historical memory." Indeed, the cornerstone of national independence is the history of the people and the spiritual and cultural heritage. Only a person who knows his native history perfectly will have a civic consciousness, that is, the notion and belief that he is a citizen of an independent state. The methodological role and importance of studying the formation of civic consciousness of state youth policy is the same - young people know the meaning of national identity, and therefore the meaning of national political, economic and legal independence through knowledge of the history of their people, fight for independence, patriotism decides. Unfortunately, young people are automatically granted citizenship (passport) at the age of 17 as soon as they reach adulthood. Young people are always unaware that some of them do not fully understand the political and legal meaning of this act, do not understand the sacred status of citizenship, have a duty to the country, the people, the homeland, along with their rights and freedoms, responsibilities and ultimately responsibility. remains. As a result, the fact that some young people are under the influence of various religious extremist and terrorist international organizations, betraying their country as a citizen, which is steadily advancing on the path of secular development, is a sign of civic consciousness in these people.

One of the 12 priorities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan is to protect the rights and freedoms and legitimate interests of young people, to educate them in the spirit of respect for national and universal values, loyalty to the ideas of independence, national identity, love and devotion to the motherland. and development, protection from various ideological threats is not in vain. Because today the media is reporting that Uzbek men and women, as well as citizens of Uzbekistan in the Middle East (Syria, Iraq, Libya, etc.) are under the influence of the temptation to build a theocratic state in the ranks of ISIS. Our people, the healthy and conscious youth, are hurting more than the patriotic youth, and they are openly emphasizing that parents and community activists are primarily responsible for such actions. Documentary and art scholars are being created in the field of Uzbek cinema to illuminate the fate of such youth activists. These are all realities. The issue of life and destiny of young people living abroad for various reasons and purposes is also included in the above-mentioned Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 5, 2017, aimed at increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy. One of the priorities of the decree is to further develop international cooperation in the field of youth policy, to implement measures to protect the rights and interests of young people studying and working abroad, and the Youth Union of Uzbekistan. After all, young people studying and working abroad are citizens of Uzbekistan, and it is impossible to leave them alone in today's turbulent times. In this regard, President Sh. Mirziyoyev instructed the authorities to take control of the fate of foreign labor migrants from 2017. Based on the

principle of humanism, the Uzbek state has introduced benefits for our citizens working abroad - from January 1, 2021, a citizen working abroad will receive a regular tax on their income on an equal basis. The amount of pensions, on the other hand, is functionally dependent on the volume of transfers to the state budget. This is a sign that the principle of social justice is being established in Uzbekistan, that Uzbekistan is a legal guarantor of its citizens. Until 2017, citizens of Uzbekistan were left alone abroad, where they had no rights. Today, the Agency for Labor and External Migration put an end to this situation, protected the citizen of Uzbekistan in any social status, legally guaranteed.

The Strategy of Actions on the five priorities of the state interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 identifies a number of important new tasks related to increasing youth participation in reforms to build a democratic state and develop civil society. should be noted. One of such policy documents is the above-mentioned Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 27 (787) dated July 5, 2017 "On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan." The political content and significance of this Decree is that it is based on the requirements of the policy of rapid development of Uzbekistan from 2017. It was noted that the youth social movement "Kamolot" has not become a mass movement that unites and mobilizes the youth of Uzbekistan. According to the decree, in order to consistently and effectively implement the state youth policy, comprehensive support for young people, radical reform of the system of protection of their rights and legitimate interests, and in this regard, the suggestions and comments of the general public, especially youth.

The seriousness of the issue is that for the first time the Office of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of coordination of state and public organizations in the implementation of youth policy of the Service for Cooperation with Society and Religious Organizations issues service was established. The main and main task of the service is to organize the activities of the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan. This service is to organize and monitor the full implementation of the tasks set by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Youth Policy". The position of State Adviser on the organization and implementation of solutions to the problems of youth has been established.

In order to effectively address the problems of youth and ensure their implementation, a new bar institution - the Republican Interdepartmental Council on Youth Affairs was established. In the context of this institute, regional interdepartmental councils on youth issues were established under the chairmanship of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokimiyats of regions, the city of Tashkent, districts and cities. Such concrete measures and political institutions did not exist during the Kamolot youth social movement. This Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan is characterized by the fact that the state youth policy is aimed at achieving further goals and objectives. For example, taking into account the fact that the civic consciousness of young people is formed on the basis of various knowledge, especially historical knowledge, the great statesman and commander Sahibkiran Amir Temur exemplified such high qualities as devotion to the Fatherland, respect for the country, courage, devotion and justice. It is planned to name all military academic lyceums of the republic "School of Temurids".

In order to regularly cover the interests of young people in science and literature and important news on youth policy, the newspapers of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan "Turkistan" and "Molodej Uzbekistana" published the magazine "Yosh Kuch" and other youth publications. It is planned to establish a specialized "Youth Publishing House".

Our President Sh. In Mirziyoyev's historic Address of December 23, 2020, a very strong slogan was put forward - the new Uzbekistan will start from school, just as the house starts from the threshold. The political meaning and significance of this slogan is that today's computerization, electronic communication is increasingly taking over the educational process, especially in the wake of the pandemic, which began in 2020, the transition to online regulation to ensure the safety of primary and higher education. . Of course, e-textbooks and distance learning methodology mean modernity. However, as in any case, there is a requirement of the philosophical category of "norm".

Today, students and young people are more "nailed" to electronic links than to books. Taking into account these aspects, the main executive authority - the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a resolution dated 14 December 2020 No 09/20/781/1619 / on approval of an important document - "National Program for the Development and Support of Reading Culture 2020-2025". This decision was approved by an important political document - the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 2, 2020 No PD-5953.

It is based on the Decree on ensuring the implementation of the State Program for the implementation of the Action Strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy". It is noteworthy that in accordance with the requirements of targeted and targeted state youth policy, this important program has developed a "road map" for the implementation of the National Program for the Development and Support of Reading Culture in 2020-2025. This is a sign that the state youth policy is aimed at further increasing the consistency and effectiveness of our wise people, says "halva." Therefore, this important program will be implemented in three stages on the basis of the "road map".

- The first stage - the implementation of measures to improve the organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of reading culture in 2020-2021.

- The second stage - strengthening the infrastructure of reading in 2022-2023.

- The third stage - the rapid development of the reading culture of young people in 2024-2025, improving the quality of human capital through the growth of their intellectual potential.

According to the national program, if young people develop the ability to read books, the book itself will teach all the remaining steps on the path to maturity. At present, based on the experience of the older generation, this program has not been taken from the sky. It includes the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On State Youth Policy", the Law "On Information and Library Activities", the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan It is based on decrees, resolutions and decisions of the President of the Republic and the Government, as well as universally recognized norms of international law. In short, the program is based on the analysis of national and international experience in the field of reading, based on the goals and content of the "State Youth Policy". Uzbekistan reflects a wide range of issues, including the development and support of reading culture to a new level, the creation of book skills, publishing, popularization of reading, scientific and methodological support, training, management of reading infrastructure.

It is no coincidence that at the beginning of this paragraph, young people are a unique social force, a source of social energy. In addition, it is a creative, fast-paced youth force. The future is created by young people, who manage, develop and improve the future civil society. Youth is a social entity that provides integrity between the past, present, and future in the exchange of time and generations. Such inheritance is provided only by young people with a deep knowledge of the history, culture and spirituality of their people, socially shaped.

This is the essence and noble purpose of the political and legal content of the state youth policy analyzed above.

From above, we believe that it is necessary to dwell on the ideological and ideological factors that hinder the formation of civic consciousness of young people. Such an obstacle is not related to the simple and superficial notion that it is associated with religious extremism or "popular culture." It is not uncommon for young people to be exposed to the ideology of religious extremism and terrorism. It has social, legal and political reasons. The usual idea and conclusion that the people are immediately exposed to the ideology of religious extremism, the experience of life, young people who do not have stable civil immunity, is very simple superficial.

In view of these aspects, we will briefly dwell on the social ideology that hinders the decision-making of public youth policy.

The problem is related to the problem of socialization of young people. In the political sphere, this phenomenon is inextricably linked with the ideology of protest. The ideology of protest has a long history and deep social roots. Its history and roots go back to the 70s of the XX century.

The 1970s were called the "years of stagnation" in the political sphere. The crisis that began in the former Soviet Union in the 1970s had its own ----- and affected human socialization:

1. The interest of young people in creative work in the economic sphere has sharply decreased. The reason for this is that equalization of wages (communism) has shaped social injustice. The results of creative work were not fairly encouraged.
2. Negative perceptions of public policy have shaped the migration of many young people in crisis to countries with fair wages, and Western liberal democracies, especially young ones, have become more envious. This trend continued even after independence. For example, about 80-90 percent of young people sent to study in leading Western countries through the Umid Foundation, which was established in the early 2000s to support talented youth, remained in those countries.
3. The political sphere understands that the lack of formation of civic political position in young people, first of all, cannot influence him as a person in public policy, can not influence political decision-making. This phenomenon is reflected in the prestige of youth participation in the electoral process. There was a tendency of indifference and social indifference to the political event.
4. Weakening of the state social policy in the social sphere in the 90s of the XX century, decrease of attention to youth institute, youth upbringing, increase of mental dependence of youth on various entertaining events, increase of alcoholism, drug addiction, organized crime, juvenile delinquency. . In Uzbekistan, there is an increase in the number of suicide attempts, self-immolation, etc. among women and girls.

As a result of all this, a tendency of spiritual crisis has formed in the society, the great state created by our ancestors, formed at the expense of many victims, and recognized as a leader in human politics, has disintegrated. It became clear that the ideology of protest had the potential to destroy strongly. People who think healthy and clear understand this deeply. In this sense, the President of Uzbekistan urges the state, government agencies to "agree" with the people, to fight for it.

In short, the state youth policy has a social value, as it is aimed at this noble goal - the "consent" of the elderly and young people involved in social change. However, this is not an easy task. To do this, it is necessary to form in young people a civic consciousness inherent in the civil society, which is being built by our working people for the stability of our future

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