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The political culture of young people is usually consists from: knowledge (ideas); activity goals; and participation in political activity. Young generation may or may not perform their political functions responsibly. The level of development of political culture and the assessment of political maturity in general depends on these three criteria. Russian scientist T. Shaydullin tries to reveal more fully:

1. The general level of education of young people (its high level, in addition to having a direct impact on the formation of adequate political ideas and beliefs, is a unique base that allows for a rapid increase in the level of political competence).

2. Participation in political decision-making affects not only the political sphere, but also all spheres of society's life; in this case, the level of knowledge of the citizen, especially the youth, about politics creates the need to obtain information of a large scale of social importance.

3. The high level of education of young people leads to direct participation (passive-active) in the socio-political activities of society; the ability of political subjects to predict political events in advance, to manage socio-political processes, to influence the activities of state bodies, to achieve their goals, and the experience and ability to organize party political events (development and efficiency of intellectual, practical activities) to clearly express their opinions in oral speeches, The media, including the consistency of statements in different spheres, serve for mutual understanding and cooperation with other political actors.

Society in Uzbekistan is experiencing a modernization phase in which cultural innovations are more important than cultural traditions in the process of socialization. In this, the influence of secondary socialization increases, in the implementation of which, in the conditions of crisis of traditional institutions, various innovative means, including one of their most influential means, television and social networks, begin to take a leading place. In the course of the scientific-technical revolution and the acceleration of globalization, these become, in fact, the primary socialization factor and influence the development of individual culture. Political culture, as a part of the general culture, develops step by step depending on the accumulation of historical experience.

According to the well-known political-scientist Ronald Inglehart, "culture is not an immutable criterion. Culture is such a system that society adapts to the environment with the help of this system. If the environment changes, after a certain time the culture can

also change." Not only in "new" democracies, but also in "old" democracies, culture renews itself from time to time. Any culture embodies new and traditional elements of people's political consciousness and behavior. It is this feature that allows society to accumulate achievements and improve its ability to adapt to changes in the environment.

Positive changes in this matter are also being observed in Uzbekistan. But in our opinion, there are a number of problems in the field that are waiting to be solved. President Sh. Mirziyoev spoke about this in his work "New Uzbekistan Strategy" (2021): "By studying the problems of youth, especially unorganized youth. it is necessary to give priority to the issues of solving, meaningfully organizing their free time, educating them in the military-patriotic spirit, and involving them in sports, - he said. Then he listed the things to be done in this regard one by one. Including:

- Bringing the state policy on youth to a new level in Uzbekistan, developing effective solutions to problems in the field of youth, more effectively organizing and coordinating the activities of competent bodies without neglecting their tasks;

- educating young people in the spirit of loyalty to the Motherland, respect for national and universal values. wide involvement of the growing young generation in science and innovation, leading them to "New Uzbekistan - Towards the Third Renaissance!" "Effective and systematic organization of measures aimed at unification around the slogan"

Formation and development of youth political culture is one of the important tasks for any developing country. Because, in the transition from one stage of the state's development to another, it is necessary for the present generation to continue, develop and raise the material and spiritual blessings of the previous generation to a new higher level. Our youth are, first of all, labor resources for the future of the country, as well as successors and successors of ancestors, defenders of the nation.

"There will be internal and external needs to form and improve the political culture of young people," writes Doctor of Philosophy S. Otamuratov. - The first of which is the consistent development of all economic, social-political and spiritual-educational areas related to the country's sustainable development; second, to achieve the unification of youth in the interests of the state, country, and the whole nation; the third is to develop the political culture of young people in accordance with the level of the country's development and to realize the interests of the society. The implementation of these tasks will depend not only on the dedication of the youth towards creativity, but also on the extent to which their political consciousness and political culture respond to the current stage of development. In addition to the fact that the society consists of different classes, social classes, and political forces, the youth themselves, as an independent social class of the society, appear as representatives of these classes, social classes, and political forces in terms of their social origin and interests.

The essence of the internal need for the development of youth political culture is that it helps to solve the task of building a democratic society that meets world standards. If

our young people have deeply grasped the meaning of democratic values, if they actively participate in its formation, the implementation of this task will bear fruit.

The external needs of forming the political culture of the youth include tasks such as protecting the country from external threats, its territorial integrity, border security, and strengthening political awareness against any evil forces that may arise against them. If we do not form in the minds and hearts of young people that there is always an external danger for the country, this in turn leads to the weakening of the sense of courage and responsibility for the fate of the country.

According to scientific analysis, today, in the conditions of the rapid development of mass media and various communications, political consciousness is growing faster than the political culture of young people. Political culture lags behind political consciousness. The point is that political culture arises and develops through political consciousness. If political consciousness is not formed, political culture will not be formed either.

To be frank, a visible indicator of the high level of development of political consciousness and the lagging behind of political culture is the lack of political potential of young people in using them for their own benefit, even if they know the various laws adopted in the country, regulatory documents related to political life, even the laws guaranteeing their rights and freedoms. is manifested in the lack. If the balance is disturbed, there is a risk that young people will unknowingly become involved in various political processes and become participants in possible conflicts and political instability. In this sense, we believe that the sudden development of political consciousness in relation to political culture should be treated with extreme caution.

As a result of the development of political consciousness, political enthusiasm and political activity are observed in young people. If it is not developed at the same time as the political culture, if the balance is lost, the political consciousness can create the danger of bringing this enthusiasm and activity in the youth to the country in the vortex of political conflicts.

Political enthusiasm and political activity in young people occurs in the following situations. 1) occurrence of socio-economic crisis in the state; 2) the occurrence of conflicts in inter-ethnic relations and the end of inter-religious tolerance; 3) in the practical activities of the country, the interests of young people are neglected in relation to their growing needs; 4) that political parties, in their struggle for power, act contrary to the current laws and attract young people to it; 5) the intervention of external forces in the life of the country and the emergence of threats to its security.

Youth interests are another factor in improving political culture. The concept of interest is defined in a number of dictionaries published in Uzbekistan. For example, in "Philosophy encyclopedic dictionary": "Interest is the main reason for the activity of individuals and social groups, it not only gives rise to interest activity, but also determines its direction, means and forms, and its purpose." a factor that determines the activity and behavior of a social group. The interest of an individual or a social group is primarily

determined by their place and position in social life and production. In fact, interest has a very complex structure and system, and its various manifestations are important in different periods and situations.

Interest types are classified based on several characteristics. According to the subject, interest is divided into individual, group and community interests, material and spiritual interests, taking into account which needs are related to satisfaction. In particular, benefit (Arab. to benefit) – 1) benefit, profit, effect, result; 2) the main factor determining the activity and rights of an individual or a social group; 3) necessity, need...the following thoughts are exactly repeated in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Basic Concepts of Spirituality".

The concept of "benefit" has not yet been defined by a single definition, authors have been giving definitions based on their views. This is a natural state. Because interest is multifaceted, it changes and improves according to the variety of needs, the processes that go through them, from the point of view of time and space. Interests at certain stages of historical development may lose their importance at the next stage, and new ones may appear in its place. At the same time, it is correct to assume that they are continuous and evolutionary. Thus, on the basis of changes in interests, people, individuals, nations, countries, states and other institutions develop.

The conclusion from the above opinions and definitions is that taking into account and supporting the interests of young people plays a major role in the development of society. In the eyes of young people, interest is the main factor that determines the activity and rights of an individual, taking into account this factor: firstly, realizing one's freedom and freedom; secondly, the power, the power that moves "I"; thirdly, the desire for power, conveys the meanings of hope.

The sudden growth of the political consciousness of young people and the lagging behind of the development of political culture can be explained by the lack of development of specific programs that take into account the growing needs of young people in the practical activities of the state.

Political parties are one of the leading forces in the growth of political consciousness of young people. Especially, due to the interference of external forces in the life of the country, the emergence of threats to its security, the spirit of patriotism, protecting the Motherland from any external enemies, and ensuring its security develops in the minds of young people.

Therefore, achieving a permanent balance in the relationship between political consciousness and political culture remains an important direction in the socio-political activity of Uzbekistan.

In the process of modernization of our country, the fact that part of the talented young people who are growing out of our youth go to foreign countries during its effective implementation has a negative effect on the development of our intellectual potential at the level of demand. There is no way to stop it artificially. However, there are

opportunities to prevent them by implementing a number of realistic measures in our education and training system.

First, to improve the quality of education at all levels in the country. This task is to strengthen the material and technical base of education at the level of the developed countries of the world today, to raise the remuneration for the work of pedagogues, professors and teachers, to create the necessary conditions for their free activity, and to carry out consistent monitoring of the knowledge acquired by pupils and students. .

Secondly, it is necessary to completely abandon the current attestation or other similar methods of determining the knowledge levels of school teachers and professors working in higher education.

Our learning from foreign experiences of training personnel and raising the country's intellectual potential shows that in most of them, staying in the classroom (although this is rare) or dropping out of the course of a student who has not mastered the subjects is not a big "tragedy", but a normal event. For example, 60-65% of students who are admitted to the 1st year of higher educational institutions in Germany every year complete their studies and receive their diploma on time, while the rest stay in the courses and finish their studies in 7-8 or even 10 years. At the same time, the teacher's or higher education professor's demandingness towards himself and the student's knowledge is supported without applying the procedure of "punishment". Therefore, the use of the German method as one direction of reforms in the education system of our country will not be without benefits.

As long as we do not abandon old-fashioned management and implement a scientific and innovative approach to all ongoing processes, it will remain problematic for us to get the expected results from the efforts to raise the intellectual potential of our country. After all, each period forms its own social relations, which improve during development, and the part that has become the daily work of society members rises to the level of values. Values that have been formed at all stages of human development either develop or face a crisis under the influence of changes in societies. This process applies to all social structures. In this sense, Doctor of Sociology Sh. Sodikova said, "...any social unit (group, people, nation, class) creates its own value system. This system of values acts as a specific epistemological model of the "content of life" for a particular person, thus serving as an effective factor in legitimizing the corresponding way of life. Any changes in the way of life will be associated with changes in the structures of value perception. It is possible to agree with the opinion that the change in understanding of values can acquire a slow or active character. In the process of modernization of society, such changes in the life of social groups of young people are valid as a rule.

The bottom line is that no country can achieve progress without developing the consciousness and political culture of the youth. Because the development of political consciousness and political culture has a positive effect not only on the steady progress of

political life, but also on the country's progress in the economic, socio-political and spiritual-educational spheres, and on the increase of its international prestige.