



Conceptual Foundations of Increasing Social and Political Activity of Youth

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Abstract: In this article is analyzed the most effective and significant technologies for involving young people in historical reforms and processes, technologies for social mobilization and self-improvement, as well as the concept of “social technologies”.

Keywords: technology, “social technology”, “political technology”, “soft power”, social and political participation.

Introduction. In recent years, the geopolitical situation in the world and in our region has become more complicated. For example, the restoration of the old Soviet empire, opposing actions that serve to “resuscitate” in its own way, is itself a manifestation of socio-political participation. Today, a number of scientists recognize that youth activity should be carried out on the basis of certain, specific, purposeful social technologies, not through various appeals, invitations and slogans. Among the technologies of involving young people in historical reforms and processes, the most effective and noteworthy are the technologies of social mobilization and personal self-improvement. Before discussing these technologies, it is necessary to emphasize the logical content of the concepts of “technology” and “social technology”.

Analysis and Results. The issue of technology in Uzbek social science appeared relatively recently. Local social scientists A. Begmatov, N. Umarova, K. Nazarov and others raised the issue of technologies and conducted the first image studies on the example of the national idea and its promotional technologies.

The term “technology” is actually an economic category, which represents the process of production, creation of something based on a certain sequence. Today, on the initiative of our President Sh.M. Mirziyoev, the concepts “cluster” and “traffic” that are close to it and alternative to it have appeared and are widely applied to the historical creative processes taking place in Uzbekistan.

Regarding the issue of “political technology”, it is understood as historical processes that are staged and aimed at a specific political goal based on certain tactics and strategies in the political process and political relations [1]. Today, the world's leading socio-political forces have a tradition of carefully thought-out political technologies for certain political interests. For example, in recent history, one can list such political technologies as the “Arab Spring”, “color revolutions” in some countries of the CIS, annexation of Crimea based on a “referendum”. In this regard, certain geopolitical goals were also achieved. For example, the political technologies used in Georgia, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, and especially in Ukraine gave their results.

These technologies are primarily aimed at young people, and they are “mobilizing” technologies, that is, technologies that encourage mobilization. Mobilization can take place not only when external dangers and threats become real, but also in an evolutionary, gradual, step-by-step manner. For example, “soft power” technologies are widely used by powerful countries today. They inject funds

into young independent states in the field of education, science and technology, under the guise of giving loans, sponsoring democratic processes, and use investment management models. In this work, especially international non-governmental organizations are making progress. For example, the “Soros” international foundation was expelled from our country on time. Foundations such as “Freedom House” and “Amnesty International” and their attempts to derail the atmosphere of social stability prevailing in our country are proof of this.

When it comes to socio-political technologies, it is necessary to pay attention to their practical and creative aspects, more precisely, their effectiveness and to evaluate them correctly. The most important aspect for technologies is the method and competence of a political actor to pragmatically apply certain technologies to socio-historical processes [2] in our example, to the socio-political participation of young people. It is necessary for the subjects of society to be legally literate, that is, “competent”. The processes taking place in Uzbekistan today, the lack of personnel at various levels observed in society and state administration, their failure to meet the requirements of the state and the President, and the acceleration of the change of various leadership personnel can be explained by this lack of social, legal and political literacy and competence. The solution is to increase the active participation of young people in creative processes and social and political activities. It is appropriate to involve representatives of all patriotic layers of our society in these processes.

The general unification of society members in public work for creativity is an important pledge and guarantee of creating a just social state and civil society in our country. The algorithm that we want to describe in this theoretical-methodological part of the research is that there is a disparity between the historical achievements achieved as a result of socio-economic changes and the goals set by political processes. The question arises as to what is the solution to this problem. The main problem, in our opinion, is the inconsistency between the declared word and practice, law and life, reality, acting without taking into account the moods of citizens, especially young people. Alienation of young people from society and the state, the formation of feelings of hatred and mistrust in the case of some corrupt elements, as a result of which they seek salvation from other factors, is one of the potential threats to social stability. After all, a person has an inner world, inner experiences, more precisely, a world of beliefs and trust. As stated at the beginning of this chapter of the research work, old-fashioned political models, appeals and invitations are not effective in bringing the social participation of young people closer to the state policy.

Today, openness and transparency in the media space is expanding more and more, nothing can be hidden from the people, and alternative media networks are becoming active. Legal literacy of the population is increasing, citizens are aware of their rights and freedoms, and social activity is growing. In this situation, turning the power of the youth layer of the society to the good self, timely prevention of conflict situations, ensuring the consistency of the youth policy is an important factor and requirement for stable development in our country. In this direction, the founding of the Youth Affairs Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the Presidential Decree made a big change in the lives of young people. “Youth media holding”, established on the basis of this agency, serves to further revitalize the work of preparing programs, articles and broadcasts aimed at wide coverage of the lives, aspirations and successes of young people, and solving their problems and shortcomings [5]. Now it is important to determine the bindingness of the decisions made by the Agency within the scope of its authority by all state bodies and other organizations and officials involved in the implementation of the state policy on youth.

Recently, as a result of demographic changes, the dynamics of the increase in the number of young people has become noticeable. By the 50s of the 21st century, the population of the country is expected to increase to 50 million. Today, social problems related to youth (unemployment, juvenile delinquency, exposure to various religious extremist currents, drug addiction, etc.) are waiting for their solution. Especially the employment of young people, the issue of training them for any profession is a painful social problem. After all, it is becoming known that all moral violations, various crimes are the result of youth not engaging in any activity, idleness, “marginalization” in the language of sociology. In this matter, the above Agency acts as a partner institution between the state and civil society.

Regarding the issue of socio-political participation of young people, this participation is either constructive or destructive, as noted above. Abandonment of disorganized young people, indifference to their lives, indifference, their involvement in other streets, lack of life experience and political knowledge forms a negative social potential for our country. There are sufficient conditions for this, i.e., through the Internet and other information networks, young people are aware of their peers and contemporaries, how they live in the developed countries of the world, their standard of living and opportunities. Two ways appear here - migration to developed countries or dissatisfaction with the existing social order (regime). In order to put an end to this situation, to prevent indifference and indifference among our youth, it is necessary to increase the trust index in them. Such an index and indicator reflects the mood of the youth, and does not lead to the blind, name-only politics of the youth.

Conclusions. Socio-political participation does not mean that the members of the organization from above are instructed to participate in a pre-planned event. A sad example of such an understanding is to attract schoolchildren or students to a performance or circus where the audience does not enter, in order to improve the financial situation of this theater; we observed in the form of non-stop events held to fill the “hall” as much as possible. As mentioned above, real social participation means that the subject should participate in public events to satisfy their needs and interests, be active, be aware of the decisions being made, and have a sense of belonging. There should be no elements of violence or coercion in social activism. The feeling of the heart, the dictates of conscience, and the extent to which social changes are related to one's personal life and destiny is a requirement for the authenticity and vitality of youth political participation. In this regard, our head of state Sh. Mirziyoyev's statement that “there is no need to chase after good results, there is no need to brag, the time has come to identify any problem and take concrete measures to solve it” is a vivid example of our opinion. These are fake statistics, fake “achievements”, deceiving the society, the head of the state, and therefore deceiving the people behind it. Two types of statistics, two types of accounting, two types of reports are complications of the centralized administrative-command system of the past. At the stage of today's historical development, our country is conducting a policy of real economy and real indicators, historical realism is becoming the main vector of state policy. Such activity has acquired programmatic importance for the socio-political participation of youth, management actors, the theoretical potential hidden in the state policy regarding youth is emerging, and youth activity is increasing.

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