



Increasing the Political Activity of Students as a Social-Pedagogical Problem

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Abstract

The article reveals the issues of increasing political activity of students, formation of political culture in them, internal and external need for formation of political culture among young people.

Keywords: political consciousness, political culture, civil education, democratic values, political awareness, spiritual maturity

Introduction

Currently, some researchers consider education to be a system-creating factor for the preservation and development of statehood and the formation of the civil unity of the nation. The problem of raising the political culture of students and pupils in the scientific and pedagogical literature of the following years; Ways of forming the values of civil society in the conditions of a general education school are discussed, pedagogical conditions for directing students to spiritual and moral values, conditions for civic education of schoolchildren and students are determined and studied. The problem of forming the political culture of future teachers has not been specifically researched. At the moment, the image of the young generation, which determines the spiritual maturity of the society, is related to the teacher's level of culture, including the level of his political culture, civic position, and breadth of worldview.

Literature analysis and research methodology. In the scientific-theoretical study of youth problems, the researches of American scientists Henry Geroux and Mike A. Miles, and German researchers ISKon and Karl Mannheim serve as a theoretical and methodological basis. Also, the sociology of youth, their moral and aesthetic views, by scholars of the post-Soviet space, such as A. Lukov, A. Rudakov, PIBabochkin, ADPlotnikov, SABikov, LAJuravleva, OIIvanov, IGVasilev, SNIkonnikov, AI Kovaleva, VVNexaev, GVKupriyanova, VICHuprov, Yu.Zubok. the practice of youth policy, issues of positive and negative influence of youth organizations on the development of society, the content of destructive ideas among young people, the involvement of young people in social activities, as well as the problems of young families were studied.

Aspects of the issue of spiritual awakening in the development of a democratic society and the establishment of a just society are the work of thinkers such as Zarathustra, Confucius, Socrates, Aristotle, Farobiu, Ibn Sina, Bahauddin Naqshband, statesmen Amir Temur, Alisher, who made a significant contribution to the civilization of the East and the West. It is reflected in the views of Navoi and Babur.



It can be noted that different views on national development and spiritual awakening are studied as a separate topic in the works of modern thinkers Behbudiu, Fitrat, Abdulla Avloniu, Munavvarqori. Dialectical relationship between the development of democratic society and the processes of moral renewal in our country, views on increasing the fundamental essence of moral reforms M. Kuronov, N. Joraev, Q. Nazarov, I. Ergashev, N. Shermuhamedova, A. Erkaev, S. Otamurotov's comments on the relationship between democratic development and spiritual development FX Waldasheva, MQ Normurotova, RI Norliev, RR Rozieva, H.A. Researchers like Akhmedov are observed in scientific work.

Discussion. "Formation and development of youth political culture is one of the important tasks for any developing country. Because, in the transition from one stage of the state's development to another, the material and spiritual blessings created by the previous generation are required to be continued, developed and raised to a higher level by today's generation. To put it even more clearly, today's and tomorrow's perspective of the country's development depends on how young people are educated. They are not only labor resources, but also the successors of ancestors, their successors, they are responsible for protecting the country's interests and increasing its prestige. If we proceed from these complex tasks, it becomes clear that there are two needs: internal and external, for the formation of youth political culture and its constant improvement. The first of them is the tasks of consistent development of all economic, socio-political and spiritual-educational areas related to the sustainable development of the country. The implementation of these tasks depends not only on the youth's commitment to creativity, but also on the extent to which their political consciousness and political culture respond to the current stage of development. In addition to the fact that the society consists of different classes, social classes, and political groups, the youth themselves appear as an independent social class of the society in terms of their social origin and interests, as representatives of these classes, social classes, and political forces. This is:

a) imposes on the state the task of achieving their unification in the interests of the country and the whole nation;

b) requires the mutual harmonization of their interests, taking into account their belonging to a certain social class;

c) the development of the country depends not only on economic factors, but also on political factors. If there are enough economic opportunities, but there is no political stability, they cannot be used effectively in the country. Because political stability destroys opportunities for development and leads to economic crises.

"The fact that young people are living under the influence of informational pressure in the rapidly changing times under the influence of globalization increases the urgency of developing their political culture today, which increases the danger for political stability." Moreover, the fact that most of the information disseminated through the mass media and various mass communications is aimed not at the intellectual development of young people, but at their spiritual impoverishment, encouraging them to take the lead in the emergence of political instability in countries, it is necessary not to neglect the development of their political culture. The lack of curiosity, imitation and life experience in the psyche of young social classes increases the risk of them falling under the influence of these appeals. Of course, the occurrence of such a negative situation, despite the fact that the country has great economic opportunities, inevitably leads to the



emergence of political stability, as a result of which the economy will collapse and the country will enter a dead end. Development of youth political culture is also related to the task of building a democratic society in our country that meets world standards. If our young people take an active part in shaping the meaning of democratic values, the implementation of this task will be fruitful. On the contrary, if they are indifferent to this process, if they do not clearly understand the meaning of democratic values, it may lead them to fall under the influence of evil spirits without fully realizing it. Prevention of this negative situation and ensuring political stability in the country will strengthen the possibilities of building a democratic society.

External needs are considered the second form of political culture of youth. These include tasks such as protecting the country from external threats, 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 that there is always an external danger for the country, this, in turn, will cause their sense of responsibility for the destiny of the country to decrease. If we can achieve the development of political culture, what are the external threats to the country, who can organize it, why is territorial integrity necessary, why is it necessary to protect the borders from the threats of external enemies, and for this, what tasks must be implemented first, evil It will be possible to understand the essence of the concepts and issues related to the fate of the country, the prospects of young people, as well as to form their own attitudes towards them. In due course, it should also be emphasized that today, in the context of unprecedented rapid development of mass media and various communications, the political consciousness of young people is growing faster than the 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 be formed. They are considered to be related factors, as we mentioned above. When we say that political culture is lagging behind the speed of rapid development of political consciousness, we mean the fact that young people are aware of the political processes taking place on a global scale and in the country, and that there are cases of superficial viewing of such processes without having 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 fact that young people are aware of various laws adopted in the country, normative documents related to political life, and even laws guaranteeing their rights and freedom. lack of political capacity to use them for their own interests. In order to clarify our opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to the nature of another important factor. In particular, in our idea that the above political culture lags behind the political consciousness, they should always develop at the same level. Because, as with all forms of consciousness, political consciousness is formed and develops before political culture, political culture is formed and develops on its basis. Here we are talking about the existence of a certain intermediate distance between their development levels, which provides a balance that serves the stable development of the country's political life on both sides, and that it does not drift away from each other. It should also be taken into account that political culture cannot be formed and developed before political consciousness.

Therefore, the political consciousness takes the lead in breaking the balance in this intermediate distance. What are the consequences of this? If this balance is disturbed, young people will unknowingly get involved in various political processes and become participants in



possible conflicts and political instability. In this sense, it is in the interest of the development of the country and the nation to be very careful about the sharp development of political consciousness in relation to political culture.

As a result of the development of political consciousness, political enthusiasm and political activity increase among young people. If it is not developed at the same time as the political culture, if the balance is destroyed, the political consciousness creates the danger of bringing this enthusiasm and activity in the youth to the country in the vortex of political conflicts. As long as such a dangerous process is not prevented, the political enthusiasm and political activity of the youth can be used by various political parties to realize their political goals, especially to gain power.

Political enthusiasm and political activism in young people do not happen by themselves. Their occurrence will be related to:

- a) emergence of socio-economic crisis in the country;
- b) the occurrence of conflicts in inter-ethnic relations and the end of inter-religious tolerance;
- c) neglect of the interests of young people and their growing needs in the country's practical activities;
- g) the situation in which the political parties in the country act in violation of the current laws in their struggle for power and involve young people in this;
- d) 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.

Now we will try to think about how they can be manifested. The occurrence of socio-economic crises in the country is reflected in the lives of young people as well as all residents. This causes unemployment among them, and at the same time worsens their economic situation. Young people are forced to look for ways out of this difficult situation, and as their first factor, dissatisfaction with the current policy of the state and the formation of political views that it should be changed, among young people, is a mass formation. Prevention of the escalation of this process and timely resolution of the situation with political restraint will depend on the skills of the current government in political activity.

The end of cooperation in inter-ethnic relations, the emergence of conflicts between them and the end of inter-religious tolerance lead to a sharp increase in the political consciousness of young people. It is related to the fact that each young person belongs to one or another nationality, believes in one or another religion. In most cases, evil factions and political currents try to achieve their nefarious goals by creating these same negative factors. The power and strength of this factor is that it is related to the inner feelings, outlook, heart, pride, honor, and emotions of young people. They are such delicate feelings that if there is any adverse effect on them, it will lead to an unprecedented growth of political consciousness. Today, in attracting young people to the ongoing political instability in some countries of the world, the same opportunities are being used to create conflicts and inter-religious tolerance in inter-ethnic relations.

Summary. "The sharp growth of the political consciousness of the youth and the lagging behind the development of the political culture is also caused by the fact that specific programs that take into account the growing needs of the youth in the practical activities of the state have



not been developed and they have not been implemented in real life." As we mentioned above, young people are not only labor resources, but at the same time they are independent social classes of the society, and the stable development of the country as a sovereign state, its prospects are related to young people. Based on this very important aspect, every country should have a clearly developed and scientifically based state program, taking into account the needs of its youth, and the formation of political knowledge, political consciousness, and political culture in young people. it requires starting from the educational process and consistent implementation.

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