



ACADEMICIA
**An International
 Multidisciplinary
 Research Journal**
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01475.0

**THE ISSUE OF THE FORMATION THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF
 YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE CONTEXT OF PLURALISM**

Zarmamat Tuymurodovich Kenjaev*

*Teacher,
 Karshi State University,
 UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the role of youth in building a democratic civil society, the problem of youth consciousness and thinking in the context of a variety of opinions, as well as the concept of political culture in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation. It also describes that political culture is a phenomenon associated with a variety of opinions, freedom of thought, that is, a culture of free expression of opinions.

KEYWORDS: *Diversity Of Opinion, Progressive, Regressive, Ideal, Political Culture, Liberal, Need, Freedom.*

INTRODUCTION

It is known that an important factor in the implementation of the tasks of building any democratic civil society is the fact that the social life of young people is based on diversity of opinion and the formation and development of political culture in them.

“Youth” is a rapidly changing, rapidly reacting to political events, slightly overestimated, emotional, intellectual and politically immature stratum of society. When young people are confronted with different socio-political, ideological views, first of all, they are required to have their own independent opinion, political views. Their inherent credibility and “impact-prone” characteristics do not rule out the possibility that some unhealthy thoughts may simply follow, regardless of the point of view. That is why the issue of healthy freedom of thought among young people is one of the most pressing issues today.

“Another important issue that always worries us is the behavior of our young people, in a word, their worldview”, he said. Today the times are changing rapidly. Young people are the ones who

feel these changes the most. May the youth meet the requirements of their time? But at the same time, he should not forget himself" [1], said President Sh.Mirziyoev.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Diversity of opinion - progressive, liberal (free), evolutionary (gradual), real (practical), that is, constructive views and regressive, totalitarian, revolutionary (revolutionary), utopian (imaginary), that is, it is not a synthesis of attempts to produce a negative result, but an unconstitutional state, concept, and action, based on ideological diversity, diversity of views and interests, expressing brilliant goals such as freedom, initiative, creativity. At the heart of diversity of opinion is the organization of the unity of interests and aspirations of the subjects on the basis of conscious discipline and organization. Diversity of ideas also means the merging, consolidation, popularization, synthesis of different approaches to the means that ensure the supremacy of universally recognized rules, rather than mutual competition, struggle, conflict between different ideas.

Indeed, diversity of opinion is not dispersion, but rather a criterion that leads to the consolidation of public administration, which takes into account the views and activities of all. So the diversity of ideas is not to unite around a progressive idea, but rather to form it, to build a priority idea, to unite around the most creative idea. At the same time, it is assumed that it will not be an absolute dominant opinion. At the same time, the diversity of opinions is the exaggeration of the idea and the one-sided exaggeration of the idea, the establishment of a solitary idea and its blind follow-up, the denial of worship. Diversity of opinion is a synonym for constructive-analytical choice of the multivariate development of ideological pluralism, an opportunity to create a clear and perfect idea. So what is pluralism itself? Under what conditions and environment does it manifest itself?

Pluralism (lat. pluralis - plural) 1) a philosophical view that assumes that there are several (or many) independent beginnings of being or several bases of knowledge. At the same time, it means that there are a lot of interests, ideas, views [2].

Diversity of opinion is the most optimal way to choose and use the highest example of human thinking in the realization of human goals, dreams, aspirations, life ideals, to have a positive impact on human spiritual movement and intelligence. It should be noted that diversity of views should consist of ideas that mobilize, organize, accelerate social development, feed on modern, universal, universal achievements, as well as general and practical, multifaceted and universal, universal model of building a strong and legal state. This also serves to protect the minds of young people from various spiritual threats.

The diversity of opinions is manifested in relation to human thinking. As in all spheres, there are changes and innovations in the field of thinking and worldview. Thoughts, ideas, concepts also change when you look at society. This is due to a new view of consciousness and thinking, as well as new views and attitudes, changes in perception and imagination. In this sense, traditional views, instead of a form of thinking, always appear new thoughts, ideas and concepts, which have a strong impact on the development of society, change. In this sense, there are also ideas: a) progressive (positive, constructive), b) some regressive, hindering development (ancient, very traditional, rigid) thoughts, and ideas [3, pp. 12-13]. The education of young people to think in a progressive way, as well as the ability of young people to use these ideas and views in a positive

way, to react to changes in society in a new spirit, testifies to the formation of political culture among young people.

In the political culture of young people, the problem of opinion is inextricably linked with “freedom” and “freedom of thought”. Where freedom is not legally or politically guaranteed, freedom of thought will not be manifested. In this sense, the problem of freedom has interested many political scientists and philosophers. For example, I.Kant studied the “ethical” and moral views of the French Enlightenment. I.Kant advocated “changing the traditional way of thinking in metaphysics” [4, p. 226].

But in the political culture of young people it is not easy to achieve in practice, it has its own complexities, and its implementation depends on many factors. Political culture requires freedom of thought and responsibility to be compatible. “Freedom of thought” and “freedom of speech” do not mean that any age can be expressed to any person, regardless of its meaning, responsibility. Because if the different ways of thinking of different young people lead to “discord” between them, to some conflicts - it becomes a negative phenomenon and can hinder development. However, this cannot be a reason to view diversity as a negative phenomenon. On the contrary, it is necessary to think, determine, and justify the factors from the point of view of political culture about the reasons that lead to conflict and contradictions. From this we can say that diversity of political views is a natural need from the point of view of the development of society. At the same time, the observance of diversity of opinion is reflected in the inextricable link between human freedom and the purpose and interests of its implementation and political reality.

Diversity of opinion, through its own democratic norms and principles, serves to bring out different views and interests. Unless young people have a high level of political culture, it is likely that the different goals and interests in the diversity of opinions, views may not always serve as a mobilizing, unifying factor. Therefore, in a context of diversity of opinion, a high political culture is required, especially from young people. The formation of political culture in young people is clearly reflected in different opinions, views and attitudes. It is a specific political consciousness and cultural responsibility.

Political culture is a phenomenon associated with diversity of opinion, freedom of thought, that is, a culture of free expression of opinion. It requires that certain criteria be based on principles. To do this, young people must first be free, that is, feel free, understand and appreciate it. A person who is under pressure from someone who is not free cannot express his opinion freely.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, **first of all**, the formation of the political culture of young people in the context of diversity of opinion requires them to understand the essence of political events, to have a high consciousness and culture.

Second, “The concept of diversity of opinion has a broad meaning, not all ideas express noble goals, diversity of opinion is characterized by the expression of different meanings, goals and interests.

Third, diversity of opinion differs in relation to social life and different fields of science. And it has a specific meaning. Accordingly, the diversity of philosophical and political views must be distinguished.

Fourth, diversity of opinion is inextricably linked to freedom of thought, a democratic political environment, and principles. Democracy creates a unique political environment for diversity of opinion.

Fifth, diversity of opinion requires that each age be an independent thinker, taking into account the difference between thought and thought, forming a culture of responding with thought against thought.

Sixth, diversity of opinion is a great opportunity for young people to advance their political culture. At the same time, the political culture requires young people to approach it with special responsibility and competence.

Seventh, where there are different opinions, there are also different political views and interests. This makes it important for young people to enrich their political intelligence, knowledge and experience, to adopt and adhere to the democratic principles inherent in the world political culture.

Eighth, the inextricable link between young people's political culture and diversity of opinion is constantly changing and gaining new content and meaning through changes and updates in political life. The role of diversity of opinion as an important factor in the formation and strengthening of youth political culture is growing.

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