THE IMPACT OF THE REFORMS ON THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF YOUTH

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the impact of dynamic changes in society on the political culture of young people is discussed. Political culture is a constantly evolving system. This is evident in the emergence or disappearance of new forms of political culture in accordance with changes in the social structure of society, as well as in the process of change and improvement with each of its subjects within each historical period.

Keywords: Dynamic changes, development, youth, political culture, direction, state youth policy.

INTRODUCTION

The current situation in the international arena requires the rational coordination of the activities of government agencies and mass movements, political parties, family, community institutions, the media in raising the political culture of young people. Indeed, their effectiveness depends on the integration of institutions for the formation, management and control of the political culture of young people.

When we talk about these institutions and public-political organizations, on the one hand, the role of informal status institutions operating in the country, as well as on the needs of the cultures of different peoples and nations, on the other hand, state bodies associated with the political system, their national, special attention should be paid to the role of socio-political organizations that are dependent on or in opposition to existing power at the regional or local levels.

The need for a comprehensive and systematic solution to the problems of development of political consciousness and culture of youth in the country has created a need for a socio-political program, its legal framework, which determines the strategy and tactics of organizationally centralized management.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Therefore, it is necessary to define the strategy and tactics of reforms in this area, to specify the tasks set out in the Program and Charter of their effectiveness, In the context of the priorities set out in the "Strategy of Action" for 2017-2021, developed

under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, it was necessary to specify the program tasks to improve the political culture of youth.

If we look at the "Strategy of Action" in the context of the strategy of state policy, the strategy of spiritual and cultural activities of citizens and various social institutions, their tasks in the development of youth political culture become more specific.

In the modernization of the institutional system responsible for deepening democratic reforms in the priorities of improving the system of state and society building identified in the "Strategy of Action": providing information on the development of law enforcement, political consciousness and culture of individuals and legal entities in the field of political culture; increasing the social and political activity of civil society institutions and the media.

Effective and optimal use of the existing potential of complex systemic ecological development of regions, districts and cities: comprehensive and effective use of the historical roots of the national idea and national ideology, as well as the ongoing reform process to raise the level of political culture of youth.

The state youth policy includes: upbringing of physically healthy, mentally and intellectually developed, independent-minded, loyal to the Fatherland, strong-minded, modern scientific outlook, increasing their socio-political activity; paid special attention to the tasks of supporting and realizing the creative and intellectual potential of the younger generation, developing the political consciousness and culture of children and youth.

Priorities in the field of security, interethnic harmony and religious tolerance, as well as environmental security, tolerance and interethnic harmony in the field of well-thought-out, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy: common interest in resolving conflicts in international relations, effective use of "people's diplomacy"; the use of universal political values in the prevention of problems.

In general, the "Strategy of Action" of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 will achieve strategic goals in raising the political awareness and culture of young people.

Therefore, the study of the problems of shaping the modern political culture of young people is very important, because it is exactly this category - young people who serve as a supporting force in the rapid development of society and the state as a whole. The low level of acceptance of democratic political culture by young citizens is one of the reasons why young people avoid social and political processes in any situation. If young people are not included in the system of power-political relations as a social group that determines the future of the state, society will be lost to future citizens.

Describing the interdependence of man's practical actions in power, defining his political ideals and values, political culture is a moral program that is constantly repeated in practice, it is interpreted as an example of human behavior that reflects the

most stable individual characteristics of behavior and thinking that are not subject to instantaneous adjustment under external conditions.

DISCUSSION

In addition, a person's style of political activity reveals political culture as a stable form of his political actions, moral codes, which freely recognizes the norms and traditions of social life recognized by him/her, creative and standard for a particular society, ways of exercising his rights and freedoms, etc. indicate the level of absorption. In this sense, political culture presents the past experience assimilated by the individual as a form of positive legacy left to previous generations. And since there is always a certain difference in the thinking and behavior of man in the norms and customs of the political game developed and assimilated by him, the customs and traditions of civic participation formed in society, he re-evaluates his directions and principles and retains a strong source of improvement, so that their political culture develops deeply.

Nowadays, the concept of political culture of young people is more filled with meanings derived from culture as a special phenomenon that contradicts nature and expresses the integrity of the manifestation of social life. Therefore, the political culture of young people is seen more as a political dimension of the cultural environment in a particular society, the behavior of a particular person, a characteristic feature of the development of his civilization. In this sense, the political culture of young people reflects the dynamics of the traditions of the people in the field of public administration, their integration and development in modern conditions, the impact on the conditions of future policy-making.

Radical political and social changes, structural changes in the country's economy are accompanied by the process of formation of the modern citizen. Given the physical capabilities and conditions of young people, their spiritual strength, the opportunities that have not yet been realized, youth is a group that determines the future of society. Access to the lives of modern youth is accompanied not only by dynamic and emergency processes of changing the political system or governance mechanisms, changing the system of spiritual and moral values, ideas and guidelines that play a key role in the political culture of young people. Youth political culture is a unique type of youth culture, a method of spiritual and practical activities and relationships that reflects, unites and implements the basic national values and interests of youth, forms political views and values, knowledge and skills of youth participation in society.

So, shaping the political culture of young people is a time-consuming process. Because the process of formation of political culture is also a dynamic phenomenon that is formed on the basis of relevant political knowledge and experience. Therefore,

in order to form the political culture of young people, to train political activists, activities are carried out according to a clearly defined plan on the basis of the Constitution.

The political culture of young people is an expression of knowledge, values, goals and activities based on them, which are formed as a reflection of the needs and interests of the individual, social, ethnic groups, society's politics, political relations. It is, by its very nature, a form of culture that is inextricably linked with the political life of society.

RESULTS

The roots of a political culture which includes a history of many centuries go back to the time of the emergence of the state, which serves to ensure the balance of groups and their distinctive interests, which have their place and position in the social structure of society. In this sense, the emergence of political culture was the result of political interests beginning to have a strong influence on people's activities.

Political culture is a constantly evolving system. This is evident in the emergence or disappearance of new forms of political culture in accordance with changes in the social structure of society, as well as in the process of change and improvement with each of its subjects within each historical period.

It should be noted that political knowledge, which is an important part of political culture, is formed under the influence of daily life experience, special theoretical training and goal-oriented ideological and political education. From this point of view, history and modern reality show that each group pays special attention to educating people in a certain direction in order to realize their political interests. This is especially evident in the formation of a worldview that suits their interests, the development of specific political theories, programs, ideals, and the desire to promote them widely. It should be noted that the role and importance of political ideology in this process is enormous.

CONCLUSION

In the structure of political culture, the values that express the attitude to politically significant events and processes in the form of certain assessments play an important role. The deeper and more comprehensive the political knowledge of the youth, the stronger the values formed at its core, ensuring stability in activity. The slow change in political values and the relatively conservative nature of knowledge provide the basis for ensuring relative stability in political culture.

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