



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O'ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**“GLOBALLASHUV SHAROITIDA
YOSHLAR MA'NAVIYATI”**

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RESPUBLIKA ILMIY-AMALIY**

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MA'NAVIYATI”**

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Annotatsiya

Mazkur respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari to’plami "O'zbekiston – 2030" strategiyasi hamda "Yangi O'zbekiston — ma'rifatli jamiyat" konsepsiyasi doirasida belgilangan ustuvor vazifalar ijrosiga bag'ishlangan. To'plamda globallashuvning yoshlar dunyoqarashiga ta'siri, ijtimoiy-siyosiy va falsafiy talqinlar, shuningdek, mustaqillik yillarida O'zbekistonning iqtisodiy va madaniy taraqqiyoti masalalari chuqur tahlil etilgan. Alohida e'tibor yoshlarning axloqiy va valeologik strategiyalarini shakllantirish hamda ularda mafkuraviy immunitetni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan. To'plam tarkibidan soha mutaxassislari bilan bir qatorda, "Kelajak vorislari" sho'basi doirasida iqtidorli magistr va talabalarning ham ilmiy izlanishlari o'rin olgan.

Аннотация

Данный сборник материалов республиканской научно-практической конференции посвящен реализации задач, определенных в рамках стратегии «Узбекистан – 2030» и концепции «Новый Узбекистан — просвещенное общество». В сборнике глубоко анализируются вопросы влияния глобализации на мировоззрение молодежи, социально-политические и философские интерпретации, а также экономическое и культурное развитие Узбекистана в годы независимости. Особое внимание уделено формированию нравственных и валеологических стратегий молодежи, а также укреплению их идеологического иммунитета. Наряду со статьями ведущих специалистов, в сборник вошли научные изыскания одаренных магистров и студентов в рамках секции «Наследники будущего» (Kelajak vorislari).

Annotation

This collection of republican scientific-practical conference materials is dedicated to the implementation of tasks defined within the framework of the "Uzbekistan – 2030" strategy and the "New Uzbekistan — Enlightened Society" concept. The collection provides a profound analysis of globalization's impact on the youth's worldview, socio-political and philosophical interpretations, as well as the economic and cultural development of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Special focus is placed on forming the moral and valeological strategies of young people and strengthening their ideological immunity. Along with the works of established experts, the collection features scientific research by talented graduate and undergraduate students within the "Successors of the Future" (Kelajak vorislari) section.

8 O‘zbekning g‘ururini qanday ko‘tarmoq kerak? – Olimjon Davlatov bilan suhbat.
<https://kun.uz/kr/news/2022/01/24/ozbekning-gururini-qanday-kotarmoq-kerak-olimjon-davlatov-bilan-suhbat#!> 24.01.2022.

PRAGMATIC ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS IN INCREASING YOUTH SOCIAL ACTIVITY

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Annotation: This article discusses the pragmatic aspects of national self-consciousness in increasing youth social activity, in which the current relevance of the topic, the specific features of national identity in relation to youth national self-consciousness are studied. Furthermore, the pragmatic aspects of the implementation of state youth policy in the context of New Uzbekistan are covered within the framework of the topic.

Key words: *youth, national identity awareness, identity awareness, political identity, national idea, ideological immunity.*

Naturally, not only the present day, but also its future, sustainable development of every state and society is directly related to the social activity of young people, as well as their life position. Therefore, while ensuring the gradualness of the reforms being implemented in the conditions of New Uzbekistan is of great importance, on the one hand, it is this social group that will be responsible for implementing the main goals and objectives of the life of the state and society in the future. Indeed, as President Sh. Mirziyoyev emphasized: “The future and well-being of our planet depend on what kind of people our children will grow up to be. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to demonstrate their potential” [<https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/1063>].

Young people have always been and remain the most active and dynamic social and age group, realizing their potential in all spheres of society: political, social,

cultural, and economic. This socio-demographic group, to a greater extent than others, is focused on improving their social status and mastering new social roles.

Moreover, youth constitute the majority of Uzbekistan's population – over 64%, or more than 17 million people, of which 10.4 million are young men and women under 18, or 30% of the country's population. In the social structure of Uzbek society, young people occupy a special place, being the most educated, mobile, and socially active among various population groups.

Creating the necessary favorable conditions for unlocking the potential of Uzbek youth in various spheres of life is the primary goal of the State Youth Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a system of social, economic, political, organizational, and legal measures aimed at supporting and protecting children and young people, facilitating their civic and professional development, and promoting social activism [<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sotsialnaya-aktivnost-sovremennoy-uzbekistanskoy-molodezhi>]. Therefore, social protection for all categories of youth and support for their personal and professional development are a constant concern for the Republic of Uzbekistan. To successfully address the important social challenges facing them, young people require a certain level of social support.

The highest level of self-awareness is the awareness of national identity. National identity is the awareness of each representative of a nation of their place in objectified existence, the dependence of socio-historical and spiritual-cultural development on their creative activity, heuristic research, intellectual potential, as well as the need to rationally organize and manage their life and activities from the point of view of the requirements of development. Unity among representatives of the nation in the goals of social development is the main requirement of national consciousness, self-awareness. A person cannot be in agreement with the goals of the nation, its ideas about social development, without accepting them. national self-consciousness is objectified through the activities of political institutions, that is, it is implemented in life.

Therefore, the study of the fundamental foundations of the idea aimed at forming civil society is extremely important for political, philosophical and social practice. National self-consciousness is not only a phenomenon associated with belonging to a

certain nation, a common language, spiritual and cultural heritage and values, but also its place in the democratic reforms and socio-political processes taking place in our country, and the consideration of civic responsibility, which more deeply reflects the essence of democratic processes, which is consistent with the content and essence of the Action Strategy.

In order to ideologically resist the actions of certain groups associated with aggressive nationalism, racism, and national segregation, which have a negative impact on the harmony and solidarity between different peoples and nations on a global scale, as well as aggressive forces that seek to attract young people to their ranks under the guise of religion, it is one of the urgent tasks of today to create an effective mechanism for instilling national identity in the minds of members of our society, especially young people, and to instill these aspects in the minds of young people. Consequently, the renewal of the socio-political life of our country is directly related to the awareness of national identity, a factor that guarantees the active participation of every citizen in democratic changes as a representative of our people and nation. In this sense: 1) the awareness of national identity, as a complex socio-psychological reality, is associated with ethno-political, ethno-genetic, and ethno-cultural processes; 2) the realization of national identity requires a systematic approach because it has historical, political, and spiritual systems; 3) the realization of national identity allows us to implement socio-political processes in accordance with the interests of our nation and people; 4) a person, a nation, a people who understands the national identity correctly understands the purpose of political and social reforms and participates in them as an active subject, a responsible citizen for the country; 5) based on the national culture, by respecting the culture of different nations and nationalities, it is possible to perceive changes and renewals in the understanding of the national identity [V. Kuchkarov. 2017. 186].

National self-consciousness is not just saying, I am from Uzbekistan, it is a strategic goal that is reflected in the socio-political processes, the life of the nation, the vital goals of young people. In this sense, national identity is manifested through the activities of civil society institutions. Based on this, it is worth noting that national identity is a complex multifaceted phenomenon. It is clear that, taking into account the

quality of the system of understanding national identity, it includes a number of internal components.

1. The functions of the internal system of understanding historical identity are as follows:

- Objective study of the history of our homeland, our country and the formation of objective historical thinking in the minds of citizens, youth, the nation, and the people;

- Study of the historical and cultural heritage of the past of our people and arming the people with humanistic views, ideas, and thoughts in it;

- Education of objective historical thinking about the life and activities of great historical figures;

- to acquaint the new generation with the laws of historical and cultural development.

2. Functions related to the internal system of political identity:

- understanding the need to build a strong state capable of protecting the interests of the nation and the people, fostering a high sense of patriotism in youth;

- restoring positive traditions in national statehood, institutions and management methods that meet the requirements of the time;

- forming a sense of support for socio-political, legal, and organizational reforms being implemented to build a civil society, which is the strategic goal of society;

- to educate citizens, youth in society, a sense of political and legal consciousness, a sense of acceptance of state programs and plans aimed at modernizing the life of society as a vital necessity.

3. Functions related to the internal system of spiritual self-awareness:

- to establish oriental, Uzbek manners and ethics, spirituality in young people and transform them into a way of life for citizens;

- to form a sense of full understanding of the spiritual and cultural heritage of our people, our nation and a rational, objective attitude to it;

- to establish a sense of raising a highly spiritual generation for the productive use of folk culture, creativity, art and traditions in socio-educational processes;

-to instill in people's minds the idea of building a new civil society, that is, a society with high spirituality, democratic, humane, and human interests as a priority.

4. Functions related to the internal structure of the national idea and ideology:

-promotion of ideas and concepts of strategic importance for national development;

-inculcating the national idea and ideology into the consciousness of our people, our nation;

- uniting the entire people, nations and ethnic groups around the idea of creating a New Uzbekistan, the Third Renaissance;

-establishing universal, democratic values, forming a view of them as a criterion for the development of man and society.

We are far from the idea that all aspects of these internal systems have been covered. Because increasing the social activity of young people, considering them as the main creators of today's reforms is consistent with the knowledge that the realization of national identity is a projective, socially oriented reality.

National self-consciousness plays an important role in the socialization of young people, serves as a basis for the formation of identity, values and forms of behavior. It provides communication between generations, promotes national unity, helps young people to move in political and spiritual life, and also counteracts the destructive influence of "mass culture".

In modern conditions, the process of socialization presents new demands on the spiritual character, beliefs, and actions of young people. A strong legal framework has been created in the country to protect the rights and interests of young people, to create the necessary conditions and opportunities for them, and this system is being improved in line with the requirements of the times. In particular, more than 40 legal documents related to youth have been adopted by the parliament, and more than 30 international legal documents have been ratified.

The proposal by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to adopt the UN Convention on the Rights of Youth at the UN rostrum, given that we are currently living with the largest youth population in human history, was also warmly welcomed by the

international community. It is worth noting that the leader of Uzbekistan, based on this, cited the fact that the number of young people in the world has exceeded two billion today, and the need to protect young people at a time when international terrorism and extremism are growing rapidly, as important factors. In particular, the first legal document signed by Shavkat Mirziyoyev as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the Law "On State Youth Policy" of September 14, 2016 - also has a symbolic meaning. Therefore, in a country where more than half of the population is young people, the consistent implementation of the state youth policy, the upbringing of the young generation as comprehensively mature and harmonious, intellectually capable, with their own firm position, not indifferent to the reforms being carried out in the country, ready to participate in the worthy future of the country, ambitious, energetic, patriotic, loyal, and perfect individuals, shows that the problem is considered a strategic goal as an important factor in Uzbekistan's inclusion among the most developed countries in the world. In particular, the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy sets the goal of organizing one "Creative Park" in each region to ensure that young people engage in modern professions and attract at least 40 thousand young people to them per year. Creatively thinking young people have always been important for society. Because they express their ideas based on today's reforms and in order to eliminate shortcomings.

In addition, the Strategy includes the issue of sending 500 talented young people to study at prestigious foreign universities each year and ensuring that school graduates master at least 2 foreign languages and 1 profession. As is known, for many years, foreign languages have been taught in schools starting from the youngest grades. This serves to improve the knowledge of young people and expand their opportunities to read foreign literature. Now we are reaching an even higher stage of these reforms, when it is required that school graduates must master at least 2 foreign languages and 1 profession [["https://pm.gov.uz/uz/lists/view/2027"](https://pm.gov.uz/uz/lists/view/2027)].

The Decree on the State Program "Youth - Our Future", signed by the President of Uzbekistan on June 27, 2018, was an important document aimed at increasing the effectiveness of work in this area. The Decree established the "Youth - Our Future" Fund, and it was determined that this fund would provide preferential loans and

property leasing through commercial banks at an annual rate of 7 percent for the implementation of youth business initiatives, startups, ideas and projects. If you pay attention to this document, you can see that the tasks of comprehensive development of youth entrepreneurship and initiative are clearly and systematically defined.

In turn, fundamental reforms are being carried out in the education system, which is considered the basis of all changes in Uzbekistan. At the moment, the amount of spending on education, including the social sphere, accounts for more than half of the total cost of state budget expenditures. Naturally, not every state can afford such huge expenses, but no matter how difficult it may be, the necessary funds and resources are being sought for this.

The leader of Uzbekistan considers these expenses not as expenses, but as the most effective investment in the future, emphasizing that the level and quality of education are an important factor determining the prospects of any state. Indeed, the fate and results of the reforms depend, first of all, on the level of personnel, how well they can meet the requirements of the times and development.

Naturally, the importance of national identity in the socialization of youth can be seen in the following:

1. Formation of comprehensively active youth who can meet the demands of today: helps young people to determine their belonging to a certain ethnic group or nation, which is the basis for determining their own destiny.

2. National self-consciousness is associated with national spiritual values, and, passing through the consciousness of national culture, language, customs and community of origin, forms a sense of duty, love for the Motherland and respect for history in young people.

3. National self-consciousness, which is considered the backbone of the nation, fosters social adaptation and harmony in young people. National identity performs the function of regulating interethnic interaction and helps to develop values necessary for the life of society.

4. In the conditions of globalization, the issue of formation of national idea and ideological immunity on the basis of national self-awareness is considered an important aspect.

5. The formation of national identity is carried out by involving them in associations of culture, language learning, and the effective use of social and free time. It helps young people to adapt to the political system, to learn values and norms, to realize their interests, to move from a passive perception to an active citizenship position.

6. Youth socialization involves the development of youth political consciousness, which is considered a component of national identity, and the formation of civic identity in them.

7. Another important aspect is that in the process of political activism, through adaptability, young people acquire the political knowledge, norms and values necessary for successful integration into society and adaptation to changing conditions.

8. National self-consciousness is considered a factor in the development of political and legal culture, and political self-awareness helps to form critical thinking, understand the laws of government and political processes, which increases the level of political culture.

9. National self-consciousness is consistent with the formation of an active civic position through historical awareness and historical knowledge, encourages young people to participate in political life through self-awareness: elections, social movements, youth parliaments, contributes to the transition from politics to subjectivity.

10. National self-consciousness is interconnected with the institutionalization of socio-political processes. In it, young people form attitudes towards the government, state institutions and civil society, which directly affect the stability and development of the political system. The process of political socialization of young people takes place through various agents, including the family, educational institutions, mass media, and youth organizations that help disseminate political experiences and norms.

In general, the awareness of national identity in the renewed Uzbekistan, the social support of youth is one of the top priorities of state policy. Today, there are more than 22 million young people in the country, and they are seen as a major social and economic force. For this, our state has allocated from 50 million to 200 million soums in grants to increase the social activity of young people, social protection and employment, and to attract them to entrepreneurship and innovative projects. In particular, the social adaptation of young people is promoted through distance learning and training in modern professions, and attention is paid to their spiritual encouragement, and special badges and awards have been established for talented young people, which will strengthen their position in society.

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YOSHLARDA O'ZLIKNI ANGLASHNI YUKSALTIRISHDA TARIXIY QADRIYATLARNING O'RNI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yoshlarda o'zlikni anglash rivojida tarixiy qadriyatlarning o'rniga e'tibor qaratiladi. Xususan tarixiy qadriyatlar sarchashmasi bo'lgan ilk turkiy yozma manba – O'rxun yodgorliklaridagi tarixiy hikmatlar, ularda o'zlikni anglash, chunonchi vatanparvarlik va el birligini ta'minlashdagi o'zni masalalariga e'tibor qaratiladi. Toshbitiklardagi hikmatlarning bugungi

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