PEDAGOGICAL NEEDS OF DEVELOPING ACTIVE CIVIC POSITION OF STUDENTS-YOUTH IN THE PROGRESSING NEW STAGE OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: In this article, the author discusses the changes that are taking place in Uzbekistan today, in particular on the further development of civil society and the increasing role of young people in the process. The article also examines the organizational and methodological basis and the need for further enhancing the active citizen position of students in higher education institutions.

Index Terms: Active citizenship, active civic stance, citizen, citizenship, civil society, civic position, youth, students.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the process of developing civil society, there are a number of ways, methods, and factors to increase civic engagement of students studying in higher education institutions. The lifestyle of young people serves as a peculiar guide to understanding and realizing their role and responsibilities in life. It can be remembered for a limited, unstable, independence that leads to a society either productive or passive. According to psychologists, "at a young age there is a need for self-expression, self-realization, and the choice of the sphere of self-realization and its methods, first and foremost, occurs in youth" [1], [255]. It is an important pedagogical task to examine the future staff's ability to analyze their life strategy, to participate in certain social trends that shape life and create a real-life atmosphere in order to express life prospects and public life. These include the following key indicators:

- patriotism and commitment to the country;
- youth anxiety problems;
- social perception;
- Priority values and plans;
- The level of social maturity.

Until a person-state relationship is formed, the civil status of young people will not be established. This connection is manifested in two ways: (a) feeling as a citizen of Uzbekistan and (b) adhering to national ideas and ideologies. The formation of such qualities in young people, especially students, is of great pedagogical importance today. Therefore, there is an urgent need to instill a sense of civic responsibility and responsibility among students in educational institutions, especially in higher education institutions, and to provide a comprehensive perspective on the formation of civic position in students, is the process of maturation. The qualities formed in this process, first and foremost, contribute to the development of students' social consciousness and motivate them to engage in political activity. The modern-day trends of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and adaptation to the conditions of the developed market economy, such as intellectual, social stability, initiative and active citizenship should be characteristic of today's students.

Commenting on the concept of an active civic position, the word “active” (Arabic “active, influential”) is defined in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language:

1. enthusiastic, enthusiastic, enthusiastic person in an ideological activity or activity
2. A community-minded, committed, public figure in the social life and activities of a community;
4. Citizenship - being a citizen; citizenship; means the legal status of a citizen [2],[369].

The concept of citizenship has a broader meaning and implies political, social, and social rights of members of society. Citizenship education envisages the formation of a self-sacrificing, socially-capable person capable of fulfilling public and political tasks. The basis of the state policy is the relationship between the citizen and the state. Its essence is to understand the interconnected responsibilities and responsibilities. That is why citizenship is an indicator of the socio-moral culture of the individual [3],[22].

Position (Latin positio - status, situation):

1) the position, occupation, position, status, position of any person or thing;
2) the area occupied by the army for defense or offensive and equipped from an engineering point of view;
3) position of the grains in chess and drafts;
4) the way things are done; comes with the sense that a specific estimate of the event [4],[325].

Citizenship is a social, political, and legal manifestation of the individual in various aspects of society, and is reflected in the attitudes, views, and actions of the individual as a result of the active development of democratic knowledge. Formation of citizenship includes awareness of citizenship and civic engagement. The understanding of citizenship begins with the self-awareness of the individual. In the available pedagogical and psychological literature, a person is defined as a representative of a particular social group, engaged in a particular type of activity, conscious of the
environment, and having specific individual-psychological characteristics. Self-awareness is a complex psychological process that governs a person’s activities, regulates their willpower and emotions. And the citizen’s understanding of citizenship is determined by the conscious implementation of civil rights and obligations into his or her actions.

2. METHODS
The article is based on generally accepted historical methods - historical, comparative-logical analysis, sequential, objectivity. S.Abdukhalikov, Sh.Mamadaliyev, K.V. Dzhavakova, F.A. Musaev (Philosophical and legal foundations of building a democratic state and civil society in Uzbekistan) during the years of independence), F.K.Kuchkarova and others were among the first to conduct research on the legal and philosophical directions of the development of active citizenship in students.

Also, Uzbek lawyers M.M.Baratov, I.B.Zakirov, F.B.Ibratov, AAMuhammadiev, I.I.Nasrev, O.Okulov, H.Rahmonov and others active citizenship. They have done a great deal of research to develop the principles of position development. Foreign citizen Ayalem F. Legal, K. Wibhout (Vibhute K., Ayalem F. Legal Research Methods. Justice and Legal System Research Institute, 2009. 252 p.), G. James, A. Taylor von Meren’s active citizenship in student youth Although there are many positive comments on the methodological issues of position development, the issue of interpreting the legal case is solved through a dogmatically based legal positivist and pragmatic approach. Scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States at the present time Serikov (Serikov. VV Lichnostno orientirovnoobrazova // Journal “Pedagogy”: M., May 2004, pp. 16-21), S.I. Sergeychik (Sergeik Si Factor of Civil Social Security, // Journal of Sociological Issues, May 2002, pp. 107–111), Yu.L. Ershov, A.N.Klimova, E.G.Komissarova (E.G.Prinissipova. Principles and Principles of Civil Engineering, (Ekaterinburg, 2002.), O.A.Kuznetsova, V.V. Merkulov, R.I.Sidikova, A.N.Tanaga and others have been researching the development of active citizenship in students, they explored the socio-pedagogical aspects of the problem. The abovementioned research scholars do not study the pedagogical basis of the principles of active citizenship development in students. Also, these studies do not focus on the development of active citizenship in students by didactic and synergistic linking with community development.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
Civic engagement is manifested in the individual’s commitment to civil rights and obligations, as well as the social orientation of educational, professional, and personal plans that are relevant to society [5],[107],[111]. Understanding of citizenship and the formation of civic activity in the future cadre will only be effective if they are based on the socio-psychological characteristics of the student period. After all, the individual-psychological characteristics, neuro-physiological structure and intellectual capabilities of the student - his birth status, his social status throughout his life, significantly influences his civic position. This is reflected in the student’s learning process, his research activities, his / her attitude towards teamwork, and his / her social activity. Therefore, the proper organization of training and extracurricular activities in higher education institutions is important in shaping the civic position of the future cadres. In addition, the use of new content, advanced technologies, including personalized technologies, will undoubtedly bring positive results. The main goal of democratic reforms in the social sphere in the new development stage of Uzbekistan is to ensure the high spirituality of young people, up bring a harmoniously developed generation, the formation of a fully developed personality in the process of social development, the development of national and universal values. One of the most urgent pedagogical issues of today is multiculturalism in Uzbekistan, the pursuit of a common goal, the thinking of the future of young people, the role of young people in the development of civil society and the formation of a new outlook in them. The president of our country Sh.Mirzioiyev commented on this: “We have a great history that can be admired. We have great ancestors who deserve admiration. There are some treasures that we should admire. And I believe that there is also a great future that God can wish for[6],[415]. Therefore, yang new thinking, creative thinking, and training of people with high spirituality are among the most pressing issues facing our society. We are building a great independent state with a great future. Therefore, the essence of this noble goal and the ways in which it is to be attained is to instill in the minds and hearts of every citizen a culture of thinking and creative activity” [7],[10]. One of the most important tasks is the formation of the national consciousness and outlook of young people on the basis of building a new society and a new way of living. Cultural, ethical, nationalistic, hardworking and oriental ethics, national culture that instill in our youth a spirit of history, national identity, traditions and heritage, spiritual and ideological essence of modern reforms in line with the political, economic and spiritual reforms in our country. development is a continuous and continuous pedagogical process. A review of foreign scientific research in this area shows that studies in various countries on the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation, on the formation of youth-specific characteristics with active citizenship, can be found in today’s leading research centers and universities in the Western world, including the W. Wilson International Research Center in the US. Center for Scholars, Washington), Yale University, Harvard University, Columbia University, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS, England), Institute of European Ethnology at Humbold University (Ger. at the Institute of Central Asia (France), Paris Higher School of Social Sciences (EHESS, France), Moscow State University named after Lomonosov, Institute of Oriental Studies, Philosophy and Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russia) and others is underway. The Institute of Academy for the Study of Modern International Relations Europe and Asia (China), Institute of Asian and African Studies on the Study of Culture and Language at Tokyo University Asian Institute of Asian Studies in South Korea (Asia Culture Research Institute, J.Neru University in India), together with Asian Institute of Foreign Studies in Tokyo University of Asia and Africa Research Center for International Relations (Ce Studies such as Central Asian Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University have also shown valuable results on the topic we are analyzing. According to these studies, the active citizenship position of young

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people is a social-spiritual reality that requires a high moral culture, which is directly related to the personality of a young person and requires a combination of ideological and moral culture. The representative of the young generation with an active civic position is, above all, one of the young people who has a deep respect for the history and destiny of the motherland, the people, and is able to demonstrate selflessness in the interests of the motherland.In our country, certain measures have been taken to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values, upbringing a spiritually mature and physically healthy generation and protecting their rights and interests. On September 14, 2016, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the Law on the State Youth Policy. On July 5, 2017, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Enhancement of Effectiveness of the State Youth Policy and Support of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" was issued. One of the important aspects of enhancing the social activity of young people in our society is the formation of a book culture and a culture of reading, which will increase the literacy of the population. "Today, reading culture requires an interest in the book, a desire for people to become more familiar with the literature, to acquire specialized knowledge of the book, as well as to acquire the skills and abilities needed to make full use of the information resources. Choosing a book, reading it quickly, carefully saving it, setting up a personal library, and recommending it to others is also part of the culture of reading. Thus, the culture of reading encourages a person to get into practice, to live in harmony with life, and to benefit spiritually [8],[74]. This attitude to the book has a positive effect on the development of socially active individuals, especially young people, in society. This, in turn, contributes to the popularization of such concepts as "Reader's Culture", "Young Reader", "Personal Library" and enrichment of national and spiritual values. In addition, an active civic position, formed on the basis of certain national interests and common interests, is built on the basis of respect, love and trust for the motherland, the people, influences the activities of young people and encourages them to perform their duties. In addition, active citizenship of young people can also be a key factor for them to take responsibility for their work, to safeguard the homeland as an apple, and to strive for science. This calls for a pedagogical analysis of the principles of active citizenship development in students. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Mirziyoev notes the recent developments in our country: "Significant work is being done to strengthen the civic position and activeness of our young generation, to educate them on their own, who are capable of independently thinking, acquiring modern knowledge and skills and competing internationally" [9,490]. At all times, students have been an intellectually developed, progressive, creative and progressive part of society. Training of highly qualified specialists has always been important in the development of social knowledge, political independence and development of society. This approach is reflected in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the National Program for Personnel Training. Therefore, the concept of education is now understood as the educational process. In this system the perspective direction of spiritual and moral education of students and students is considered. One of the main tasks of this process is to instill in students and students a sense of morale, respect for the rule of law and the law. These traits, formed in students, bring together diverse perspectives on the political and economic situation in Uzbek society. As a result, students will have the opportunity to make a significant contribution to community development. In the process of building a civil society in Uzbekistan, ensuring the political and national security of the individual, the state and society is important. The priority of the state of Uzbekistan is to ensure national stability. Higher education institutions are required to acquire certain qualities in order for them to have a civic outlook. It is revealed that students must be able to effectively develop the following qualities in order to become a mature citizen through theoretical study, student activity, and learning about the content of higher education:

1) moral and ethical qualities - patriotism, internationalism, hard work, dedication, faith, justice, conscientiousness, honesty in public policy and self-reliance, a sense of friendship, the struggle for peace and justice;
2) Willing Attributes - Strong Motivation, Willingness, Spirituality, Strength, Perseverance, Courage, Perseverance, Self-Control, Self-Control, Courage, Activity, Courage;
3) Mental qualities - knowledge, ability, aspirations, creativity, ability to think independently, analyze situations, evaluate the situation, ingenuity, acute intelligence;
4) Legal qualities - legal awareness, legal activity, legal responsibility, recognition of legal and socio-moral norms, respect for state symbols (the flag, emblem and anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan), strict observance of state laws. Various events and roundtables are currently being held at universities to help students develop these qualities.

4. CONCLUSION
Based on our approach to the content and content of the students' civic outlook formation process, we were able to identify:

- formation of aspirations for the development of the quality of the Uzbek society as a citizen of the future, and the desire to serve the state and society accordingly;
- Formation of a sense of responsibility and responsibility for the fate of the young generation and the motherland;
- establishing emotional and emotional stability in young professionals.

1. The basis for an active civil position is a future professional's awareness of his or her rights and freedoms and his willingness to defend them. At the same time, it should, first of all, be based on the Constitution and legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Civil consciousness encompasses a set of personality traits. The national self-sacrificing personality and its social significance should be understood and appreciated by the individual and those around him. In this way, the civic outlook of the future teacher is characterized by the self-awareness of the person and his / her own social awareness.
2. The future cadre, as a citizen of an independent state, should be concerned about his / her own future professional development, improvement, material and spiritual success,
increasing his or her position in society, and promoting the welfare of the younger generation. He must, first of all, be a self-sacrifice of his profession. In such a case, the future professional must strive for the highest levels in his or her career, strive to gain a certain place in society, and deeply embrace the profession’s secrets, combining his personal interests with the interests of the state and society.

3. In order to achieve certain successes in building an active civic position in higher education institutions, students will be given a deep knowledge and civic awareness through the combination of different courses. The courses provide students with a range of knowledge. These include knowledge and information in the area of socio-economic security, information security, environmental security, and life safety.

4. The process of forming an active citizenship in students also has its own complexities and contradictions. The peculiarities of this situation are related to the qualitative changes in higher education and the processes of social life development. At the same time, reforms in higher education appear to be an important part of positive changes in social life.

5. Modern higher education institutions in Uzbekistan are rightly aimed at expanding opportunities for the rich spiritual and legal heritage created by our ancestors. This allows combining existing traditions with scientific and technical achievements and making discoveries of global significance.

6. Civic education and the formation of an active civic position are the central issues of upbringing a comprehensively advanced generation. Citizenship is closely linked to utility, with its highest point being quality. That is why it is necessary to instill in them a sense of civility in order to bring up the selfless youth.

REFERENCES:


