

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The collapse of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) at the end of 19 century was in disputably one of most astonishing geopolitical events of the century. USSR, where the world had grown accustomed to its presence for 75 years, suddenly collapsed. From it there were many independent states with unfamiliar names have emerged on to the international political scene. This emergence of multiple new states to the former USSR has already both literally and figuratively changed the map of Asia. There are six new states that are Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan¹

Uzbekistan is one of the giants in Central Asia in terms of weight and influence to the regional culture². With the largest number of population and area in the Central Asia region, Uzbekistan played important role in determining the collapse of USSR. Starting on willing to change ideology of the state from communism to democracy by changing the main communist party into national Democratic Party, It had brought the emergence of Uzbekistan as a new independent state and other five states. In 1925, the borders of political units in Central Asia were changed along ethnic lines

¹ Ali Banu Azizi and Myron Weiner, *The new geopolitics of central Asia and its borderlands*, Indiana University press, blommington and Indiannapolis ,1994.p.19

² Ibid,p.29

determined by Vladimir Lenin's Commissar for Nationalities, Joseph Stalin. The Turkestan ASSR, the Bukharan People's Republic, and the Khorezm People's Republic were abolished and their territories were divided into eventually five separate Soviet Socialist Republics, one of which was the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (Uzbek SSR), created on 27 October 1924. The next year the Uzbek SSR became one of the republics of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union)³. The Uzbek SSR included the Tajik ASSR until 1929, when the Tajik ASSR was upgraded to an equal status. In 1930, the Uzbek SSR capital was relocated from Samarkand to Tashkent. In 1936, the Uzbek SSR was enlarged with the addition of the Karakalpak ASSR taken from the Kazakh SSR in the last stages of the national delimitation in the Soviet Union. Further bits and pieces of territory were transferred several times between the Kazakh SSR and the Uzbek SSR after World War II. During World War II, many industries were relocated to the Uzbek SSR from vulnerable locations in western regions of the USSR to keep them safe. Large numbers of Russians, Ukrainians and other nationalities accompanied the factories, altering the demographics of the republic. The Demographics situation was further aggravated by Stalin's relocation of some ethnic groups suspected of collaboration with the Axis powers from other parts of the USSR to the Uzbek SSR. On 1 September 1991, the Uzbek SSR was renamed Republic of Uzbekistan, formally remaining a part of the Soviet Union until 26

³ http://www.USSR_collapse_uzbek.htm and place of the Uzbek SSR within the Soviet Union

December 1991. With the final collapse of the Soviet Union, the Uzbek SSR became the independent nation of Uzbekistan. Karimov has been its President ever since⁴.

An economic stability is one of the main purposes of the country, the stability in economic is generally measured by how consistent the growth and development of national income compare to the total number of its citizen. Needs the balance of its income and outcome in addition, also requires the role of government as a rule and public representation to manage well all national sectors, namely people, natural resource, technology, and relation to other countries. The country will do many strategies in order to gain it economic stability. The strategy that they will do is based on the interest and the ability that they have. In many of the most famous triumphs of "people power," youth movements have played a key role by providing the hope, energy, and direct action needed to mobilize their societies for change. Thus, the revolutionary importance of youth groups such as Otpor was on my mind as I attended the congress of the democratic nonviolent revolutionary movement Birdamlik over the weekend in St. Louis. And the youth movement Being young, creative, and open-minded and feeling safe at the same time is far from easy in Uzbekistan. At the congress I met three young activists, whose story provides important insights into both the potential political awakening of Uzbek youth and the prospects for the success of opposition movements in Uzbekistan like Birdamlik. All in their mid-twenties, grew up in Uzbekistan, but now live in the United States. In

⁴ www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uzbek_Soviet_Socialist_Republic

2007, they decided to run a summer camp for children back home in Uzbekistan⁵. The idea to undertake this project came from Dmitriy, who wanted to teach young Uzbeks to think more critically and independently, as well as expose them to more information about the world than is easily available in an isolated dictatorship like Uzbekistan. According to Dmitriy, the education system in Uzbekistan actually gives children a decent framework for understanding political and human rights if they can just be pushed past state propaganda in order to think critically about their own country. When asked how they themselves had learned to think independently about Uzbekistan, Ruslan, Aziz, and Dmitriy all quickly identified their earlier participation in the Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) program administered by the US State Department as having had a major impact on them. Aziz described how his “eyes were opened” by his experiences in the FLEX program, which allows students from the Former Soviet Union to spend a year living with a host family and attending high school in the United States. The summer camp run by Ruslan, Aziz, and Dmitriy in Uzbekistan was staffed by various friends and funded by grants from the US State Department and several other organizations. At camp each day, the children attended classes about topics such as human rights, environmental conservation, women’s and gay rights, and AIDS awareness. Discussions also directly addressed important political topics in Uzbekistan, such as forced labor in the cotton fields and the Andijan massacre. The camp also organized Frisbee and baseball games for the

⁵ Ruslan, Aziz, and Dmitriy, Youth movement, revolution, and Karimov in the background – Uzbek-News 2007

children. The members of the winning baseball team were allowed to take home the bats and gloves donated by the State Department as prizes after the camp ended.

Human rights problems included citizens' inability to change their government peacefully tightly controlled electoral processes with limited opportunities for choice, instances of torture and mistreatment of detainees by security forces incommunicado and prolonged detention, occasional life-threatening prison conditions, arbitrary arrest and detention; denial of due process and fair trial; restrictions on freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association; governmental control of civil society activity, restrictions on religious freedom including harassment and imprisonment of religious minority group members, restrictions on freedom of movement for citizens, violence against women, and government compelled forced labor in cotton harvesting. Human rights activists and journalists who criticized the government were subject to physical attack, harassment, arbitrary arrest, and politically motivated prosecution and detention. The ecological movement of Uzbekistan Since independence, Uzbekistan has consistently been implementing a strategy for large-scale constructive socio-political and socio-economic transformations aimed at achieving: peace in the country, prosperity in the homeland, well-being of the people.⁶ The socially oriented market economy, state and public construction system of independent Uzbekistan are developing dynamically.

⁶ <http://www.eco.uz/en/library/policy-documents/11-programme-of-the-ecological-movement-of-uzbekistan>

Successive implementation of socio-economic reforms; strong social policy has resulted in a steady growth in real incomes and prosperity of the population. Systems of education and training, personnel training, health protection, and culture that are unique in substance and content have been created. A new generation of people, independently and modernly thinking personnel of new formation who are brought up on national and panhuman values and able to really implement large-scale tasks for modernization of the country and construction of modern democratic society, people with a deep sense of their responsibility for the present and future of the country, responsibility for destiny of their native country are entering into life. The successive movement of the country on the way of progress and democracy rests on richest natural resources, which Uzbekistan possesses. Since the first days of independent development, a course was set for rational use of natural resources, conservation of clean natural environment for future generations. This is one of the major conditions and factors for ensuring healthy and spiritually rich life of the population in the country. The age of the totalitarian, administrative-command system, which our people have survived, is characterized by complete neglect of environmental condition, destructive exploitation of natural resources. We have inherited from this age a number of unsolved global and regional environmental problems, including the Aral Sea desiccation, desertification, land and water resources degradation, degradation of flora and fauna gene pool, reduction of biological diversity, formation of large quantities of industrial and other waste. These and other problems make the issues of

environmental protection and improvement especially urgent for present-day Uzbekistan, for which the goal and essence of all implemented reforms is human, protection of his interests and, above all, rights to healthy, clean environment.

For the years of its independent development, the country has acquired a considerable experience in solving environmental problems and overcoming their negative consequences. However, the strength and scope of challenges existing in this field require consolidating efforts of state structures, public associations, civil society institutions, citizens in integrated solving of environmental situation improvement problems in the country and region. The protection of healthy environment should become a business of the government, society and each citizen of the country. Thereupon today the establishment of Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan has become an insistent demand of time. The Ecological Movement aims to unite citizens of the country who support ideas and want to actively participate in environmental and public health protection, and are convinced that an environmentally focused approach to carrying out of political, economic and social reforms is the most effective way for sustainable development in Uzbekistan. The Ecological Movement seeks to mobilize all forces of society for further deepening of reforms carried out in the country, which are aimed at implementation and strict observance of the rights of present and future generations of citizens in Uzbekistan to living in a favorable environment, improvement of public health, protection and rational use of all the complex of

natural resources⁷. In the organizers own words, “the most important thing was to give out unbiased information and let the kids think for themselves.” All three proudly remember having seen a dramatic transformation of the campers’ worldviews take place in front of their eyes, after the success of the 2007 camp, Ruslan, Aziz, and Dmitriy again organized camps in the summers of 2008 and 2009. Forty to sixty children attended the camps each summer. At first, these camps managed to escape notice, largely “flying under the radar.” However, that all changed following the summer of 2009.

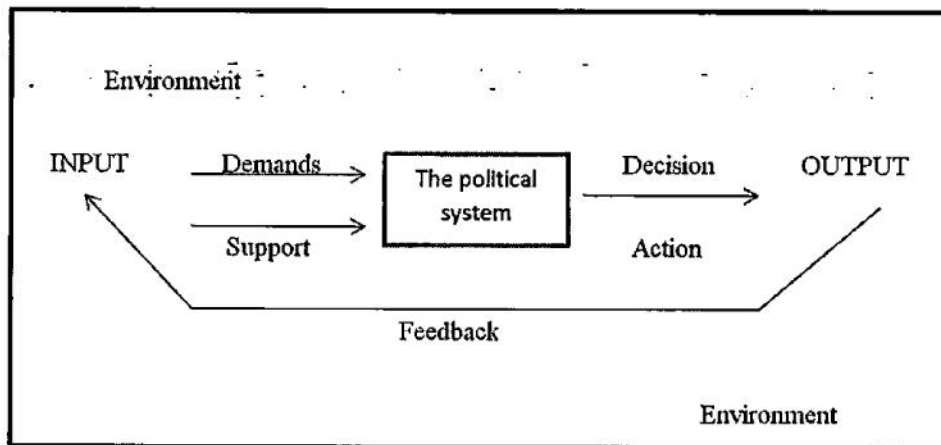
B. Research Question

How does government respond toward youth movement?

⁷ Considering “Healthy Environment – Healthy Human” as its main motto, the Ecological Movement sets the following program tasks for its implementation. Uzbek BBC news 12 november 2007
<http://www.eco.uz/en/library/policy-documents>

C. Theoretical framework of youth movement

1. The system of politics by David Easton



Environment

From the picture above, we can see that the system is consisting of several units like environment, Input (demands and support), the political system and output as the result of processes⁸.

a. Environment

Environment is one of the important factors within a system of politics, which is the forming of a system is supported by the environment. Hence, environment gives significant impact toward the system of politics within

⁸Masoed, Mohtar, Gajah Mada University, "Perbandingan Sistem Politik" (1989).

states⁹. In this case, Youth movement want to call rule for freedom of human right because of the Uzbek government still have restricted in the country

b. Input (demands)

In this unit, a demand is one of the input points that can be, proposed by the political party and interest group. According to David Easton, the demand is the will of society about some matters that need to be fulfilled by the government. It would be some policy or another program of government that still cannot give the satisfaction for the societies¹⁰. Hence, in this case, the demand comes from common people who need government to develop the human right and equality of life.

c. Political System

In this part, the political elite like executive and legislative held a meeting and collected the data from the input. Therefore, any opinion and ideas that comes from the society and political party is collected and discussed by the government. The purpose of this meeting is to decide the policy that should come out as the result or output. Hence, this called as the decision making process.

⁹ Ibid
¹⁰ Ibid

d. Output

The last part of the system is an output, which is the last process from David Easton theory. Some output is also called the main purpose of this process, because it starts from input, decision making process and output. In here, we will know what policies created by the government in order to fix the problem or to fulfilled the society's demands. Hence, every decision taken by government as the policy will be felt by the societies. Every process of this political system is same it, is about the demands from the people and the policy from the government.

D. Hypothesis

Base of government in Uzbekistan toward youth movement are:

1 Human right

- i. Youth movement want to call to the freedom
- ii. Youth movement authority and right of young movement
- iii. Youth movement's demand side for making a peace

2. The government respond toward youth movement by building:

- i. The ministry of youth movement
- ii. Delegation of Azerbaijan Ministry of youth movement
- iii. New institutions of youth politics
- iv. Youth policy in Uzbekistan

2 Scope of analysis

In order to specify the content this research, the scope of analysis will be narrowed from the years 2007 to 2014. However, the information that is mentioned outside the scope will still to be transcribed as long as it is relevant and supports the argument.

3 Purpose of Analysis

The youth of Uzbekistan try to be creative, open minded and feeling safe at the same time is far from easy in Uzbekistan. In state where authorities view every alternative movement or thinking as and create the freedom of youth movement and also include the ministry of youth

4 Method analysis

Young people give the freedom to spread throughout the country with main cause of youth to have a right to freedom of thought and knowledge to offer guidelines developing countries, with the system via various online media. Facebook, Twitter, and so on throughout the country and is offer a more effective democracy providing education and public involvement in the problems of the country

5 Structures of Analysis

In this research the writer about background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, and also the map and flag of Uzbekistan country

6 The system of writing

CHAPTER I

This chapter discussed about the Background, Theoretical framework
Research question, and the System of writing

CHAPTER II

The dynamics of politics system in Uzbekistan

CHAPTER III

The dynamic of youth movement in Uzbekistan

CHAPTER IV

The respond of government toward youth movement in Uzbekistan

CHAPTER V

Conclusion