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SOCIO-PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF POLITICAL CULTURE FORMATION IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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ABSTRACT.

The relevance of the research topic is due to the increasing role of Central Asia in world politics in recent years. Uzbekistan, including the Republic of Karakalpakstan, occupies a special place in the system of relations between Russia and the countries of Central Asia. On the one hand, the

republic is an important economic partner of the Russian Federation, on the other; it always occupies a special position in some political issues and is a difficult ally of Moscow. All the above indicates that from the point of view of prospects for cooperation and options for developing further interaction between the CIS countries and Central Asia, it is important to focus on the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 crisis has vividly demonstrated the world the importance of mutual support and sustainable cross-border and interregional ties. The Central Asian republics have a long common history, and the prospects for integration in the region are relevant and broad. At present, the integration of the Central Asian republics has become relevant again. Most likely, this process can be called the "historical reintegration" of the region's political structures. Ideas on the integration of Central Asia and the foreign policy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the region seem rosy and promising. Some Pro-Western experts strongly support Central Asian integration as opposed to the EEU (Eurasian Economic Union). In addition, despite the promising future of this integration, there are cogent contradictions in the region that cannot be ignored. The purpose of the study is to determine the range of problems faced by the leaders of Central Asia, particularly, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, on the issue of political, economic and cultural integration of the region into a single whole.

METHODS

A system-structural approach based on such dialectical-materialistic principles as objectivity, universality, concreteness, integrity, inconsistency, and historicism has been used in the research. This allowed to consider political culture as an integral system of various aspects of the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social policy.

Currently, social policies in various countries must be adjusted to take into account the development of the epidemiological situation in the world. The most global devastating impact of the pandemic and its accompanying quarantine restrictions is on the standard of living and income of the population. The ILO (International Labor Organization) estimates that more than 436 million businesses worldwide face high risks of serious disruption. From April to June 2020, working hours in the world will decrease by 10.5%, compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. This decline is comparable to the loss of about 305 million jobs. According to McKinsey, the jobs of almost 59 million Europeans are at risk. About a quarter of employees employed in the private sector may be dismissed or placed on unpaid leave. In the UK, the unemployment rate has already increased tenfold, in Austria,

the number of citizens who officially joined the labor exchange exceeded 12%. The unemployment rate in the US reaches 20%, although at the beginning of the year this figure was 3.5%. In Russia, the number of unemployed may increase from 3.7 to 5-6 million people [10].

According to the report by the International Labour Organization, 1.6 billion people are at risk of losing their livelihoods due to the pandemic worldwide. As a result of business closures and shutdowns, almost half of the world's workforce may lose income. The situation is particularly difficult in the informal economy.

The labor migration sector is also among the most affected. According to a world Bank report, the amount of money sent home by migrant workers worldwide will fall by about 20% in 2020. The expected drop will be the most significant in modern history. The world Bank forecasts that remittances to low-and middle-income countries will fall by 19.7% to \$445 billion. [10]. Overall, the number of poor people in the world is at risk of doubling, or 500 million people. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as a result of quarantine, the volume of production and provision of services at enterprises has significantly decreased, and individual entrepreneurs have suspended their activities. The service sector was particularly hard hit, where catering, retail, service and transport companies stopped their operations or significantly lost revenue. As a result, the number of unemployed has increased significantly. During the quarantine period, the number of applications to employment centers increased three times more than in January-February of this year [6]. At the same time, it should be taken into account that the level of poverty in the Republic of Karakalpakstan is already quite high. During a video conference on February 27, the President of Uzbekistan noted that 12-15 percent, or 4-5 million of the country's population, are in poverty. This means that their daily income does not exceed 10-13 thousand Uzbek sums [11]. The world Bank estimates that the impact of coronavirus infection through reduced income and remittances will increase the level of poverty in 2020

In these conditions, the primary role is played by the issues of social protection of the population, which have been in the focus of attention of the country's leadership since the first days of the spread of coronavirus infection. For the duration of the quarantine, the activities of educational institutions, sports and cultural institutions financed from the state budget were suspended, while maintaining the salaries of their employees. Employees of these institutions continue to receive their salaries in a timely manner. A special Presidential decree was adopted aimed at social support for medical workers, who received a daily Supplement of 6% of their monthly salary, as well as incentive payments to medical and other workers involved in the fight against coronavirus.

At the same time, direct state aid may not always reach all groups of people whose incomes have fallen sharply due to coronavirus infection and quarantine measures taken both at home and abroad, due to objective circumstances. Firstly, this applies to the informal economy and labor

migration. Accounting for the income of citizens employed in these sectors is very difficult for objective reasons, which makes it difficult to determine the criteria for allocating social support from the state. Even in the most developed countries of the world, the "shadow" economy is at least 7.5% of GDP. According to the study, initiated by the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) in 2019, it was found that the size of the "shadow" economy of Uzbekistan varies between 40 and 50% in relation to GDP. According to the international non-governmental non-profit organization BUYUK KELAJAK, in 2019 the size of the "shadow" economy in Uzbekistan reached 50% of GDP. According to the world Bank, the total number of people employed in Uzbekistan in 2019 was 13.2 million. Of these, 7.9 million (59.8%) are informally employed and 5.3 million (40.2%) are formally employed [11]. In other words, more than half of the country's economically active labor force is not covered by work in the official sector of the economy and does not have social insurance, which makes them particularly vulnerable to quarantine. Labor migration is important for the Republic of Karakalpakstan, as it provides an influx of foreign exchange earnings and income for migrant families. According to various sources, there are more than 2 million labor migrants from Uzbekistan in Russia alone. Due to the situation with the coronavirus pandemic, many migrant workers cannot return to their homeland and have fewer opportunities to earn money due to the self-isolation regime introduced in Russia, which significantly reduces their ability to support their families. Moreover, migrants who have returned to their homeland face a lack of work. The world Bank predicts that remittances, a vital source of income for many of the poorest households, will decline by more than 50% due to the pandemic [12].

The governing bodies are trying to mitigate this problem. In April, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan appealed to the Russian Federation Council to "assist in granting the Russian side a delay in the payment of advance payments of personal income tax on patents until the end of the quarantine and the restoration of the labor market, as well as until the end of the quarantine, not to bring labor migrants to administrative responsibility for late reissue of labor patents." However, this does not solve the problem of reducing the income of migrant families and employment of returning migrants [7].

The state is making significant efforts to address the problems of groups of the population, both employed in the informal economy and related to labor migration, which can be classified as self-employed. During the video conference, the President stressed the need to create a convenient and simple legal system to support and legalize the activities of self-employed people.

If previously self-employed citizens were allowed to engage in 85 types of activities, the meeting instructed them to allow all types of business activities that are not prohibited by law, as well as to introduce a mechanism for notifying registration of the self-employed. The category of self-

employment also includes freelancing, which faces a number of obstacles when opening a Bank account remotely and accepting payments. In this regard, it was instructed to create various benefits and preferences for such categories of employees. However, the scale of the decline in economic activity, the declining level of household income and consumer demand do not fully prevent a sharp drop in living standards and incomes that have become particularly vulnerable groups of the population only through state social support and support for self-employment. Increased job creation by the private sector and philanthropy from those entrepreneurs and businesses that can afford it can help improve the situation in this area.

However, the state does not absolve itself of responsibility for providing support to these groups of the population, despite the fact that a significant part of these groups did not pay taxes in full. However, without being able to provide this support directly, the state provides an opportunity for businesses to provide appropriate support to citizens, compensating their expenses in this direction through various benefits and preferences for taxes, leasing, loans, access to necessary resources, that is, by reducing budget revenues. According to international organizations, entrepreneurs donate 12 percent more to charity if the state provides various preferences for this [12]. In addition, this mechanism is already effectively used in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

On April 20, President of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev launched an initiative to create a nationwide movement "Sakhovat va kymak" ("Kindness and support") to provide targeted charity and sponsorship assistance to low-income and needy families on a voluntary basis. To implement this initiative, the government decree of April 22 established the Sakhovat va kymak Foundation for families [13]. The Fund formed at the expense of sponsor and charitable funds of legal entities and individuals and will go in the first place, to provide targeted assistance during the period of quarantine for large and in need of social protection for families, persons with disabilities, lonely elderly, the temporarily unemployed who have lost income.

These categories of the population will be supported with money, food, everyday consumer goods and medicines. The Fund's funds are managed by the Board of Trustees of the mahalla Foundation, and at the level of regions, districts and cities – by the corresponding Kengashes native deputies. The activities of the nationwide movement "Kindness and support" are carried out in cooperation with the territorial branches of the chamber of Commerce and industry, banks, and social protection departments.

On April 27, 2020, the Presidential Decree "On additional measures to support the population and business entities during the coronavirus pandemic" was issued [1]. This decree stipulates that the gratuitous transfer of funds, goods and services to the funds "mahalla", "Kindness and support", "Uzbekistan mehr-shavkat va salomatlik", as well as to individuals who are in the list of persons in need of social support, will not

be taken into account when calculating income tax. Goods and services transferred for charitable purposes are not included in the subject of turnover tax and are exempt from value added tax.

Formation of the political culture of the population of Uzbekistan among young people. Today's young people are able to solve urgent problems related to their freedom and legal rights and become an active participant in the process of forming a democratic civil society. In order to ensure the implementation of the State program for the implementation of the strategy of action in the "Year of science, education and digital economy", a Youth Parliament was formed under the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It serves as a platform for the participation of the younger generation in solving important economic and socio-political problems that cover their interests [3].

Youth policy, which aims at the social formation and development of young people, creating conditions for the manifestation of talents and talents in the name of the interests of society, is a priority direction of state policy. - said Tanzila Narbayeva. - There are 100 members of the Youth Parliament, 84 were elected from among the deputies of local Kengashes. Now each member of the Youth Parliament will study the problems of young people, determine their causes, discuss these problems among peers and prepare projects to address them, and bring up new youth initiatives for discussion. The tasks of the Youth Parliament are to protect the interests of the young generation, discuss their problems in Parliament, ensure the participation of young people in lawmaking, train future deputies, members of the Senate, political scientists, and direct young people to implement their goals and projects. The documents adopted by the Youth Parliament are of a recommendatory nature.

During the round table, the Chairman of the Youth Parliament, Mohistara Mukhramadyunusova, spoke about the upcoming work of the commissions of this structure, plans, regulations and projects. Members of the Youth Parliament has set out the following objectives: promotion of the President's five major initiatives through the present popular movement, attracting boys and girls in the regional centers of digital technologies and the project "One million programmers", the analysis of consideration in discussing bills of interest to youth, and assistance to graduates of orphanages and young people with disabilities adaptation in society, active participation in the work for gender equality.

"The President and the Senate have high hopes for the newly formed Youth Parliament, and this will require a huge responsibility from the youth," said Behzod Tukhtamurodov, a member of the Youth Parliament. - In our work, we need to consider the problems, initiatives, proposals of young people, deeply study the situation related to young people on the ground, the level of reflection of the interests of young people in the adopted laws. Over the past short period of time, we have started working with the audience, informing young people about the creation of the Youth Parliament, and

accepting the opinions and ideas of young people through social networks. Soon, we will form our audience in social networks where young people are active participants. During the event, the need to establish close cooperation between each Committee of the Senate and the Youth Parliament was noted. Philosophical aspects of political culture from the point of view of the intelligentsia.

During the years of Karimov's rule, a special category of people has developed in Uzbekistan and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which dominates all spheres of public life in the country: from educational institutions to the media and government structures. This category of people, which has monopolized public administration and the public sphere, consists of extremely infantile and socially helpless people who easily change their idols.

The ideology of the new Uzbekistan is still being formed, which means that the majority does not yet have a clear understanding of what is true.

Over two decades, they have lost the ability to fight for their rights, and as a result, we see exemplary adaptors and "flexible cogs", especially among the intelligentsia. They constantly speak publicly about high values, while they do not know anything about the content of these values, or simply do not have any values, being afraid to articulate what exactly can mean morality, patriotism, spirituality in a country like Uzbekistan. The ideology of the new Uzbekistan is still being formed, which means that the majority does not yet have a clear understanding of what is true and what is not, and all sorts of alternative discussions are still taking place in a marginal environment. So far, under the pretext of instructing the President to criticize more and more often, the state media is limited mainly to verbal condemnations and hone aggression in case it is necessary to fight "some threats".

Hence the inability of the intelligentsia to take a critical view of the situation in the country. The part of the intelligentsia that did not want to be content with the role of "court singers" saved itself in emigration and does not yet show a desire to return [6].

To rely today on the emigrant intelligentsia as rescuers of the country is not a very correct interpretation. Like the internal intelligentsia, the external intelligentsia was affected by a certain process of degradation, and it lost its former power and influence on society. The internal intelligentsia, driven into a corner, plays an even worse role, becoming a conductor of conspiracy ideas about the world and the surrounding region, primitive news and information, developing the resistance of a huge part of the population to progressive thoughts and changes.

Partial allocation by the method of sociometry in the youth environment of the attitude to politics in the Republic as a whole.

Today, the study of youth problems is considered a global task, in which there are a number of aspects, such as: youth as a society, psychological characteristics associated with age, social models, sociological problems of education and youth culture, life values, and other issues. The rapid development of Informatization also contributes to the young generation's understanding of social values and traditions. This is very important, because it plays an important role not only for young people, but also in the life of the entire Uzbek society. Building a strict life strategy for adaptation in the complex modern world is the main condition for the development of society.

To fully solve the problem of youth, a comprehensive and comprehensive study of the methods of sociology is necessary. At the same time, for the sake of young people, this process should not happen once, but should be repeated again and again. To do this, you need to gradually track the thoughts and actions of young people. The data of a sociological survey of students of higher educational institutions are presented below. This study examines the situation with the political culture of young people. The study was conducted in 3 institutes, which involved students aged 18 to 33 years [11]. According to research data, 70% have a positive attitude to the political culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It was found that political culture affects a person's psych emotional state, so the distribution and use of political information should be normalized in accordance with the accepted rules.

In General, with the development of technology and society, political culture needs to be constantly modernized and developed. In addition, political culture brings new forms that create strong interactions in the external and internal environment with participants and group members.

With the modernization of society, the forms of perception of political culture are becoming more widespread, and effective sociological methods and means for developing the political culture of the country's youth are being studied. We welcome the awareness of young people and the need to suggest improvements to the vital system and other fundamental factors in the development of political culture in Uzbekistan: "... no matter what perfect laws we create, no matter what reforms we carry out, if our citizens do not have enough legal knowledge and culture, we will not be able to achieve the expected results" [6].

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, analyzing the political culture that is developing in the context of the pandemic, it can be stated that it uses all possible mechanisms and tools to mitigate the decline in income and living standards of as many citizens of all population groups as possible, especially the most vulnerable groups. In addition, the use of the mechanism of social partnership between the state and business expands the possibilities of the policy in this direction.

According to reports, the creation of the national movement "Sakhovat va kymak" ("Kindness and support") has received widespread public approval.

Many entrepreneurs are already actively assisting the state in providing assistance to vulnerable segments of the population, including by participating in the activities of the sponsorship coordination Center established under the Ministry of mahalla and family support. Moreover, it should be emphasized that this initiative is implemented exclusively on a voluntary basis and any actions aimed at forcing businesses to sponsor assistance will be strictly suppressed.

The creation of new formal jobs by entrepreneurs, in view of the preferences provided by the state, will also be an important factor in reducing the "shadow" sector and informal employment in the economy, which is in the interests of a business that works according to all the rules. For example, according to a survey of top managers conducted by the world Bank last year, 21.5% of respondents believed that they were competing with unregistered or informal enterprises, and for 11.5% of respondents, the main obstacle to doing business was the activity of competitors in the "shadow" sector. The solution of the tasks set in this direction will not only significantly mitigate the social consequences of the pandemic, but also contribute to the expansion of the country's economic potential by creating new jobs and increasing production, which in the future will increase the income and living standards of the population.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan has established a solid legal framework for protecting the rights and interests of young people, providing them with the necessary conditions and opportunities, and this system is being improved in accordance with the requirements of the time. To date, the Parliament has adopted more than 40 legislative documents related to youth and ratified more than 30 international legal acts.

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