

Is There A Mechanism For Developing Active Citizenship Position In Higher Secondary Students Based On The Principle Of "Individual - Family - Neighborhood - Educational Institution - State - Society"

Abdulla Y Ev Dilshodbek Yuldashali Oglu

Teacher Of Namangan State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article discusses the analysis of the content and essence of educating young people in the spirit of citizenship through the mechanism of developing an active civic position among high school students based on the principle of "Individual - Family - Neighborhood - Educational Institution - State - Society".

Keywords: Principle; mechanism; active citizen; citizen; citizenship; civic education; civic position; spiritual education; personal activity.

Introduction

It is necessary to carry out certain work to prepare young students as future citizens to actively participate in the processes of renewal of the state and society.

After gaining independence, scientific and theoretical attention began to be paid to the issues of spiritual and moral formation of young people, who are the creators of the future, in the continuing education system in our country, and increasing their activity in the socio-political and economic spheres.

President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the 33rd anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said that it was thanks to independence that our national statehood was restored, and in recent years we have made great strides towards building a New Uzbekistan. The noble idea "For the dignity of man, for the happiness of the people and the homeland!" is deeply embedded in the spirit and content of all our reforms, He emphasized that our people's sense of involvement in solving life's problems and their active civic position are growing .

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

The pedagogical and psychological characteristics of developing an active civic position in students in our country have been studied by such scientists as Kh. Ibragimov, M. Qaxharova, A. Mavrulov, Kh. Tojiboyeva,

B. Khodjayev , G. Tulenova, Sh. Sharipov, Sh. Shodmonova, G'. Shoumarov, N. Egamberdiyeva, O. Musurmonova, A. Akramov, B. Abdullayeva, A. Asqarov, Sh. Baratov, N. Djamilova , A. Begmatov, O. Jamoliddinova.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The scientific significance of the research results is explained by the fact that the theoretical foundations for developing an active civic position in high school students through spiritual, educational and educational work in general education schools have been developed, approaches to expanding the opportunities for an individual to take an active civic position, assessment methods, criteria, and creating pedagogical conditions for demonstrating individual activity have been identified.

ANALYSES AND RESULTS

Systematic work is being carried out in Uzbekistan to develop a system of continuing education, increase the authority and prestige of teachers in society, and elevate the younger generation spiritually, morally, and intellectually.

It is also necessary to teach high school students in general education schools to respond critically and independently to political processes taking place

internationally. This will not only develop students' independent thinking skills, but also help them actively participate in democratic processes.

In order to strengthen spiritual immunity in the minds of the younger generation growing up in secondary schools in our country, in-depth study of the rich scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, promotion of military patriotism and the courage of our great ancestors, transformation of their honorable activities into a constantly moving life program, and strengthening cooperation between school, neighborhood, and family in the process of educating students on the basis of modern knowledge and experience, national and universal values are recognized as the main directions of spiritual, educational and educational work.

Because in today's turbulent times, destructive and harmful ideas, crime, drug addiction, apathy and other threats that negatively affect the education and consciousness of students are becoming increasingly strong. As a result, there is a need to further improve work in this field based on modern and effective approaches and effective methods.

Mechanisms for developing an active civic position in high school students are a set of pedagogical, organizational, and social impact methods aimed at forming their civic consciousness, responsibility, and active participation in society.

The research work prioritized the following mechanisms for developing an active civic stance in high school students.

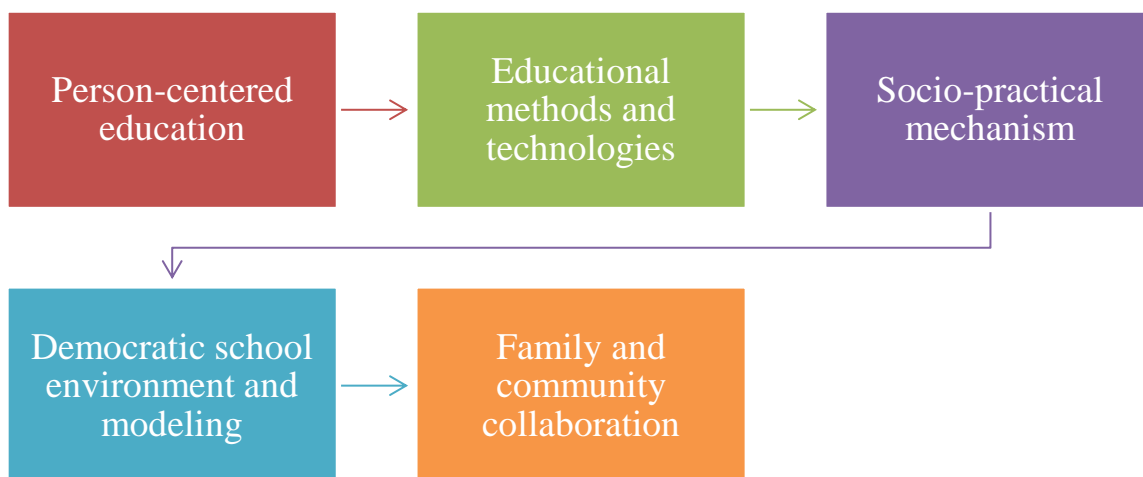


Figure 1.1.2. Mechanism for developing an active civic position in high school students

In modern conditions, it is required that the educational process be directed to the development of the individual, socialization, and the cultivation of independent, critical, and creative thinking skills in accordance with all the possibilities. Education that can demonstrate these possibilities is called person-centered education. A distinctive feature of person-centered education is the recognition of the individuality of the learner, the creation of a favorable, necessary environment for his comprehensive development, and the consideration of the interests, abilities, and perspectives of each student.

In the upper grades, it is important to direct students' project and research activities towards researching and preparing proposals for solving issues related to the state and society.

Volunteering is an important practical mechanism for developing active citizenship in high school students. This type of activity develops a sense of community service, social responsibility, and initiative in students.

Below are examples of volunteer activities for high school students:

The main goal of the legal-educational volunteering direction is to increase the legal awareness of students, which includes activities such as distributing legal booklets among citizens on Constitution Day, establishing the "Young Lawyers" club dedicated to legal literacy, and informing young people about the electoral process under the slogan "Your voice matters."

The main goal of volunteer activities in the field of social assistance is to help the poor, the elderly and the needy. In this direction, students are expected to participate in the "Kindness Campaign" (delivering food, books or gifts to elderly and lonely citizens), visit "Sahovat" houses, donate books and toys to students of special boarding schools, disseminate information during donation campaigns, and provide assistance in medical institutions.

Volunteering as promoters of education and culture

through activities such as organizing free foreign language and computer literacy clubs for young children, promoting cultural heritage, volunteering in museums, information resource centers, and theaters, and the "Give a Book" campaign - collecting books and delivering them to other schools or institutions - can yield effective results.

In general education schools, students are encouraged to take the initiative in organizing events such as tree planting campaigns ("Green Space"), landscaping and cleaning, and waste collection ("Waste-Free School", "Waste Paper Week", "Living Without Plastic") in order to preserve nature as active citizens through ecological volunteering, and to form an ecological culture among the population. This helps them to form values such as patriotism, humanity, justice, responsibility, and solidarity.

Information and media volunteering aims to promote positive ideas on social networks. In it, students engage in activities such as blogging on the topic "Active Citizen - Active Youth", preparing social banners and videos for mass actions, flash mobs, highlighting local problems and offering their own solutions to solve them.

Students' knowledge, skills, and competencies will also be strengthened by creating conditions for civic engagement on digital platforms (online briefings, petitions, and feedback pages).

The mechanism for developing an active civic position in high school students requires consistent, continuous, and mutual integration based on the principle of "individual-family-neighborhood-educational institution-state-society."

The principle of "individual-family-neighborhood-educational institution-state-society" is an integrated system of educating a person and preparing him/her for society as an active citizen through interrelated and cooperative social institutions. This system establishes cooperation between schools, families, civil society institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, youth organizations, and community representatives in spiritual, educational and educational work.

of "individual - family - neighborhood - educational institution - organization - society" is to create effective pedagogical conditions based on the rich national-cultural, historical traditions, customs and universal human values of our people, to improve the general pedagogical culture of society, and to improve spiritual, educational and ideological work in our country .

Author H. Norqulov emphasizes that a person's initial ideology, faith, morality, national values and conscience, pride, intelligence, and thinking, formed in the family, are further enhanced in the mahalla environment, harmonized with the will of the people, mutual harmony and cooperation, and lead to the

formation of healthy relationships in society and the strengthening of the national idea. He recognizes that the mahalla is thus an important connecting tool in personal relationships, expressing the ancient customs, traditions and customs of our people, and acting as a great ideological and educational center for the family .

The conflicts, disagreements, and divorces of parents in some families are disrupting the upbringing of children. It is a sad fact that due to such an unhealthy environment, the indifference of parents to their duties, and their low ideological and educational knowledge, students and young people are committing offenses, committing criminal acts, and having unpleasant incidents, drug addiction, alcoholism, prostitution, and similar illegal activities are increasing. The family is the first source of civic values, and as the first socialization environment of the child, the values of love, work, and responsibility are formed in the family. Only if family education is closely connected with social education, the expected results can be achieved. Each parent must deeply understand their duties and responsibilities in family education. A normal family environment, timely involvement of the child in reading and working are the key to the success of education .

In educating students in the spirit of citizenship, the role of parents in society, their authority in the community, and their ongoing cooperation with the school in raising their children are important.

in secondary schools , increasing the attention of the general public and parents to child rearing, it is possible to instill a sense of civic duty and responsibility in students and increase their activity in all aspects.

The following measures taken to strengthen school, neighborhood, and family cooperation also aim to fulfill the tasks of developing active citizenship in high school students:

Take measures to increase the effectiveness of activities organized by youth leaders in neighborhoods to provide students with meaningful leisure time;

organizing special trainings on improving the environment in problematic families and applying effective measures of psychological support for children from troubled families;

To educate students in a spirit of respect for national values and traditions by widely involving them in folk festivals, national holidays, games, and sports competitions organized in neighborhoods;

to systematically disseminate aphorisms on the topic of parental responsibility in raising children through mobile communication operators in the "Wisdom of the Day" column;

To hold the "Most Exemplary Parent" competition in order to increase the responsibility of parents in raising

their children;

Carrying out systematic work to eliminate negative changes in the behavior and mental world of students related to age psychology, in collaboration with the family and school community;

Radically improve the cooperation between parents, neighborhoods, schools, and law enforcement agencies in increasing the effectiveness of educational work in schools.

Organizing dialogues with the participation of representatives of different generations and students in schools and neighborhoods as part of the "Three Generations Meeting" project;

To form immunity in students to protect them from various ideological dangers based on the principle of "A spiritually mature generation is the builder of a stable society";

Conducting cultural and educational events with the participation of representatives of national cultural centers in our republic about the role and importance of respect for national and universal values in our lives

Society is a set of organizational forms of joint activity of people at various levels. Within the framework of this activity, the needs common to each of the various communities and its members, to each of the units to which they belong, are satisfied. More precisely, society is a self-sufficiency, which establishes and implements all the necessary processes for the living conditions of its members .

This content includes the following main areas:

1. the personal level - to form civic consciousness and self-awareness in students. This involves students understanding their role and responsibilities in society, gaining knowledge about laws, civil rights and duties, and developing in them such characteristics as independent thinking, critical thinking, and initiative.

2. At the family level - upbringing based on national and universal values, that is, parents instilling civic values in their children from childhood (love, loyalty, responsibility), They should set examples of social relationships in society in the family environment, teach children trust and responsibility in the family, and encourage personal activity through hard work and useful work.

3. At the neighborhood level - involving students in community life.

This includes ensuring the student's participation in community events, charity, and environmental campaigns, developing civic engagement through youth leaders, Working on the basis of solidarity, cooperation, and unity, hearing the voices of young people in neighborhood councils, and encouraging active students will have a positive effect.

4. At the level of the educational institution - to

form active citizenship in students through knowledge and skills. In order to educate students to be attentive and proactive to socio-political problems by integrating civic education into the educational process in schools, interactive education (debate, simulation, discussion, research work) as well as the activities of circles and courses such as "Youth Parliament", "Fundamentals of Civil Society" can be used.

5. At the state level - support for students through legislation and political conditions. State support for youth policy, involving them in decision-making processes, encouraging active students through material and moral assistance, grants, scholarships, as well as the activities of the "Youth Affairs Agency", working with young people in the "Youth Notebook", and creating broad opportunities for projects aimed at youth initiatives by the state will be the basis for developing an active civic position in students.

6. At the community level - ensuring the active participation of students in the broader social environment, that is, strengthening social influence and providing information through the media, social networks, non-governmental organizations, encouraging participation in activities that serve the general public, and promoting new civic positions such as various social roles: active youth, volunteers, initiators, bloggers.

The active citizenship position formed on the basis of this principle is a holistic and systematic educational and educational process aimed at ensuring the conscious, responsible and proactive participation of students in society, in which each link (individual, family, neighborhood, school, state, society) has an important and interdependent influence on this process.

The role and importance of the links that make up this partnership in developing active citizenship in students have been scientifically and theoretically analyzed by many researchers in their scientific research.

The author Kh. Shaikhova emphasizes that all opportunities and freedoms are established by law for the intellectual maturity, mental and moral potential of a well-rounded generation, for them to find their place in life and society. According to the constitution, every young person has both the opportunity and the freedom to obtain education and choose a profession in the specialty of their choice. While opportunity determines a person's rights, freedom determines a sense of responsibility and duty .

Therefore , the freedom, independence, and liberty granted to each member of society are closely related to the duties and responsibilities they face before society, the state, and life. Freedom is not a way of acting and expressing one's own desires, but a certain

social order and social space for activity in society.

From a philosophical point of view, M. Qahhorova, in her research, analyzing the role of the spiritual ideal in the formation of a sense of citizenship in students, emphasizes that in order to form a sense of citizenship in a person through the spiritual ideal, it is necessary to pay attention to three issues:

- 1) understand their society ;
- 2) interest the individual in social life;
- 3) Paying attention to the growth of national feelings in the individual .

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained its independence, the following tasks arose in the process of educating and bringing up the younger generation:

a) preparing young people for social life, instilling in them a broad worldview, a purposeful approach to their personal lives, and a sense of unity of plan and action;

b) to educate students about national and universal values, and to continuously enrich their skills in educating young people with deep knowledge and thinking;

c) approach legal and ethical norms in a spirit of respect, instilling in students a sense of citizenship and responsibility for social duty;

g) to form a sense of patriotism and internationalism, to instill a sense of respect for the views of other nations and peoples, and non-discrimination in the rights and duties of others;

d) to teach to correctly assess the internal and foreign policy of an independent state - the Republic of Uzbekistan;

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it can be noted that Citizenship is a state that expresses a person's belonging to a particular society, which has been evaluated in different periods and from the point of view of the views that have taken a leading place in social life. In a legal society, which is the highest form of social order, citizenship is considered a legal guarantee of ensuring the dignity of the individual, protecting his honor, dignity and rights. The Uzbek people are a nation with a long history of national development. In the past, our ancestors, great thinkers, and enlightened people believed that the fate and future of the nation lay in freedom and liberty, and that self-sacrifice and unity were necessary for the future of the homeland and the people, and for a happy life.

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