

Specific Aspects of Citizen Position and Professional Competence in Students

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ABSTRACT

Theoretical and methodological training in the article is a set of special knowledge, skills and abilities that will influence the performance of a task in a certain field of activity, which in some literature is interpreted as a process of learning a specific job, skills necessary to perform a group of tasks. When improving the professional activity of a teacher, it is important that he increases his theoretical and methodological training. Theoretical and methodological training, of course, does not happen by itself. On the basis of theoretical and methodological training, such processes as learning to read, collective and individual research, experience acquisition, additional mastery, self-education are included.

KEYWORDS: education, method, fucaolic pose, citizen, society, knowledge, competence

INTRODUCTION

Theoretical-methodological training of future political scientists who meet the modern requirements of scientific and technical development is a necessary condition for achieving high results in all forms of an effectively organized educational process, for the stability of labor relations and for meeting the needs.

Building a free democratic state based on a market economy and forming a solid foundation of citizenship is considered a strategic goal facing the Republic of Uzbekistan. This goal is boldly leading Uzbekistan on the path of establishing a citizenship position. Civil position is an eternal dream of humanity, a rule of law among members of society, a free and independent life, social justice, and a management system focused on working in the interest of people. Therefore, this society is a society that embodies the people's goals, dreams, and gives strength, faith, patience, and a fair life to humanity. After all, according to pedagogical sources, the citizenship position is a humane, just society in which national values are established, the rule of law is ensured, and in the course of the social-historical development of the human society, the representatives of advanced science conducted research on the establishment of a democratic society.

LITERATURE REVIEW

It is noted in scientific and historical sources that the roots of views on the position of citizenship go back to the ancient world. In particular, the formation of the first ideas about its elements is associated with the name of the Greek philosopher Aristotle (384-322 AD). In his works "Politics", "Rhetoric", "Athenian Politics", "Ethics", he thinks about "democracy", "citizen's position" and calls the citizen's position "political unity – community". In this, man is interpreted as a "political creature". For example, Aristotle could not see his worldview, his idea separated from the

politics of that time. After all, family, faith, enlightenment, position, art, in general, all aspects of life were politicized in ancient Greece. [1].

The views and teachings about the civil position and its structure were formed and developed in Europe over a long period of time, over the centuries. Especially in the 13th and 14th centuries, it was noticed in the works of G. Grotsia, Spinoza, T. Hobbes and J. Locke. Later, it became associated with the names and teachings of N. Machiavelli, S. Montesquieu, I. Kant, A. Tocqueville, J. Mill, G. Hegel.

Especially in Europe, Thomas Hobbes wrote about the state and authority in his work entitled "On the Citizen" and tried to convey that they ensure the emergence of civil society [2]. Since this period, civil society has been improving as an actual socio-political vision and concept.

Georg Hegel is one of the thinkers who interpreted the basis of the civil position in terms of economic structure and market relations in relation to private property.

Academician M. Sharifkhojaev says that the main element of Hegel's idea of the position of a citizen is a person, his status, role, and functions. According to the philosopher, a certain person lives and acts to satisfy the needs of his goal, he cannot fully realize his interests (natural and social) without entering into certain relationships with other people [3].

In Eastern pedagogical thinking, especially in the artistic and philosophical teachings of the thinkers of the early renaissance period of the 9th-14th centuries, Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Amir Temur, Alisher Navai, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, as well as in the views on the management of the country, valuable theoretical and practical ideas about the position of the citizen and its specific characteristics are expressed, which have not lost their essence.

After all, these ideas are in harmony with the ideas of the national ideology. For example, in the work of Abu Nasr Farabi's (873-950) "The City of Virtuous People", Abu Rayhan Beruni's (973-1048) "Relics from Ancient Nations", Abu Ali ibn Sina's (980-1037) "Wisdom", "Hayy ibn Yakzon", Yusuf Khos Hajib's (born in 1021, the year of his death is unknown) "Kutadgu bilig" ("Knowledge that leads to happiness"), Amir Temur's (1336-1405) "Timur's rules", Alisher Navoi's (1441-1501) "Khamsa", "Mahbub ul-Qulub", "Lisonut-tayr", Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's (1483-1530) "Boburnoma" was written the position of citizenship. It is noted that this society should be composed of just and virtuous people, that citizens in this society should have equal rights and the status of free expression of their will, and that every activity in the society should be performed with justice and managed with justice. It is also noted that in

this society, citizens should live as a community, and the head of the country should be a sharp minded, educated, enlightened, just and righteous person who loves people. For example, in Abu Nasr Farabi's treatise "The City of Virtuous People", he says: "The ruler, that is, the mayor of the city, is sharp-witted, quick to notice the signs of anything, eager to learn, gain knowledge, enlightenment, loves the truth and truth, is just and truthful, supportive and just in nature, who hates tyranny and oppression, tyrants and oppressors, respects his people, calls everyone to justice, helps those who are unjustly injured, shows goodness to everyone and the beauties he loves in others" [3].

In Amir Temur's "Tuzuklar Temur" this aspect is expressed as follows: "Whichever country I conquered, I respected the respectable people of that land, I paid obeisance and respect to its sayyids, scholars, fuzalo and mashoyikh, I gave them support, tasks, and fixed their salaries, I treated the elders of that region as my brothers and sisters, and if there were young people and children, as my own children" [10, 94-95].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The scientific heritage and practical works of the thinkers of the past on the position of citizenship are not only the historical-theoretical roots of the current socio-economic development and spiritual-political life, but also the implemented reforms in this direction will serve as a program to eliminate the obstacles that arise in the way of building a new Uzbekistan and developing the foundations of the citizenship position. After all, the rich spiritual and educational heritage of our ancestors is the spiritual and moral basis of the organization and development of social and political processes in our country, the source of studying and implementing the characteristics of citizenship, economic, spiritual and political signs.

Thus, civil society is an independent system of human society, a society of humanitarians. Academician M. Sharifkhojaev writes that "those who envision the ideal position of citizenship say that this society is an open and just society in which free and equal individuals live, who have their civil and political rights, take an active part in the management of the state, have the opportunity to openly express their opinions, meet their needs in every way, and create associations and organizations that match their goals" [3].

Theoreticians of establishing a democratic legal state and citizenship position in Uzbekistan (I.A. Karimov, M. Sharifkhojaev, A.T. Azizkhojaev, U. Egamberdieva, N. Aligoriev, Sh. Jalilov, A. Jalilov, M. Kyrgyzbaev, M. Gulomov, S. Raupov, K. Kalonov and others) noted that "active participation of the citizen in political and economic life in the position of citizenship and participation, initiative in all spheres of development expands, opportunities increase"[11]. It turns out that in a democratic society, between state and non-state organizations, it creates relations that serve the interests of individuals and workers. As a result, the state begins to positively influence the formation and development of society. As a result, the state begins to positively influence the formation and development of society. As a result, the social status of citizens within the state and society increases, and their personal interests and needs are protected by the state. This ensures the clear manifestation of creative research, business, entrepreneurship, and initiative in human activity. This is one of the characteristics of the civil position.

DISCUSSION

Based on the above, it is worth noting that civil society is expressed by the active participation of citizens in state administration, a clear understanding of the primacy of moral and legal laws in their social, political and spiritual life. In this society, citizens should be active in social and political life, initiators in economic and spiritual activities, entrepreneurs.

Therefore, the citizens of this society should learn to express their interests in harmony with the interests of the people and the state, and learn to act within the scope of their moral and legal duties. In order to fulfill this moral and legal duty, restoring our national spirituality and national values, and on the basis of them, establishing the education of the young generation to become well-rounded people is the priority task of the state policy. Therefore, the position of an open citizen, first of all, requires well-rounded, comprehensively developed people. After all, a well-developed person is a person who possesses intelligence, has established the qualities of creativity, initiative, shows love for his homeland and people, lives with pride and pride, comprehends moral and legal duty, responsibility to people and nation. Taking this into account, strengthening national independence, raising and raising patriotic young people who are loyal to national and universal values, strengthening the spiritual heritage of our people, and freely manifesting their potential in development has been set as the country's priority task, and developing the theoretical and practical foundations of raising such a person is an important part of the science of pedagogy. Accordingly, in the theory and practice of national pedagogy of Uzbekistan, many research works were conducted in this direction, dissertations were written, brochures and training manuals were published. In particular, U.I. Makhkamov's pamphlet on "Problems of students' moral position formation" was published [8]. It reflects on the moral position of people in society, especially young people, and says, "Moral position is a valuable quality that makes a person morally and culturally mature, defines a person's activity and position, increases a person's moral maturity, education, human qualities, and human value. It is the original fruit of education. It is noted that the moral position, which is considered the support of the mind, is the honor and wisdom of all virtues [8].

M. Ochilov's research emphasizes that "the main goal of the reforms in the field of education implemented in the years of independence is aimed at forming the spirituality and position of young people"[11]. The author writes about this in his monograph entitled "The Spirituality of Independence and the Foundations of Education": "Spirituality and position mean the beauty of human behavior, generosity and diligence, nobility, faithfulness to promises, learning, wisdom, tolerance, decency, neatness and purity of heart, politeness and similar traditions" [11,15]. It is said that spirituality and attitude are a powerful force to strengthen independence, first of all, to form the spirit of independence in young people, to form a spirit of confidence in the future, to ensure peace, and it is emphasized that the continuous education system is responsible for this.

A well-known scientist, Professor O. Musurmonova directs her research to the research of the problems of forming the moral position of students and youths, and notes spiritual values and literature as an important factor in the formation of their moral position in the teaching of the science of literature among high school students.

According to O. Musurmonova, "The moral position must be formed in accordance with new material needs and requirements, new equipment and technology, new comforts, and well-being. Therefore, "The essence of the moral position should be aimed at the formation of initiative, activity, business, entrepreneurship, creativity qualities in the student's personality on the basis of state laws" [12].

M.K. Hoshimov conducted his research in the direction of moral formation of students and young people, and in his doctoral dissertation, written on the topic "Theoretical and practical foundations of the use of bioenergetic knowledge of the psyche in the formation of moral education of students", moral attitude, moral position, moral feeling in students and young people, pedagogical conditions for the formation of moral consciousness, moral behavior, and moral belief are highlighted on the basis of a new pedagogical concept. M. Inomova, Z. Ismoilova, Sh. Olimov's doctoral theses presented their thoughts on the issue of spiritual and moral upbringing of students in the family, general secondary education and vocational schools. In particular, Z.K. Ismailova's research reveals the philosophical, pedagogical and psychological foundations of the concepts "morality", "spirituality", "moral consciousness", "moral thinking". "Akhlq (ethic) is an Arabic word, which is the plural of "khulq" (behavior). It is a set of behavioral rules that occur in the behavior of people in relation to family, each other, neighborhood, friends, colleagues, teachers and students, people, nation, Motherland, and society. "Ethics is a unique way of knowing the world, which regulates human behavior in terms of good and bad. Ethics forms the norms of behavior that are considered extremely important for a person and fulfills the task of correct approach to the world of social life, human cultural life, and social values," explains Sh.Sh.Olimov [13].

In order to complete the upbringing of a perfect generation with another new pedagogical phenomenon, the pedagogical term "civic position", we directed our activity to the research of the problem of "Methodology for improving the civic position and professional competence of students of political science, based on an integrative approach". For example, any person with a developed civil position is an intelligent, moral-ethical potential, creative, constructive, initiative specialist who contributes to the improvement of society and the development of a democratic legal state, person will be a person who takes responsibility for his personal and professional duties, is demanding of himself, honest, feels his responsibility towards the state and society, understands that he belongs to a certain country and actively participates in the development of the country's socio-economic development, spiritual and political life, and fights for its prosperity.

Since the concept of "citizen's position" is a complex and multifaceted concept, its definitions and explanations can be found in the treatises and research works of philosophers, political scientists, sociologists, lawyers, and cultural scientists. Therefore, we can witness the definitions and explanations of the concepts of "citizenship" and "position" in textbooks, study guides, explanatory dictionaries, and encyclopedias written on subjects such as philosophy, sociology, cultural studies, ethics, aesthetics, spiritual studies, and pedagogy. For example, in the explanatory dictionary written in the field of pedagogy, the concepts of "citizen" and "citizenship" are explained as follows: A citizen is a person's legal affiliation to a certain state. When a person

is considered a citizen, he has certain rights and freedoms. The legal status of a citizen differs from the legal status of stateless persons or citizens of foreign countries in the respective country. For example, political rights apply only to citizens [14]. Also, in the "Pedagogy" textbook, "Citizen" is defined as "a person belonging to a certain state through legal grounds", "Citizenship" means that a person is under the care of a certain state, belongs to this state, both inside the country and outside of it, and this affiliation is confirmed by legal documents" [15]. We find such comments in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy", the pamphlet "Feeling of the Motherland", as well as in textbooks and training manuals written on social sciences. In this sense, the "Dictionary of National Idea Propagation Technologies and Terms" defines the term citizenship as follows: "Citizenship means legal or political-legal protection of a person and protection of his legal interests inside and outside this country" [15]. In these comments, a citizen lives and works in a certain country, and his rights, honor, and pride are controlled and protected by the laws and directives of this society, it was also noted that the place and status of every citizen in the society is protected based on the Constitution adopted in the country and the laws and normative documents created on its basis.

Let's get acquainted with the definition and explanations of the term "position". According to the sources, the concept of "position" is explained in the context of socio-economic development, political-educational life, and represented one of the urgent issues of life in different historical periods before and after our era. Today, explanations, definitions, and interpretations of the concept of "civic position" can be found in the content of various social sciences.

In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" stated that "citizen position" is a set of achievements in the production, social and spiritual life of society and in another source, it is defined as "educated, well-educated, intelligent, enlightened" [16]. So, in these definitions, the concept of position can be considered as a force that is directed to the organization of the theoretical basis of material and spiritual wealth in socio-economic life, and represents the education and training of people. That is why it is a socio-pedagogical phenomenon that can make a significant contribution to the physical and spiritual basis of socio-economic and political life, and to the development of a person. In this sense, the concepts of society, man and position are closely connected. Just as society cannot develop without people and positions, positions cannot exist and develop outside of society, human life and activities. For example, the material and spiritual development of society is formed and improved in the integrity of cultural and educational factors.

Ontological, logical, and epistemological explanations of the concept of civic position can be found in the works of philosophers E. Yusupov, M. Khairullaev, S. Shermammedov, position studies scientists M. Abdullaev, M. Miryusupov. For example, E. Yusupov interprets the term "citizen position" from an epistemological point of view and writes: "citizen's position is a system of material and spiritual wealth created by people's activities in the sphere of economic, socio-political and spiritual life of society, produced to satisfy their needs" [5].

In "Independence: Annotated Scientific-Popular Dictionary", the citizenship position is defined as "material and spiritual

production, social and mutual relations, politics, family, ethics, behavior, law, education, training, creativity, science, service, lifestyle, etc. is a comprehensive event related to" [5], In the "Sociology" textbook, the term "citizen's position" is used in a broad sense, and it refers to the set of such achievements in the production, social and spiritual life of society, the level of such achievements achieved by a social group or nation in a certain period, education, education, intelligence and means the sum of qualities such as enlightenment and therefore, "position is material and spiritual values as a result of people's creative activity, purposeful efforts, and is a social phenomenon that is an important factor in the formation and maturation of a person", explained from the point of view of sociological theory.

Scientific-theoretical teachings and the results of our research indicate that the position has a long historical development. In ancient times, the emergence and development of agriculture and animal husbandry in the villages caused the need to have a position to handle and care for them. Based on this, people need knowledge, education and training to get a good harvest from agriculture and animal husbandry. Acquiring knowledge and education have made people educated and literate. People with such characteristics are considered to be people with a position. On this basis, consciousness, labor, speech, and thinking have developed. As a result, crafts, architecture, trade, science, art, and education were improved. The development of the material and spiritual aspects of the position led to an increase in professions, which, in turn, led to the emergence of education in specialized forms. Accumulated experiences of people related to the problem of position were realized through the acquisition of knowledge, skills and competences through education. In this way, they tried to pass it on to the next generation.

CONCLUSION

At this point, it should be recognized that today, in Uzbekistan, which is boldly entering the world community and is actively building its civil position, the issue of position occupies a strong place among the priorities of state policy. This is the main reason why in the socio-economically developing Republic of Uzbekistan, the formation of the position and, on this basis, the position of citizenship in the activities of young people is increasing day by day. After all, the future of a great country is to bring up the mature young people and to form a civic position in them. Of course, citizenship, civic duty, civic responsibility, and civic responsibility occupy an important place in their foundation. Because citizenship and the positions related to it are highlighted in the constant search of every young person, improving in eliminating shortcomings in their thinking, moral and legal activities. And this requires a person to always develop culturally. Only if a person is culturally perfect, can he be the creator and creator of things and events in socio-economic development. After all, the present era, in particular, the position of a citizen, is a society of creators, creators, entrepreneurs, businessmen.

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