

**THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL CULTURE OF YOUTH**

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ANNOTATION

Civil society is distinguished by being the most just, high culture symbol among societies. The Republic of Uzbekistan, like other democracies, has set as its main goal the development of civil society. In civil society, the political culture of young people requires the development of a civic position. This article deals with the activities of civil society institutions, political organizations, political parties, public associations in the development of political culture among young people.

Key words: Citizen, civil society, youth, political culture, law, rule of law, political organizations, constitution, constitutional law, political party

The social order and political system of a society are important objective conditions for raising the political culture of the youth. The socio-political system, as an objective condition of socio-economic, political relations, constantly influences the development of the political culture of members of society through the political system, the mechanism of political authorities. In this case, depending on the nature of the socio-political system, this effect can be positive or negative; to what extent it can influence or hinder the development of political culture, shape it on the basis of social development laws, universal values, or base it on the narrow selfish interests of certain social groups, educate in the spirit of political culture or lead to a one-sided, neutral attitude to politics.

In the concept of building a new society, the state emerges as the main means of changing society and as a necessary factor in ensuring the rule of law and the unconditional observance of the law by all citizens in the transition to a democratic system. Through gradual qualitative changes, a new political statehood is emerging in the republic, which is radically different from the previous one in practice. In this process, adherence to the oriental traditions of state building is strictly observed. At the same time, the main principles of the reforms are reflected in the forms of political will, such as non-haste, caution, selective preservation of all the positive aspects of the old system. Our Constitution has played a very important and historic role in strengthening the legal basis of the new socio-political system.

According to the Constitution, man, his life, his political rights, all his rights and freedoms are sacred and their inviolability is guaranteed. The Constitution embodies the basic ideas and principles of the International Declaration of Human Rights. It states that every citizen, especially young people, has the right to the full realization of their intellectual potential, to live freely and to create. This opportunity has created an environment for the formation of well-rounded, politically cultured individuals among young people. This shows that in the heart of a young person in an environment of new opportunities is created an opportunity for the formation of personal beliefs, worldview, life position, culture.

This convenience is reflected in the increase in socio-political activity among young people, in their aspirations for specific socially useful activities. In the Basic Law, the relationship between the trinity, such as "citizen - society - state" is resolved on a political and legal basis. The citizen and the state are structurally interconnected through a system of rights and obligations, which is an important condition for the rule of law. , the protection of the disabled and the elderly, the family; the provision and upbringing of orphans, the protection of motherhood and childhood; the provision of children with parental care; strengthened in.

All these norms fully comply with the requirements of the traditions of the Uzbek people; this situation requires support for groups of the population that require socio-economic support during the difficult stages of the transition period, care and kindness to every citizen of society and, above all, to young people.

The Constitution legitimizes the system of socio-political governance and the specific state structure of a sovereign, democratic republic, and stipulates that the socio-political system will operate on the basis of a completely new political system, new institutions of government and modern social structures. The constitution severely limited the powers of public authorities, justifying the three forms of government - the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary.

The foundation stone of the rule of law in Uzbekistan has been laid through the establishment of such strong and reliable institutions of state power. This situation plays an important role in further raising the political culture of citizens, more clearly defining the rights and obligations in the field of building a new state with a great future.

The subjective factors of raising the political culture of the youth are also taking profound and wide-ranging measures in our republic. These factors include, first of all, political parties and various foundations.

The activities of the "Youth Wing", formed at the age of political parties, play an important role in shaping the political identity of young people. Political parties have been organizing various projects and events to attract young people to their ranks and raise the political culture of young people. In particular, the spiritual and educational events organized within the projects "Young Politician", "Young MP", "Do you know the law" play an important role in raising the political culture of young people.

With the launch of the new national parliament and other representative bodies of government of Uzbekistan, their activities began to play an important role in the development of political culture among young people. As a result of the new social system, the formation of public authorities on a new basis, every member of society the creation of decent living conditions created additional real opportunities for them to develop spiritually and politically. The constant care of the state for every citizen, especially young people, laid the foundation for the formation of deep beliefs based on the principles of national and universal morality in the development of national and political consciousness.

The 1994 elections showed that multipartyism, as the highest form of real socio-political pluralism, would serve as an important factor in influencing people's political consciousness. In this context, we agree with many researchers that the problems of multiparty theory and practice, scientific analysis and hypothesis are essential.¹ Political parties as subjects of social governance should study the experience of multiparty countries and draw appropriate conclusions based on the situation in our country. The development of political culture among young people was largely influenced by the practice of holding referendums on referendums on current issues of socio-political, economic, cultural and spiritual development of Uzbekistan.

Changes in socio-political life, its continuous democratization allow political culture, especially the active life position of young people, to be fully reflected. As a result of freedom and political independence, the participation of young people in various political events, including the work of local self-government bodies, foundations, associations, has intensified.

At the heart of the positive socio-political activities of young people, unfortunately, there are serious shortcomings and harmful shortcomings in their upbringing. In some state and public organizations, bureaucratic and selfish attitude to the needs and demands of young people, a superficial approach to problems, and, as a result, some categories of young people have a weak, indifferent attitude to the socio-political life of the country.

Such negative developments indicate that the policy of political and economic reform pursued by the President and the government of the republic is not fully understood by senior officials everywhere. Along with the above-mentioned associations and communities, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan also plays an important role in increasing the socio-political activity of young community members and shaping their political culture. While focusing on the participation of its activists in radical economic change, he is constantly inculcating in the minds of young people such qualities as respect for centuries-old traditions of the Uzbek people, boundless trust and love for the Motherland, respect for parents, responsibility to the family; Thus, during his career, he gained some experience in increasing the socio-political activity of the youth of the republic.

Indeed, the political culture of young people is formed on the basis of their political activism, their multifaceted participation in the socio-economic, political, spiritual and moral life of the country.

The socio-political activity of young people requires a high level of economic readiness, ideological and political maturity, active and stable citizenship, which is consistent with their high political culture. These requirements are developed on the basis of external environment as well as internal factors. Another subjective factor inherent in the political activism of young people is their self-governance. It emerges not only as a condition towards a specific goal, but also as a condition for self-expression, development and enhancement of one's capabilities. Bundam management, on the one hand, shows the extent to which an individual's inner world and his or her actions are in harmony with the external environment, and on the other hand, it is a way of resolving the contradictions between need and activity. The dialectic of need and activity embodies the foundations of self-government.

It is worth noting that the political activity of young people will reflect the social characteristics that are reflected in his socially oriented, independent, internally necessary and socio-political activities.

Self-governance and socio-political activism are associated with practices specific to the historical development of a society. The dialectic of this process is characterized by the fact that with the decline of the initiative of self-government, the political activity of young people also decreases, and vice versa.

In short, first of all, the experience of socio-political development during the years of independence shows that the more effective and productive democratic reforms are, the more focused on the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the Motherland. Secondly, from the first days of independence, our country has embarked on a new path of development, and the values fully recognized by today's enlightened world, such as democracy, freedom of personality and thought, diversity of forms of property, supremacy of legal ideology, multi-party system. Third, these ideas play an important role in ensuring that the political culture of young people is fully and fully manifested.

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