

# DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALLY ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP COMPETENCES IN STUDENTS - AS A SOCIAL PEDAGOGICAL NEED

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**Abstract:** In this article, the development of socially active civic competences in students is clarified as a social pedagogical necessity, taking into account the purely individual acquisition of knowledge in the development of active civic competences, subjective motivations of teaching, attitude to the subject of education, the abilities of the learner, personal the need to develop skills and qualifications depending on qualities and experience, the pedagogical significance of applying an individual approach to the development of civic competence is revealed.

**Key words:** social education, pedagogical opportunity, civic education, political education, social activism, reform, socially active civic competence,

**INTRODUCTION:** At the root of the reforms implemented in the education system of our independent country, raising a socially active, well-rounded young generation is put forward as the most important problem. In his speech at the 75th session of the UN General Assembly on September 23, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan focused on the issue of youth: "More than half of the population of our country is made up of young people. In our republic, great work is being done to ensure that every young man and woman takes a proper place in society and shows their potential".[19] The five important initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on March 19, 2019 also show the role and importance of educational institutions in raising socially active students and youth. Because, in the five most important initiatives put forward, to further strengthen the attention to the youth, to involve them widely in culture, art, physical education and sports, to form the skills of using information technologies in the

youth, to encourage reading among the youth of our country. promoting, ensuring women's employment" is an important role for the future of the country, the development of socially active citizenship competences for mature, young people to grow up as a mature generation.[17] On January 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan addressed the issue of youth in his address to the Oliy Majlis: "As we aim to make Uzbekistan a developed country, we will achieve this not only through rapid reforms, science and innovation.

## **LITERATURE ANALYSIS**

For this, first of all, it is necessary to educate new generation personnel who will come out as proactive reformers, think strategically, and be knowledgeable and qualified. is the most important problem.[18] Sh.E. Kurbanov [4; 64-65-b], Sh. Majidova[10; p. 24], Z. Soliyeva[15; p. 14], B. Khodjayev [p. 20; p. 82], the problem of training the young generation with high intellectual, socially active, initiative, spiritual and moral potential as mature personnel under the reforms implemented in our country. conducted research on. A. Redjaboyev[13; p. 20], D. Roziyeva [14; p. 255], M. Mamajonov[11], O. Jamoldinova[15; p. 51], A. Isimova [7; p. 25], S. Jorayeva [6], B. Shermuhammadov [21; pp. 37-53] focused on problems such as healthy lifestyle and patriotism among young people, increasing the activity of young people and their spiritual and moral education, social-pedagogical skills in the spirit of national development. In foreign countries, the formation and development of civic competences in young people is inculcated on the basis of the science of "Civic Education". The subject of "civic education" teaches young people the basics of building a civil society, a democratic state, because the social role of a citizen is first of all manifested in the participation in democratic processes and institutions. For example, in Austria, the term "political education" is often used instead of "civic education". Frumin in his research T. Kalsuonis [16; 92-b] proposed to use the concept of "democratic civic education" because in his research work he implies the importance of developing and developing democratic mechanisms and not about all the values, skills and knowledge of a citizen. ". Summarizing the

opinions of all the above scientists, we explained the following pedagogical possibilities of developing socially active citizenship competence in students in the form of a table: The formation of socially active civic competences in the general secondary education system of our country was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 6, 2017 "Approval of the State Educational Standards of General Secondary and Special Secondary Vocational Education". In the Decision No. 187 on "the task of forming socially active civic competence in students through the subjects of "History", "State and legal foundations", "Constitutional law" and "General pedagogy", this formed the development of competence in the higher education system has an important place[1]. Reforms in the education system are showing their effect on the new social changes taking place in our country. "Reform means renewal, change. In order for reforms to have positive results, our leaders and people must first change. When a person changes, society changes [2; p. 252]". Because, at the heart of any reform, the activity, initiative of our youth and the support of their scientific and creative ideas indicate the prosperity of the society tomorrow. Therefore, the development of socially active civic competence among students is the most important initiative factor in building a democratic state and civil society. Social education is an important form of education, it means education that expresses the purposeful spiritual influence on the whole society, nation, nation and class. Social education is the process of shaping and developing the consciousness and thinking of the individual, the spiritual and educational world in harmony with the goals and tasks of the society, the active participation of people in the socio-economic and cultural life, a set of positive influences and factors. The main goal of social education is to unite citizens around a single national idea of mobilizing to build a humane democratic society and a legal state.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Development of socially active civic competences in students is an indicator of the individual's activity, the formation of civic competence, which represents the

existence of knowledge, skills and competencies that are socialized under the influence of civil society institutions, public organizations, norms and rules and are applied to the political sphere of society. about theoretical issues, the research work of Yu. V. Podlesnaya on the topic "Civil competence in modern society: political science aspects of formation" also occupies a special place[12]. In his research, the fact that the scientist has in-depth analysis of events and incidents in the political life of the society in developing the qualities of active citizenship is also important. S. Jorayeva spoke about the issue of the young generation: "Young people feel responsible for the fate of the Motherland and the nation and feel a sense of courage" in the society, the education of the younger generation occupies an important place in different times [6]. A. Begmatov, personal activity in the educational process "if there is a harmony between the interests of the society and the interests of the individual, such a situation makes the individual active in the interests of the society, and thus, in the interests of his own. 'prompts to show[3; p. 64]" and touched on the issue of the importance of the principle of humanitarianism in human education. A.M. Knyazev" [8] distinguishes three stages of the formation of a person as a citizen and justifies the possibility of evaluating citizenship competence as a result of the science of "Citizenship Education": the person's knowledge of civil rights and obligations and the history of the country; his system of attitude towards himself as a citizen, civil society and the state, civil rights and obligations; civil duty and obligation of a citizen, the interests of the state in civil society, civil behavior of a person; focuses on the civic values and confidence of the individual [8].

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say without hesitation that the development of socially active civic competences in students is first of all polished due to the continuous participation of the individual through active and disciplined relations in all aspects of the society. As a result, every student of my country will have the qualities of responsibility and involvement, such as not indifferent to the fate of our independent country, and will realize that every action of theirs is invaluable for the future.

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