



Active participation in elections is an important criterion for the social activity of young people

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received October 2024

Received in revised form

15 November 2024

Accepted 25 November 2024

Available online

25 December 2024

Keywords:

elections,
youth activism,
social responsibility,
civic duty,
democracy,
participation in society,
political culture,
civil rights.

ABSTRACT

Elections are one of the most important signs of the democratic process. They ensure that citizens can choose their representatives. The electoral process also reflects the rivalry between political parties and movements. This was discussed in this article.

2181-1415/© 2024 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol5-iss12/S-pp61-65>

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Saylovlarda faol ishtirok etish yoshlarning ijtimoiy faolligini baholashning muhim mezonini hisoblanadi

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

saylovlar,
yoshlar faolligi,
ijtimoiy mas'uliyat,
fuqarolik burchi,
demokratiya,
jamiyat hayotida ishtirok
etish,
siyosiy madaniyat,
fuqarolik huquqlari.

Saylovlar demokratik jarayonning asosiy unsurlaridan biri hisoblanadi, chunki ular fuqarolarga o'z vakillarini tanlash imkonini beradi. Umumiy jihatdan, saylov jarayoni siyosiy partiyalar va harakatlar o'rtasidagi raqobatni aks ettiradi. Bu masala mazkur maqolada batafsil tahlil qilingan.

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Активное участие в выборах – важный критерий социальной активности молодежи

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

выборы,
молодежный активизм,
социальная
ответственность,
гражданский долг,
демократия,
участие в жизни общества,
политическая культура,
гражданские права.

Выборы являются одним из ключевых элементов демократического процесса, поскольку они обеспечивают гражданам возможность выбирать своих представителей. В целом избирательный процесс отражает конкуренцию между политическими партиями и движениями, что было подробно рассмотрено в данной статье.

The participation of the younger generation in political processes can cause social changes. Their thoughts and ideas are important for the development of the country. Therefore, involving young people in political life, listening to their voices, and providing them with opportunities is one of the main directions of state policy. Increased attention to youth policy in Uzbekistan is manifested in the implementation of programs and initiatives aimed at increasing their socio-political activity. Political education, training, forums, and other events must be held for young people so that they can express their opinions and participate in political processes.

On September 14, 2016, a new version of the law on State Youth Policy was adopted. This law, along with clarifying legal concepts that have remained abstract for many years, is becoming an important factor in bringing State youth policy to a new level. It is known that today young people socially also belong to strata with different views, worldviews, and social status (worker, entrepreneur, artisan, student, urban, rural, commercial, belonging to a rich family, belonging to an average or poorer family, etc.) have their stratified interests. In this context, political leaders or candidates for deputies attach special importance to them. Because youth, as a layer of a huge political and social force, has a huge impact on the development and fate of political processes. It is also young people who react differently, react differently to the political situation and changes in the country compared to adults, and this situation has been scientifically proven." [1].

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted in the first days of his leadership, "We will continue the state policy towards youth resolutely, without any deviations. We will not only continue but also make this policy our top priority at a high level, which today takes time. We are mobilizing all the forces and capabilities of our state and society so that our young people, possessing independent thinking, high intellectual and spiritual potential, grow up all over the world, become happy, not inferior to their peers in any field." [2] – those who mentioned that "What?" "Further improvement of the youth support system, promotion of youth employment, stimulation of entrepreneurial ideas and initiatives, creation of additional conditions for them to receive a decent income, bringing the work carried out in this area to a new level, as well as goals 38–50 in the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022–2026" [3]. This document is another vivid expression of the care given to the younger generation in our country.

Elections are of great importance today, as they play an important role in ensuring justice, equality, and trust in society as the main mechanism of democracy. Elections allow citizens to choose their representatives, which ensures the realization of civil rights and freedoms in the country. The elections confirm the legitimacy of the Government. If a Government is elected through elections, it is considered accepted by society, and as a result, its decisions receive comprehensive support. Elections are an effective way to hold the Government and its leaders accountable. Through elections, citizens express their political desires and encourage leaders to improve their work. Open and fair elections help maintain social stability in society, as they increase citizens' confidence in government affairs and help prevent social conflicts. Elections open up opportunities for new political parties and leaders, which can lead to the implementation of new ideas and reforms in society." Voting is one of the fundamental acts of civic engagement through which young people contribute to democracy. Gurchi, although this process is one of the forms of introducing young people to political and social realities, it allows young people to hear their voice, and their position, is a factor in focusing on solving their problems in society, and can also serve as a starting point for other forms of participation." [4].

The elections in the Republic of Uzbekistan are being held transparently and transparently. By 2024, Uzbekistan's electoral system has undergone several reforms and several legislative and technological changes to ensure the political participation of citizens. The following is basic information about the electoral system of Uzbekistan and its procedure: the right of Uzbek citizens to participate in elections is granted to every person who has reached the age of 18. The elections are valid only for permanent residents of our country. Citizens have the right to participate freely and fully in voting. The voting process is confidential, and citizens openly declare their choice. There are three main types of elections in Uzbekistan: presidential elections are held every 5 years, and the President of Uzbekistan is elected for one full term. Parliamentary elections: Elections are held every five years to elect members of the Oliy Majlis (lower and upper chambers) in Uzbekistan. Elections of local khokims and people's deputies are held at the regional, district, and city levels.

There are some significant differences between a direct referendum and the election of the President of Uzbekistan by popular vote. These are two different political processes that differ in goals and methods. Below are their main differences: in elections, citizens vote to choose their representatives or leaders. Elections are usually held to elect a parliament, president, or local government bodies. That is, in elections, citizens choose political representatives or executive authorities. In a referendum, citizens make a direct decision on a specific political or legal issue. It is mainly used to make decisions on constitutional amendments, the adoption of new laws, or important aspects of public policy. In a referendum, citizens answer "Yes" or "no" to a question. In elections, citizens choose their representatives or leaders, which means that election participants choose between political parties or candidates. As a rule, there are many candidates in the elections, and every citizen has the right to vote for one or more candidates. In a referendum, all participants answer the same question, that is, they decide whether to allow any law or policy. In this process, voting is conducted on only one issue. The election voting process includes the selection of one or more representatives from among the candidates.

Elections usually consist of several stages, such as candidate registration, election campaigns, and the voting process. Only one issue is voted on in a referendum. This issue is often presented to the people as a general solution and is decided directly by the people. The decision made in elections is usually related to the selection of new representatives or leaders. As a result, elected individuals or parties form a government. In a referendum, citizens decide on the specified issue, that is, citizens decide whether to approve or reject a law or policy. Elections are usually held regularly (for example, every 4-5 years) and are often held to update the current Government or administration. Referendums are usually held as a one-time process on a specific political or legal issue. They will not be as regular as elections and will be held only in cases where it is necessary, for example, when amending the Constitution.

Strengthening the attention of the younger generation, especially rural youth, to science, developing information technology skills, and creating broader conditions for active participation in the socio-political life of society is one of the priorities that require constant attention. To systematically and systematically implement the state youth policy, the Agency for Youth Affairs and the Youth Academy have been established, aimed at the broad involvement of young people in science. There are more than 830 non-profit organizations representing the interests of boys and girls. A "Youth Parliament" is functioning at the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis to discuss youth-related issues in parliament and to increase the attention of parliamentarians to youth issues [5]. This advisory body, which serves as a political platform, allows young people to directly observe parliamentary activities, involve them in the legislative process, conduct propaganda work among young people, solve problems of concern to young people with their participation, support and train young personnel for public service, and form a sense of belonging to fate, an important factor in increasing potency. Several documents are being adopted for the smooth, effective, and harmonious implementation of the State policy on youth.

The state program for the implementation of "The Year of Youth Support and Public Health Promotion" is aimed at attracting attention to youth in our country, creating conditions in various spheres of society, unlocking their potential, and finding a place in life, in particular, reaching as many young people as possible with higher education, attracting talented young professionals to prestigious foreign universities, educational, scientific, and educational institutions, and other institutions, further improvement of the system of protection of youth in need of social protection, several measures are planned, such as staff recruitment and professional development. Measures aimed at promoting youth employment and forming reserve personnel for a new generation of talented youth, their broad involvement in science, and supporting the ideas and initiatives of talented youth were included in the "program of additional measures to ensure the fulfillment of priorities in the field of state youth policy at the Youth and Students of Uzbekistan Forum."

"The concept for the development of State youth policy in Uzbekistan until 2025, defining strategic goals and priorities for the development of state youth policy by the United Nations strategy" Youth 2030" is also aimed at supporting and preparing potential young personnel for the civil service, ensuring their competitiveness in the labor market, increasing social activity, developing cooperation between youth public organizations, and holding events aimed at supporting volunteer efforts. The implementation of these

measures further enhances the younger generation's sense of independence in decision-making and responsibility within their responsibility. Carrying out systematic work to improve the political and legal knowledge of citizens motivates them to actively participate in elections, and contributes to the implementation of a decent choice for them. The electoral culture, formed by electoral institutions and the mass media, is an integral part of the culture of society. In events aimed at developing the political consciousness of young people, the formation of sustainable knowledge and skills about elections, the use of non-traditional, new methods, the use of forms that can attract the attention of young people, the use of innovative approaches" [6].

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