



ISSUES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH POLITICAL CULTURE IN THE NEW RECONCILIATION PERIOD OF UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

This article is devoted to the mechanisms of formation of political culture of youth on the basis of innovative-creative approach. In many developed countries of the world, the issue of comprehensive analysis and study of methodological aspects of raising the political culture of youth on the basis of a creative approach, in particular, the creation of methods and tools to improve the political culture of youth is becoming one of the most important issues.

INTRODUCTION. If we look at the way of life, living standards, economic development of today's developed traditional states, we will see that they have created a system of statehood in accordance with their historical, national traditions, values, worldviews and religious beliefs. In this sense, today we are confidently moving from the "Strategy of Action - the Strategy of Development", we understand that the growth of the country, the future of our people depends not only on material factors, but also on the participation of youth in socio-political life. Today, in many countries around the world, a number of measures are being taken to deepen the process of globalization in the world community, to develop the thinking of "more than 2 billion young people in the world due to growing social and legal conflicts" [1]. Therefore, "this issue is becoming increasingly global and topical, as the level of legal and political culture of young people determines the development of tomorrow" [2]. At present, the UN General Assembly pays special attention to the active upbringing of young people. Therefore, there is a growing need to pay special attention to the development of youth culture, in particular, the legal and political culture



on the basis of an innovative-creative approach and the development of innovative methods and tools in this regard.

Therefore, in many developed countries of the world, the issue of comprehensive analysis and study of methodological aspects of raising the political culture of youth on the basis of a creative approach, in particular, the creation of methods and tools to improve youth political culture has become one of the most important issues.

Also, one of the most important goals is to conduct research to ensure the broad participation of young people in socio-political life, to develop their level of political knowledge on the basis of an innovative and creative approach. One of the main reasons for this is that "today more than 60% of the population of our country are young people under 30 years old. This amount is two and a half times more than in other countries. Forty percent of Uzbekistan's population is under 18 years old." [3] At present, great attention is paid to young people who are the future of New Uzbekistan, to bring them up as physically and spiritually mature young people. As noted by President Sh.M.Mirziyoev: "... the upbringing of the younger generation has always been important and relevant. But in the 21st century we live in, this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death." [4]

Today, one of the main tasks of our state is to bring up a new generation of creative thinkers who can independently analyze the dynamic socio-political processes and events. Therefore, the policy of the state is to "bring up independent-minded, enterprising, courageous young people who are able to take responsibility for the future of our country" [5]. New Uzbekistan is one of the priorities in the field of a new worldview.

In this regard, the state pays special attention to the development of independent thinking youth through the development of political culture of youth on the basis of the most advanced modern methods and approaches, and many reforms are being implemented. The goal of the reforms is to further improve the system of shaping the political culture of young people. The need for an innovative approach in this area is becoming increasingly important. In this regard, further improvement of the education system is an important factor in determining the development of society. At all times, in the views of our great thinkers, the principles of humanity, nationalism and patriotism have been specially explained to the members of society, especially the youth, as a spiritual force.



If perceptions of the importance of these principles are formed primarily from the family, positive changes will take place in the worldview and lifestyle of young people.

In his address to the Oliy Majlis, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "... We have set ourselves the great goal of building the foundations of the Third Renaissance in our country. . At the same time, first of all, the development of education and upbringing, healthy lifestyle decisions, the development of science and innovation should serve as the main pillars of our national idea. To achieve this goal, our young people must set great goals, create ample opportunities for them to achieve them and provide all possible support - this should be a priority for all of us. Only then will our children become a great and powerful force that will realize the age-old dreams of our people. To this end, he said, "We will carry out large-scale reforms on the basis of the idea that the new Uzbekistan will start from the threshold of the school, the education system" [6]. An analysis of the research conducted and conducted by domestic scientists in this area during the period of independence testifies to the fact that work in this area is just beginning, and there is still a need for large-scale research in this area.

Literature review. The issue of intellectual and creative development of man has always been in the focus of attention of thinkers and philosophers, historians, politicians and pedagogical scientists. In particular, the teachings of encyclopedic scholars: Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Kaykovus, Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Alisher Navoi, Abdullah Avloni and others on the importance of education in the mental education of man are still relevant today. At present, researchers such as Sh.Abdullaeva, D.Arzikulov, E.Gaziev, M.Davletshin, R.Djuraev, B.Rahimov have conducted research on the development of creative abilities of young people, as well as Yu.A. Karpova, D. Dewey, E.P.Ilin and other scientists have studied the psychological issues of creativity. Yu.G.Kruglov, V.A.Krutetsky, A.A.Ryseva, E.G.Skibitsky, I.Yu.Skibitskaya, L.M.Friedman, I.Yu.Kulagina and other scientists of the CIS countries studied the peculiarities of formation and development. Current issues in the formation of creative abilities in young people R.Row, E.De.Bono, J.Gilford, E.Torrans, K.Rodgers, A.Maslow, F.Barron, S.Sternberg, T.Lubard, Ch.Lendry, K. It can be said that it has also been studied by foreign researchers such as A. Heller. In this research, important aspects of improving the creative abilities of young people, issues such as political culture and its formation have been studied and researched.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. The formation of innovative consciousness in the structures of society does not happen by itself, of course. This requires favorable social conditions and economic factors. Several social factors can be included in the list of factors influencing the formation of innovative consciousness. Innovative environment is a favorable social environment and opportunities that create and develop innovations. The creation of such an environment will depend on the level of innovation orientation of government agencies and public institutions. Innovative culture is a set of attitudes to innovation, innovative behavior of the individual and innovative activities that are reflected in the minds of society and its members. The formation of an innovative culture is directly related to the level of material interest of members of society in incoming innovations. Innovative values are a system of social relations that have material and spiritual value, which is important for members of society.

In this context, in motivating young people in the field of science, along with individual awards, it will be necessary to take into account their mentor and the creative groups to which they belong. Another interesting aspect of the issue is that 26 of the Nobel Prizes in Economics were awarded to two-person creative groups, 17 to a three-person team, and 3 to a three-person research group. The composition of such a creative group is the core of creativity, ingenuity and innovation. They have the ability to come up with new ideas, perform complex tasks, and form a certain "creative ethnos" [8]. Such research teams can have a direct impact on the formation of an innovative society by being able to bring together like-minded individuals in a creative context who can meet the modern needs of social life and have strong intellectual potential. They can bring great success to the team.

As in all areas of education and upbringing, there are specific problems in this area, that is, unresolved, unresolved difficulties, shortcomings and deficiencies. For example, we can see this from the analysis of the results of a questionnaire aimed at determining the level of activity of a number of organizations in the country to develop the political activity of youth.

In our opinion, in the formation of the political consciousness and culture of young people in the conditions of independence, first of all, the implementation of the following tasks remains an urgent problem:



- Taking into account the long-standing national traditions and values of the Uzbek people, to give more national content and influence to the political culture of young people;
- To make full use of the rich spiritual heritage of our great ancestors in the further formation and development of the political worldview of young people and to set an example as a spiritual teacher;
- wider involvement of young people in the independent management of state and public affairs, the creation of all the necessary conditions for this;
- to teach young people to fully use their constitutional rights and freedoms;
- further support for multiparty system and freedom of expression as a key factor in the formation of political culture;
- Further raising the political awareness of young people and increasing their sense of involvement in the political process through the widespread dissemination of political knowledge;
- formation of young people's inclination to the political values of New Uzbekistan;
- to raise their scientific and spiritual level to the level of the youth of the developed countries of the world.

Today, in the context of building a new Uzbekistan, the consistent implementation of democratic processes, the effectiveness of ongoing political reforms in our country, the appreciation of the blessings of independence and other factors depend on the extent to which these problems are realized.

In the context of the creation of a new Renaissance in Uzbekistan, one of the main aspects of the formation of the political culture of young people is the formation of a strong belief in them, which is primarily reflected in the interests of the nation and homeland. A child who has high faith in his motherland and people does not do anything contrary to the interests of society and the nation, on the contrary, he always cares about its development, the future and the strengthening of independence. At the same time, the formation of beliefs in young people should be achieved not through coercion, but through practical work, role models, interpretation, explanation, as well as the creation of conditions for the harmonization of their personal interests and the interests of society. So that young people can better understand that freedom of religion is inextricably linked with freedom and independence of the Motherland.



A healthy belief that should be formed on the basis of national and universal values includes that young people be personally interested in the changes taking place around them, as well as being socio-politically active, enlightened and perfect. Faith is developed, first of all, by instilling in young people a sense of pride in the heritage of our generations, a desire to be like them. Recognizing that cultivating a sense of pride in our rich spiritual heritage is an interrelated part of educating young people in all respects, especially politically, the President called on the younger generation to form respect and devotion to our great ancestors and rich spiritual heritage. emphasized that teaching is an important part of our mission and policy.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Nowadays, the concept of political culture of young people is enriched with meanings that arise from a particular culture as a phenomenon that is contradictory in nature and reflects the holistic unity of the formation of social life. Therefore, the political culture of young people is more reflected as a political criterion of the spiritual and cultural environment in a particular society, the behavior of a particular person, a characteristic feature of the development of his civilization. In this context, 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, their influence on the conditions of future policy-making. Based on the above, the following conclusions were drawn during the study of the topic:

- Peculiarities of the need to form and develop political culture in young people on the basis of innovative-creative approach, that is, first of all, the formation of political culture of young people and the organization of roundtables with them on various political issues;

- The works of our great ancestors aimed at governing, strengthening and elevating the state on the basis of oriental principles, the full use of the rich spiritual heritage, which in the past brought up many noble people responsible for the fate of the state, the fate of the people and the political culture of our ancestors;

- to reflect more than ever the national content in the political culture of young people, taking into account the national values and traditions of the Uzbek people, and to



involve them in the management of state and public affairs, to create all necessary conditions for this;

- teaching young people to exercise their constitutional rights and freedoms and supporting multiparty system as a priority factor in the formation of political culture, ensuring freedom of ideas and views;

- Improving the political thinking of young people through the dissemination of political knowledge and bringing their scientific and spiritual potential to the level of the potential of young people in developed countries, is a priority factor in the development of political culture of our youth.

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