

TURKISH EXPERIENCE IN FORMING CIVIC POSITIONS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE AND PROSPECTS FOR ITS APPLICATION IN UZBEKISTAN**Sulaymonov Makhmudjon Shukhratbekovich,**

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Abstract: This scientific article examines the efforts made to strengthen the civic positions of young people in the Turkish state, the increase in the civic positions of young people as a result of these efforts, and the conclusions drawn from these achievements.

Key words: oreign experience, conspiracy theories, Turkish experience, society, religious beliefs, military patriotism, legal culture, civic knowledge, information ocean, narrow-mindedness, moral values.

INTRODUCTION

In today's globalization, the civic position of the young generation, social activity and the level of participation in the life of the state and society are one of the important factors in the development of any country. By forming civic consciousness in young people, democratic values, the rule of law, patriotism and a sense of responsibility are strengthened. In this regard, the experience of the Republic of Turkey is noteworthy, and studying the prospects for its application in the conditions of Uzbekistan is of urgent importance.

The concept of civic position in youth

A civic position is a conscious attitude of an individual to the life of society and the state, his readiness to actively participate in socio-political processes, aware of his rights and duties. The formation of a civic position in youth includes the following aspects:

- increasing legal knowledge and political culture;
- developing social responsibility and activity;
- educating in the spirit of respect for national and universal values.

Experience in forming a civic position in youth in the Turkish state

In Turkey, youth policy has been elevated to the level of state policy, and there are systematic mechanisms aimed at increasing the civic activity of young people.

First of all, special attention is paid to civic education in the education system. The subjects of "civic knowledge", "democracy and human rights" are taught in schools and higher educational institutions. Through these subjects, young people are formed with solid knowledge about the state structure, the Constitution, the electoral system and public participation.

Secondly, the active participation of youth organizations and non-governmental non-profit organizations is ensured. In Turkey, the "Ministry of Youth and Sports" operates and organizes various youth forums, debate clubs, and volunteer programs. This helps young people to be aware of social problems.

Thirdly, cooperation between local governments and young people has developed. Youth councils have been established under municipalities, which participate as advisory bodies in the



local decision-making process. This practice makes young people feel that their opinion is important.

Prospects for applying the Turkish experience in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, youth policy has also reached a new level in recent years. The law “On State Youth Policy” and the activities of the Youth Affairs Agency are clear evidence of this. At the same time, there are prospects for development in the following areas based on the Turkish experience:

Firstly, it is necessary to strengthen practical civic skills in the educational process. Active participation of young people can be ensured not only through theoretical knowledge, but also through debates, model elections, and community projects.

Secondly, it is advisable to further strengthen support for youth non-governmental organizations. Implementing youth initiatives through grants, social orders, and cooperation programs will strengthen their civic position.

Thirdly, it is possible to effectively use the opportunities of the neighborhood institute. Based on the experience of local councils in Turkey, activating youth advisory councils in neighborhoods will involve young people in solving local problems.

In the Republic of Turkey, the formation of a civic position is established at an early age, civic responsibility is instilled in the mind from childhood. At the same time, the high level of social politicization in this country has a positive impact on the formation of a civic position, which is shown on the basis of specific examples. In particular, it is noted that in the conditions of the coup in 2016, the population demonstrated a high level of civic position.

In order to form and develop a civic position in Uzbekistan, specific proposals and recommendations have been developed on the formation of a military patriotic movement, reviewing the activities of the youth wing of political parties, and strengthening civic responsibility in the education system.

The Republic of Turkey has been among the countries whose geopolitical influence in the world, especially in the Middle East, has been increasing in recent decades. This state has been actively involved in resolving existing problems, mainly as a moderator in conflicts in various regions of the world. Therefore, even in the Russia-Ukraine war, Turkey is the only NATO member that was not sanctioned by the international community. However, during the war, trade relations with both countries increased several times and arms sales to both sides increased several times. The growth of Turkey's prestige in the outside world is also associated with the active civic position of citizens within the country.

The establishment of an active civic position in Turkey led to the cessation of a series of coups d'état - conspiracies carried out by the military, which had been pursuing the political regime of this state for many years. In the Republic of Turkey, in 1960, 1971, 1980, 1997, the military overthrew the elected representatives of the official authorities by force. In Turkey, the military has a high status. It is a sphere that is accepted with the right to actively intervene in the affairs of the state and society.

The fact that the founder of the Turkish state, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, was a military man and the military's attempt to influence the political system as his followers is one of the most important aspects of the political system of this state.



On July 15-16, 2016, another military coup took place in the Turkish state. It was attended by generals and commanders of almost all military branches in Turkey, and it was announced that the incumbent President Recep Tayyip Erdogan had been removed from power. All social networks were blocked, and state television channels fell into the hands of military conspirators. In such circumstances, the President of Turkey

applied to the people through the FaceTime social network, which had not yet been blocked, and called on them to take to the streets. Citizens were able to demonstrate their civil position and resist the military in order to protect the country's civilian political system, democracy, and elected authorities.

The military coup organized by Fethullah Gulen, who lives in the United States of America, and his "Service" organization failed due to the activity and political will of citizens. The chain of military conspiracies in the history of Turkey was broken in 2016, and the participation of the military in political life decreased, and the importance of civil society institutions increased. Because the real situation was conveyed to the people through the Internet, social networks and loudspeakers in mosques.

In Turkey, which was deprived of its entire Middle Eastern territory a hundred years ago, was economically backward and politically weak, the increase in the political activity of citizens in a hundred years and the manifestation of their positions so courageously (more than 200 citizens died in opposition to the conspiracy) is one of the issues that encourages us to pay attention to this issue.

In our opinion, the basis of any civil activism lies in the proper use of the capabilities of an educational institution. Until the 1950s, school textbooks in Turkey mainly focused on citizens' duties towards the state, but starting in 2011-2012, a course called "Civic and Democratic Education" was introduced. Students began to be taught not only general issues such as the structure of the state, the constitution, and laws, but also relatively practical issues such as how the constitution works, the role and place of political parties in this process, and the establishment of democratic values.

Later, further changes were made to this process, and subjects and topics related to human rights, citizenship and democracy were included in the school curriculum, democracy and human rights at the secondary school level, and law and justice in higher education institutions. In general, students are taught from school that the activity of citizens is the most necessary factor in ensuring the development of the country, and their activity in this regard is encouraged at school. This later helps young people to actively participate in socio-political processes and demonstrate their active civic position.

The process of forming the civic position of young people in Turkey differs from that of the Russian state. The Turkish population is highly politicized, almost every citizen is a member of parties, and this process is passed down from generation to generation. Therefore, it can be said that the influence of existing political parties is greater than that of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in Turkey in terms of increasing the civic position of young people. The largest political party in Turkey is the Justice and Development Party (known as the AK Party in Turkey) founded by the current President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The party's youth wing is quite active, and they organize events on political activism among young people from different backgrounds. One such event is called "Tea from us, conversation from you" and it is intended to listen to the suggestions and wishes of young people, thereby increasing their participation in the party's activities.



The youth wing of the Republican People's Party, founded by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1923 in Turkey, also carries out a number of events aimed at strengthening the civic position of young people. Despite its long history, this party has not been able to win elections since 1977. Nevertheless, the party's current youth-related activities are noteworthy. For example, the party's youth wing held a rally in front of one of the existing bridges, demanding that those crossing the bridge suffer from the dollar's rise in value. At the same time, these activities have covered a number of issues, such as the rise in gasoline prices and the participation of state authorities in organizing assistance to earthquake victims.

It should be noted that the Turkish state is located in a complex geopolitical point in the Middle East, and the influence of major states such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, which aspire to leadership in the Islamic world, a Jewish state such as Israel, which complicates the situation in the region, and major geopolitical actors such as the United States and the European Union, is felt in its surroundings. Therefore, it is vital for Turkey to fully utilize its internal resources and develop in a competitive environment by achieving maximum citizen engagement. Therefore, it is necessary that political parties that do not have power in the elections in this country also participate in the processes very actively.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the formation of a civic position in young people is one of the strategic tasks of every state. The experience of the Republic of Turkey in this area is based on close cooperation between education, youth organizations and local government bodies. By applying this experience adapted to the conditions of Uzbekistan, the opportunity to educate an active, initiative and responsible young generation will be expanded.

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