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FOUNDATIONS OF UPBRINGING STUDENT YOUTH IN THE SPIRIT OF ACTIVE CIVIC POSITION

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the concepts of citizenship and their content, the scientific and pedagogical foundations of the formation of the concept and the sense of citizenship in the education system of young people, especially among students of academic lyceums.

KEYWORDS

Citizen, citizenship, civil society, civic stand, the rule of law, rights and freedoms, values.

INTRODUCTION

The world is paying great attention to the development of innovative forms of education and upbringing for the development of civic consciousness in the younger generation, the formation of life skills through the formation of peace-loving and humane qualities in students. In particular, in accordance with international educational standards, it is important not only to purposefully orient students towards choosing a profession, but also to improve the mechanisms for developing high civic qualities in them. A number of United Nations resolutions prioritize the preservation of world peace, intolerance of any manifestations of

war and violence, and the affirmation by young people of an active civic stance based on national and universal values.

During the transition of our country to a new stage of development based on the principle of “national revival – towards national elevation”, youth awareness of the content and essence of legislation, development of legal consciousness and culture, adherence to a healthy lifestyle, development of human rights, gender equality, peacekeeping and interethnic harmony, freedom of conscience, universal values such as

respect for the languages, customs and traditions. An analysis of a number of regulatory documents adopted in recent years shows that the continuous upbringing of civic stance among student youth is becoming increasingly relevant. The "Concept of Continuous Spiritual Education," approved by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1059 of December 31, 2019, specifically notes indicators such as "civic position, formation of the foundations of attitude towards oneself and others, and society," "strengthening an active civic position." [1] Therefore, in the proper organization and implementation of spiritual and moral education processes, it is important to define and describe the content, essence, and characteristics of the concepts of "civic position," "active civic position." Moreover, the reputation of civil society in the system of social relations is directly proportional to the involvement of the absolute majority of citizens in the activities of their civil institutions, their activity, organization, and solidarity, based on prioritizing specific goals and values.

Today, the concepts of "citizen" and "citizenship" are being supplemented with specific content in modern scientific sources. According to A.S. Gayazov, the general model of citizenship is characterized by ideological, professional, civic-political, national-cultural, spiritual, moral, ecological, and valeological characteristics [2, 155-156– b.].

But the qualities of a modern citizen proposed by A.S. Gayazov require a little comment. It is a universal property that human health is important for every person. If a person does not have physical health, for objective reasons, this does not mean that he cannot become a citizen. The same can be said about professional education: the lack of Education

promotes the idea that a person cannot prevent the formation of civic characteristics.

V.T. Lisovsky, on the other hand, considers such qualitative characteristics of a citizen to be universal, spiritual-humanistic, national, and other values; a sense of love for one's country and people; a sense of understanding and commitment to true obligations to society and the state, social responsibility for civic behavior and activity, peace in society, striving for an honest, constructive life in the spirit of tolerance and cooperation; identified as a measure of assimilation by a person possessing a culture of interpersonal and interethnic communication. [3].

An analysis of scholarly literature related to students' understanding of the concept of citizenship has allowed for the identification of certain aspects of the conceptual foundations of the civic stance that are not specifically indicated. These include the moral, cultural, axiological, and psychological aspects of a civic stance. Because, in our view, in the development of a civic stance, it is necessary to manifest the civic qualities of the individual, to present oneself as a full-fledged independent subject of social relations, to be able to define one's place in a democratic society, one's life goals and ways to achieve them. Researchers V.V. Ryabov and E.I. Khavanov did not directly emphasize that citizenship is a direct value. That is, they did not use the concept of "value" in their scientific work. However, they emphasized that citizenship and patriotism are separate concepts and explained citizenship as loyalty to the Motherland. However, loyalty to the Motherland itself is a value. [4, 13-15-b.].

It is also worth noting that the issue of citizenship also has a number of psychological aspects. The methodological basis of the psychological aspects of

civil obligations is personality psychology. From a psychological point of view, senior psychologist scientist R.S.Nemov admits that a person is a person who is taken into a system of psychological characteristics, socially defined, shows natural relationships that are important to himself and others, as well as stable interpersonal relationships. [5]. G.M.Kodjaspirova, on the other hand, argued that citizenship is the moral quality of a person who determines the conscious and active fulfillment of civil duties and obligations to the state, society, the people; their rational use of civil rights, strict observance and respect for the laws of the country [6]. The opinion of the V.G.Onushkin and E.I. Ogarevs is noteworthy as a personal characteristic associated with the category of social feelings.

The issue of citizenship is one that has attracted the attention of educators and scientists. Educational scientist V.A. Slastenin defines citizenship as an integral quality that embodies internal freedom, respect for state power, love for the Motherland and striving for peace, self-esteem and discipline, patriotism, and a culture of interethnic unity. [7]. These interpretations emphasize specific personal qualities in which citizenship is manifested.

We fully agree with the opinions of the aforementioned scholars on "citizen" and "citizenship," and it should be noted that today, scientific research continues to delve deeper into this scientific phenomenon. Today, the formation of citizenship concepts among members of society and the development of civic stance are manifested under the influence of the socio-cultural situation. From this perspective, we also tried to express our own authorial approach to the concepts of "citizen" and "citizenship." In other words, the concept of "citizen"

is understood as "a person who, as a subject of civil law, is a participant in property and personal non-property relations regulated by him, capable of acquiring civil rights, fulfilling obligations, who by his actions acquires civil rights and fulfills them, creates civil obligations for himself and fulfills them." Citizenship is the political and legal affiliation of a person to a particular state. A person has a constant stable political and legal relationship with the state, and the relationship between them is expressed in rights and obligations [8, 59-b.].

"Position" refers to actions that are conditioned by point of view, attitude towards something, and evaluation. In the development of a civic stance, it is necessary to demonstrate a person's civic qualities, each individual should demonstrate themselves as a fully independent subject of social relations, determine their place in a legal democratic society, their life goals and ways to achieve them.

It should be noted that the forms of expressing a civic stance are diverse. For example, sociologists conditionally divide them into creative, rebellious (dissatisfaction), conformist (consumer), passive, and, most regrettably, passive-indifferent (passive-evaluative) [9, 102-b.].

Therefore, in our view, an active civic position of a person is a conscious participation of a person in the life of society, which reflects their conscious real actions and actions from a personal and social perspective, aimed at the proper realization of social values while maintaining a balance of personal and social interests.

According to our author's approach, a civic stance is a process that is formed as a result of the integration of

civic education and legal education, aimed at developing conscious real actions and actions of young people from a personal and social perspective towards reality, aimed at the adequate implementation of social values while maintaining a balance of personal and social interests. Therefore, if young people have civic upbringing, they will have a civic stance.

Therefore, the environment and conditions influence the development of a civic stance and are realized through the manifestation of its social activity, effectiveness, and civic qualities in social activity.

An active civic stance is a compulsory interest in a socially significant work, organizational skills, initiative and diligence, and an adequate understanding of one's personal significance. It is possible to draw conclusions about the position of the individual in discussing the current situation in the state and the mood in society, their critical attitude towards their opinions, social activity of the individual and their civic qualities (i.e., the main components of active citizenship).

The problem of developing an active civic stance is inextricably linked to the formation of a complex set of individual interactions with both the surrounding world and society, as well as the establishment of their position in society based on humanistic ideals and principles.

Over the course of its historical development, society has been concerned about the formation of a person with a mature civic stance, that is, a person possessing high spiritual and moral qualities capable of strengthening the state, adhering to laws and rules in living as a community, benefiting society, and protecting its interests.

In short, civic engagement is very important for civil society. For any society aimed at development, it is enough to use human potential, to appeal to qualities such as solidarity, generosity, and tolerance that exist in a person's self, in their soul.

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