

ANALYSIS OF THEORETICAL SOURCES OF RESEARCHING WAYS OF FORMING POLITICAL CULTURE AMONG STUDENTS

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ANNOTATION

The article covers the sociology of youth studied by researchers, their moral and aesthetic views, the practice of youth politics, the issues of positive and negative influence of youth organizations on the development of society, and the content of destructive ideas among young people.

Keywords: political activity, political consciousness, political culture, youth problems, democratic development, spiritual development.

Today, in the conditions of complex and fast-changing globalization in the world, the degree of transformation of any country into a modern society is determined by their orientation to the development of the political culture of young people in the political, economic and socio-cultural reality. Implementation of an effective state policy in the field of solving the problems of the development of youth political culture and improving the mechanisms and technologies used in it is a guarantee of social stability and a guarantee of social development. This, in turn, increases the need to develop technologies that are implemented using modern methods in the process of increasing the political activity of student youth.

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 I.S. Kohn and Karl Mannheim serve as a theoretical and methodological basis. Also, A. Lukov, A. Rudakov, P. I. Babochkin, A. D. Plotnikov, S. A. Bykov, L. A. Zhuravleva, O. I. Ivanov, I. G. Vasilev, S. N. Ikonnikov, A. I. Sociology of youth, their moral and aesthetic views, the practice of youth policy, issues of positive and negative influence of youth organizations on the development of society, destructive ideas among youth by scholars of the post-Soviet space, such as Kovaleva, V.V.Nekhaev, G.V.Kupriyanova, V.I.Chuprov, Yu.Zubok content, involvement of young people in community activities, as well as 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. In our country, the dialectical interrelationship of the development of democratic society and the processes of traditional renewal, views on increasing the fundamental essence of spiritual reforms M. Kuronov, N. Joraev, Q. Nazarov, I. Ergashev, N. Shermuhamedova, A. Erkaev, S. Otamurotov's opinions on the relationship between democratic development and spiritual development are observed in the scientific works of researchers such as F.Kh. Yoldasheva, M.Q. Normurotova, R.I. Norliev, R.R. Rozieva, H.A. Akhmedov.

DISCUSSION

Currently, some researchers consider education to be a system-creating factor of maintaining and developing statehood and forming the civil unity of the nation. The problem of increasing 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 specially studied. 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.

The categories of young people are significantly different from each other in terms of interests and needs, level of knowledge and intellect, financial situation, style and lifestyle. Students are a special social group. In this group, it is possible to single out the students of higher educational institutions that prepare targeted personnel for public service, where the process of not only acquiring professional skills and qualifications, but also the process of forming political maturity, political consciousness and political culture is carried out. Therefore, it becomes urgent to search for ways and mechanisms of forming political culture among students. It should be taken into account that negative trends have increased in the last decade and indicate a difficult situation in social life: the unrest of interstate borders, the inevitable clash of various ethnic-political subcultures, and the aggravation of national conflicts. In such conditions, the formation of a new political culture, which is expressed not only by political, but also by social processes, is one of the distinctive features of the postmodern cultural paradigm.

"Political consciousness is the sum of people's political knowledge, ideas, professions, beliefs, and their assessment of the political system in which they live." Political consciousness is not an innate quality for a person, it does not pass from generation to generation, it does not depend on kinship, inheritance, or lineage. Just as the political consciousness of a father and a child, and a brother and a brother are not the same, the political consciousness of relatives is also at different levels.

Human consciousness is mainly manifested in two forms: ordinary consciousness and social consciousness.

"Ordinary consciousness can always be expressed in people's lives, in their everyday little concerns, in their personal, inner experiences, and they do not directly cover the problems of society, country, world development, they aim to solve them. won't do it."

Social consciousness is expressed in the socio-political way of life of a person, in his attitude towards the socio-political processes taking place in society, and in his active participation in them.

The following sources serve as the main factor in the formation and development of political consciousness.

The first source is a person's family environment. Political ideas and feelings are given to him through family upbringing.

The second source is information in a broad sense. It "enters" a person both through communication and mass media.

The third source is the individual's personal experience. This personal experience refutes or confirms the acquired knowledge. However, in any case, it has a significant impact on the process of formation and development of political consciousness.

These sources constitute a collection of knowledge that allows a person to analyze the world of politics and determine his attitude towards it.

"The main criterion determining the level of political consciousness or political awareness is the ability of each person to understand the essence of political events." Some people are very quick to notice the political changes taking place in the country and in the international arena, they react and evaluate them correctly.

Summary. Political consciousness determines the place and status of people in society. Political consciousness also plays an important role in promotion to management and leadership positions. However, one should not come to the wrong conclusion that a person with a high political consciousness should work in management and leadership. Because anyone with a high level of political knowledge can be incompetent in the complex aspects of management and leadership.

Ideological education is a process aimed at forming the worldview of a person, society, social group, nation, arming them with ideological knowledge that expresses their specific goals. When each social force or population strata in society creates a system of ideas that express its interests and aspirations, it tries to attract other groups to the influence of these ideas and expand the ranks of its supporters. If the ideas are fair and true and meet the needs of the majority, if the means of education in this field are effective, and if the educators are active and selfless, then the intended goal will be achieved. When the society and the people have not yet realized their interests, formed their own ideology and mobilized towards their goals, the possibility of being influenced by foreign and harmful ideas increases. This makes it an urgent task to establish ideological education, to inculcate the principles of a healthy ideology in the hearts and minds of the population.

The formation of political consciousness has the characteristics of objectivity and subjectivity. This means that the formation of political consciousness, on the one hand, does not depend on the wishes of people, and on the other hand, it depends on the actions of each person, their aspirations, and the result of the activity of various political factors. will be liq.

The essence of objectivity in the formation of political consciousness is determined by the participation of people in political processes. In addition, each person as a unique subject of society has a certain influence on political events. For example, by voting in elections, expressing one's thoughts and opinions about political issues at meetings, meetings, a person will have the opportunity to increase his level of political awareness.

The subjective feature in the formation of political consciousness is also determined by the political influence of one person on another. For example, when one person explains the essence of a political event or change to another person, a certain level of imagination is formed in the second person's mind about a political issue that he did not understand.

The formation of political consciousness also has a distinctive feature. Due to the fact that the level of consciousness of the members of the society is different, the political consciousness is formed in the members of the society in an individual way. The same information, the same

scientific teaching, no matter what content they have, will not be accepted or perceived by two people at the same level.

The formation of political consciousness has the characteristics of generality at the same time as individuality. The manifestation of political consciousness in the activities of the majority expresses the essence of the generality. The essence of the generality is determined by the manifestation of political consciousness in the activities of social groups.

Another characteristic of the formation of political consciousness is variability. Just as the development of the political life of the society does not stop at one place, the political consciousness does not freeze at the same level, but changes under the influence of political changes. Ideological education is a process aimed at forming the worldview of a person, society, social group, nation, arming them with ideological knowledge that expresses their specific goals. When each social force or population strata in society creates a system of ideas that express its interests and aspirations, it tries to attract other groups to the influence of these ideas and expand the ranks of its supporters. If the ideas are fair and true and meet the needs of the majority, if the means of education in this field are effective, and if the educators are active and selfless, then the intended goal will be achieved. When the society and the people have not yet realized their interests, formed their own ideology and mobilized towards their goals, the possibility of being influenced by foreign and harmful ideas increases. This makes it an urgent task to establish ideological education, to inculcate the principles of a healthy ideology in the hearts and minds of the population.

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