

THE DYNAMICS OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF SOCIOPOLITICAL ACTIVITY OF YOUTH IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation:

The golden principle of development is to increase the social and political activeness of young people. Especially when the main layer of the population of New Uzbekistan is occupied by young people, increasing attention to them in our country is on the right track. The goal is that the great future of our country is in the hands of today's youth. The tomorrow of our country, the important force that brings about changes in the society, the important force that implements the ideas of creativity, the moral and social resource of young people, and by creating favorable conditions for them to occupy a worthy place in the society, it is a big factor that decides the fate and future of the country. empowerment is an important task for each of us.

Key words: youth, dynamics, social activity, political activity, idea, new laws, training, development, organization, investigation.

Increasing youth activity is an important factor in the development of our country. A significant part of the population of Uzbekistan consists of young people, who serve as a guarantee of ensuring the great future of the country. The huge potential of Uzbekistan is clearly manifested in the image of modern young people who are entering to social life as a decisive force today, who have thoroughly mastered the secrets of modern knowledge and profession. The tomorrow of our country, the important force that brings about changes in the society, the important force that implements the ideas of creativity, the moral and social resource of young people, and by creating favorable conditions for them to occupy a worthy place in the society, it is a big factor that decides the fate and future of the country. empowerment is an important task for each of us.

The political institutionalization of youth leads to the organization of the interests of this socio-demographic group, gives the young generation the quality of a subject of political relations. The experience gained in youth associations and organizations serves to form a reserve of young political leaders and qualified managers. As stated in the "UN Youth Strategy", "the most valuable and extremely important resources are embodied in the form of young people,

and it is worth investing in them, because these investments will return many times over." I fully agree with this very important opinion.

We see the meaning of our life, the main result of our life in the form of youth. We will build a new Uzbekistan together with determined young people! In our development strategy, educating young men and women who are fully developed in all respects, think freely, are loyal to the Motherland, and have firm views on life is one of our most important tasks.¹

In order to systematically and regularly implement the state policy on youth, the Youth Affairs Agency and the Youth Academy aimed at wide involvement of young people in science were established. There are more than 830 non-governmental non-profit organizations that protect the interests of boys and girls. "Youth Parliament" operates under the Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Oliy Majlis in order to discuss issues related to youth in the parliament, to strengthen the special attention of members of parliament to youth issues. This advisory body, which serves as a political platform, allows young people to directly monitor the activities of the parliament, involve them in the law-making process, carry out propaganda work among young people, solve the problems that are on the minds of young men and women with their participation, support potential young personnel and participate in the civil service of the state. It is an important factor in training, forming a sense of belonging to the fate of the country and increasing the capacity in state management.

A number of documents are being adopted in order to implement the state policy aimed at the youth in a continuous, efficient and modern way. In the State Program for implementation in the "Year of Youth Support and Public Health Strengthening", the attention paid to young people in our country, the conditions created in various spheres of society, aimed at realizing their potential and finding their place in life, in particular, covering as many young people as possible with higher education. A number of measures have been defined, such as receiving, talented young specialists' education in prestigious foreign educational, scientific and other institutions, further improvement of the system of protection of young people in need of social protection, selection of personnel and improvement of their qualifications.

Despite the important role of youth in society, it has been neglected for some time. The danger was also manifested in the ideological gap formed in the 1990s, because the old values and norms of the former Soviet era were completely discredited in the minds of the population and did not have time to form a new value system. The experience of regulating youth policy by legislation in Uzbekistan begins in 1991 with the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On priority measures in the field of youth state policy". Later, the decision of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Main directions of state policy regarding youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (1993) and the law "On the foundations of state policy regarding youth of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (1991) were adopted.

¹ Mirziyoev Sh.M. New Uzbekistan strategy. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2021. - p. 262

In these legal documents, great attention was paid to the youth movements that began to appear immediately after the collapse of the USSR. Sociologist S.N. According to Shcheglova, the institutional forms of youth movement should be understood as "regular and long-term social practices approved and supported by social norms and having a certain importance in the structure of society"². Among the main institutional characteristics of the Kamalot Youth Movement, Later Youth Union as a political subject, a number of youth policy researchers highlight the collective and purposeful nature of the movement, the unity of values and ideologies of the participants, and the identity of the group. participants, socio-psychological conflict and organizational design in the first half of the 90s, the youth movement was actively formed, restructured and disintegrated, "youth began to unite in organizational structures according to their needs."³

Based on the initiative and practical support of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a total of 40 laws and legal documents on the activities of the Youth Union were adopted. Including: - 3 Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; – 5 Decrees, 8 Decisions, 2 Orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan; - 18 Resolutions and 4 Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers were signed.

In order to put these legal foundations into practice, over the past two years, on the initiative of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, a total of 184,400 young people have been employed in the republic, more than 30,000 young people have been taught the secrets of entrepreneurship, and a total of 583.9 billion AZN have been allocated to their 4,084 business projects. 22,836 young people were provided with permanent jobs through the allocation of preferential loans in the number of sums. Also, I believe that the implementation of 21 international projects by the Union during the past period is an example of our efforts to bring the field of state policy related to youth to the level of international standards.⁴

As an institutional structure, the National Council allows youth organizations to establish contact with the government, parliament, and the president, and to protect the interests of youth in these structures.⁵ The extremist part of the youth movement (skinheads, National Bolshevik Party) used direct action to protest rather than influence the state's youth policy.

² Щеглова С.Н. Молодёжное и детское движение в современной России: от гражданской позиции к социальным изменениям. – С. 54.

³ Меркулов П.А. Институционализация молодёжных организаций и ассоциаций современной России: проблемы и перспективы. – С. 141.

⁴ Q. Qurbanbaev. Attention to youth as the main direction of the state policy // Collection of articles of the scientific-practical conference on the topic "Strategy of implementation of the state policy on youth: current situation and development prospects" -Tashkent: 2019. -В. 11-12

⁵ Меркулов П.А. Институционализация молодёжных организаций и ассоциаций современной России: проблемы и перспективы. – С. 142. 54 О государственной поддержке молодёжных и детских общественных объединений: федеральный закон от 28.06.1995 № 98-ФЗ (ред. от 28.12.2016).

By the end of the 1990s, other associations of youth movements and organizations also managed to establish dialogue with the state in the format of meetings between politicians and representatives of state authorities involved in youth policy with activists of youth organizations. the format of using the youth movement for election campaigning or other political purposes.

The first President I. Karimov used the registration mechanism to support youth public organizations as a preparatory stage for the 1996 elections, and during this period he managed to attract young people as an electoral resource. On May 7, 2000, "We walk together" held a support rally of 15,000 people wearing t-shirts with the image of the president-elect and the slogan matching the president's name. The movement "We walk together" was transformed into the anti-fascist movement "Ours", which served as a social upsurge for a number of modern politicians and set the trend for large-scale youth forums, the first of which was the Seliger Forum⁶

The system of forums held throughout the country has become an effective mechanism for mobilizing young people. Within the framework of the forum, young people have the opportunity to compete for grants, gain new knowledge and make new connections, as well as visit a new place for themselves.

It is known that young people psychologically tend to unite around leaders who are outside of themselves. Strengthening the effectiveness of work on identification and training of young leaders in political parties will serve to shape future politicians. If we look at the current statistics, only 1.2% of the youth members of the party were elected to the regional, district and city councils and primary organizations of the political parties, and 1.3% of the youth members were elected to the regional, district and city councils.

Looking at foreign experience, it should be noted that unconventional thinking and creativity are valued in large educational institutions in democratic countries, such as Harvard (USA), Oxford and Cambridge (UK), EMLYON business school (Lyon, France). Students are tasked with developing proposals with specific mechanisms aimed at solving economic and social problems in society. Through this, graduates are constantly recognized by society in politics and business management.

According to the electoral legislation, young people have the right to participate in elections from the age of 18, with the right to vote. When they turn 21, they have the right to join the regional, district, city People's Council of Deputies, and from the age of 25, they have the right to become a member of the OM QP deputy or Senate. the criteria for identification, training and promotion of talented young people, as well as the norms regarding the effective use of

⁶ Идущие вместе" [Электронный ресурс] // Намедни. Наша эра. – URL: <https://namednibook.ru/idushhie-vmeste.html> (дата обращения: 08.03.2020). 22

these rights by young people with a deep understanding of these rights, have not been established.

Today's situation indicates that it is time to develop and put into practice the "New National Program of Personnel Training" and its concept. In this process, it is necessary to support and encourage youth initiatives, to pay special attention to increasing the social activity of young people. It is necessary to discuss the issue of identifying and supporting young leaders, forming promising political and economic elites from the ranks of young leaders.

It is also desirable to identify young people who are rich in political characteristics and have a high reputation among the public, to prepare them as potential candidates for deputies in the elections of local state authorities, as well as to form a "youth quota" for candidates for deputies to the People's Deputies and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis by political parties.

In this regard, it is possible to expand the legal promotion activities conducted among young people in remote districts, taking into account that young people in the central regions have legal information through alternative channels, and they have a higher level of legal culture compared to remote districts.⁷

The youth public associations that emerged later differed in different forms of political behavior due to the stratification of young people in a number of components, and had different ideological and political platforms. D.N. Nechaev proposed the following classification⁸:

conformist (they strive for compromise to achieve their goals, adapt to the system of state power and suppress the radicalism typical of the younger generation);

- loyal (the largest segment that receives financial support from the state in exchange for support and maintenance of the political regime);
- protest (characterized by the manifestations of radicalism and a negative attitude towards the existing system, they seek to change the system, including by force). Also, youth associations can be classified according to the source of their emergence:
- the successor of previously existing organizations and their structural units (for example, VLKSM and Pioneers);
- divisions of international and national associations and movements (including youth divisions of political parties);
- new youth organizations based on common interest "from below" (initiated by young people themselves to solve problems) or "from above" (initiated by the state to work with youth);

⁷ Jalilov A. Attention to youth as the main direction of national policy // Collection of articles of the scientific-practical conference on the topic "Strategy of implementation of state policy on youth: current situation and development prospects" - Tashkent: 2019. -pp. 40-41

⁸ Нечаев Д.Н. Неправительственные организации как фактор политического развития России и ФРГ: сравнительный анализ // М. : Изд-во МГУ. – 2003. – С. 358.

- Generation for the formation of the country's personnel reserve in the competitions organized to identify the most talented and enterprising representatives of the youth⁹.

Reserves of youth personnel are being created for university graduates who want to enter the civil service in different regions. Formation of personnel reserve is an important and effective mechanism of political institutionalization of youth. The role of youth parliaments, public chambers and other representative, advisory and consulting bodies is important in the interaction of youth with the state power and management bodies, city authorities.

Youth advisory bodies exist in many regions of our country, and they operate under the jurisdiction of the legislative and executive authorities. Members of youth advisory bodies can implement their own projects and protect the interests of young people, gain experience for further work in state authorities and management bodies. After the collapse of the USSR, the technologies of political mobilization of young people also changed. The role of Internet technologies and social networks has increased significantly. ("Arab Spring" events, protest activism after the Oliy Majlis elections in December 2011), on the Internet, citizens "are able to self-organize, can nominate candidates. Their leaders and even collect money for their own projects."¹⁰

With the development of the youth movement, changes in the internal politics of the country, and the emergence of new types of political institutionalization of the youth, the dynamics of social activity of the youth has changed. Also, the quality of education has a primarily political effect on the socio-political activity of young people, because the formation of political-legal culture and literacy serves to educate citizens who actively participate in society and state affairs. According to the data of the youth organization in 2019, 58% of 18-24-year-olds and 54% of 25-34-year-olds are personally interested in the activities of youth public organizations⁶⁰. Thus, the political institutionalization of citizens in Uzbekistan is carried out by the system of many youth movements, youth advisory and advisory bodies (parliaments, councils, collegiums) created on the basis of the principle of "organizational pluralism" after the collapse of the USSR. grant contests and contests for leaders, formation of personnel reserves.

Based on the "Youth - 2030" strategy of the United Nations, the strategic goals and priorities of the development of the state policy on youth in Uzbekistan, which determine the priority directions of the development of the state policy on youth in Uzbekistan until 2025, support potential young personnel and prepare them for public civil service, ensure their

⁹ Запесоцкий А.С. Молодежь в современном мире: проблемы индивидуализации и социальнокультурной интеграции. СПб. : Изд-во Санкт-Петербургского гуманитарного университета профсоюзов, 1996. – 348 с. 23

¹⁰ Филатова О.Г. Интернет-технологии в политической мобилизации в современной России [Электронный ресурс] // ПОЛИТЭКС. – 2014. – №4. – URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/internet-tehnologiiipoliticheskoy-mobilizatsii-v-sovremennoy-rossii> (дата обращения : 08.03.2020). 24

competitiveness in the labor market, events aimed at increasing social activity, supporting youth public organizations and volunteer activities took place. The implementation of these activities will further increase the sense of responsibility in the young generation to make independent decisions and within their own responsibility.

Carrying out systematic work on increasing the political and legal knowledge of citizens will encourage their active participation in elections and help them make a suitable choice for themselves. Electoral culture formed by electoral institutions and mass media is an integral part of society's culture. The use of non-traditional, new methods, the use of forms that can attract the attention of young people, and the use of innovative approaches in activities aimed at developing the political consciousness of young people, creating stable knowledge and skills on the election will be highly effective.

Taking these aspects into account, the National Program of Actions for Improving the Electoral Culture of the Population included measures to improve the electoral literacy of pupils and students.

An election is an important indicator of a democratic legal state, a process of making political and legal decisions. Participation in elections is a constitutional right of every citizen with the right to vote, an important event that demonstrates political responsibility in the affairs of the state and society by freely expressing one's will.

Young people are a force that drives socio-political changes, introduces new directions and technologies into life. Uzbekistan ranks first among Central Asian countries with an average of 27.6 years of age. Young people aged 14 to 30 make up 60 percent of the population, and 33 percent of them are eligible to vote.

Voting rights of citizens are regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Election Code, a number of laws and regulations.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the right of citizens to participate in the management of society and state affairs directly and through their representatives, to elect and be elected to representative bodies of state power. The right to vote, equality and freedom of expression are guaranteed by law.

One of the reasons for the widespread involvement of young people in state and community affairs is that young men and women who have reached the age of 21 are given the right to be elected to local councils, and from the age of 25 to become deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and to become members of the Oliy Majlis Senate. In the 2019 elections to the National Parliament, 14 young candidates under the age of 30 were nominated by political parties for the Legislative Chamber, 9 of them or 64.2% were elected as deputies.

Attracting young people to work in election commissions is also a highly effective tool. This can be seen from the fact that in 2019, 144 (8.9 percent) members of district election commissions and 20,394 (18.4 percent) members of precinct election commissions were young people under 30 years of age.

Young men and women under the age of 30 made up 9 percent of the district election commissions holding the presidential election of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021, and 17.3 percent of the members of precinct election commissions were young people. This is another practical expression of the constant attention and care shown in our country to protect the rights and interests of young people, to create the necessary conditions for them to show their potential.

In connection with this election, the "Social Opinion" republican public opinion research center regularly studies issues related to the behavior of the population in election campaigns, including the electoral culture of citizens, participation in elections and voting, analysis of the factors influencing the motives for participation or non-participation in them, is conducting a study of the structure of the electorate, the peculiarities of their acceptance of pre-election events, and the personality of the candidates.

The results referenced were obtained through telephone surveys conducted in two phases (Phase 1 - May 3-14, 2021 and Phase 2 - June 15-July 1, 2021). Residents of all regions of the country, men and women, representatives of various youths and nationalities, residents of cities and villages belonging to different social classes, employees of state institutions and non-governmental organizations, farmers and entrepreneurs, students and pupils, pensioners and housewives participated in telephone surveys.

The conducted public opinion polls revealed a high level of public awareness of the upcoming presidential election of the Republic of Uzbekistan, most Uzbeks (stage 1 – 87.7%, stage 2 – 89.3%) are aware of the election of the Head of State to be held in 2021. Monitoring of telephone polls shows that high awareness of this socio-political event in the life of our country is typical for residents of all regions of the country, men and women, representatives of all age groups and social classes of the population.

In the course of a telephone survey, it was determined how much the research participants were aware of the process of nominating candidates for the position of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "According to the Election Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who has the right to nominate candidates for the position of the President of the country?" to the question, 51.1% of citizens answered "I know", 48.9% of respondents do not have information about the procedure for nominating candidates for the post of President. In the course of the survey, citizens' awareness of the term of office of the president in Uzbekistan was determined. According to the obtained results, 86.4% of citizens said that they know what term the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be elected in accordance with the Election Code.¹¹ The results of the survey revealed that citizens follow the progress of preparations for the pre-election campaign, 20.3% of them stated that they regularly follow the activities dedicated to the preparation of the upcoming presidential election. 39.5% of the respondents indicated that

¹¹ Uzbekistan: election - 2021. 07.09.2021 <https://ijtimoiyifkr.uz/tadqiqotlar>

due to objective reasons, they follow the events of the social and political life of the country irregularly, depending on the opportunity.¹²

According to the telephone survey, for 68.9% of citizens, the state television of Uzbekistan is the main source of information about the progress of the election preparations, in their opinion, it is characterized by promptness, reliability and acceptability in providing information related to the specifics of the preparation for the election campaign. According to 33.5% of survey participants, they are getting the main information related to the upcoming presidential election using the Internet, news sites, and social networks. For 25% of respondents, the country's non-state TV channels are the main source of information about the preparation for the election campaign.¹³

The analysis of the results of the conducted research shows that the upcoming presidential election has a priority in the life of the country's citizens and is an event that affects the destinies.

According to 82.3% of citizens, they understand the need to participate in voting and believe that "it is the duty of every citizen to participate in the management of their country by freely electing the Head of State."

According to the results of the research, the socio-political situation on the eve of the presidential election of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the predicted electoral activity of citizens can be assessed as high enough. The absolute majority of the surveyed Uzbeks (86.6%), according to their confirmation, will definitely participate in the upcoming presidential election of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The reported high activity is equally observed among men and women, citizens of different age groups, social groups, representatives of different nationalities.¹⁴

The introduction of Internet technologies and social networks is important in the political mobilization of youth, as well as in political education and mass media. The period of the former Soviet era was full of contradictions in terms of the implementation of the state policy on youth, the periodic growth and decline of youth socio-political activity, including the use of youth in political struggle.

¹² Uzbekistan: election - 2021. 07.09.2021 <https://ijtimoiyfikir.uz/tadqiqotlar>

¹³ Uzbekistan: election - 2021. 07.09.2021 <https://ijtimoiyfikir.uz/tadqiqotlar>

¹⁴ Uzbekistan: election - 2021. 07.09.2021 <https://ijtimoiyfikir.uz/tadqiqotlar>