



Methodology for Developing Active Civic Competence in Future Special Educators

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Abstract: In this article, the possible social activity of future teachers is studied. And their possible place in the socio-political life of society. Special attention is paid to the state youth policy. Also, the participation of students and youth of our country in the ongoing reforms was considered. These reforms are being systematically and purposefully carried out by the leadership of our country. They are aimed primarily at the future generation, their legal succession and responsibility to the memory of their ancestors. Future teachers should learn to take into account technological innovations, first of all, taking into account national and regional peculiarities. First of all, within the framework of their national traditions and religious tolerance.

Key words: social activeness, the strategy of attempts, intellectual ability, active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas, technologies, reforms, education, spiritual, judicial culture, moral culture, mutual traditions.

Bo'lajak maxsus pedagoglarning faol fuqarolik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirish metodikasi

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Today, at the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, special attention is paid to the development of active civic competence among young people, which is considered a key aspect of youth policy. The socio-political and legal foundations for the development of an active civic stance among young people are also being improved. The time has come to create a continuous system of human rights education within the framework of the National Strategy, to introduce special training courses on "Human Rights," "Child Rights," and "Women's Rights" in general education schools, universities, and retraining centers. The role of the



pedagogical process aimed at developing civic culture in higher education is high in carrying out such urgent tasks on a societal scale, "preventing threats to the lives of young people, combating ignorance with enlightenment in the current difficult and dangerous situation in the world."

In higher education, the organization of the pedagogical process based on the priority of societal interests on an innovative basis is effective in increasing the social activity of students, strengthening their involvement in society and responsibility, and developing an active civic stance. Through this, it will be possible to develop in young people qualities of patriotism, hard work, and dedication. As an important foundation for the development of civic engagement in future teachers, it is necessary to foster their personal interest. By demonstrating civic competence as a future specialist, the student, along with demonstrating their potential, is also required to understand social interest. Today, there is a growing need to understand that all social relations are built on the basis of interest and, on this basis, to form social activity among young people. After all, "as long as there is life, as long as there is a person, each category tries to realize its interests in some way, thinks about how to organize this life, in what conditions a person and family can live peacefully and happily, and if necessary, strives to achieve its goals through legal means." Therefore, the organization of an innovative pedagogical process aimed at developing a civic stance among students in higher education, the formation of knowledge and skills, and the participation of participants in socio-political relations in them will also help find their place.

"Today, the world is changing rapidly. The dangers threatening the fate and future of humanity are becoming increasingly acute. On a global scale, fierce competition, various contradictions and contradictions, trade wars are becoming extremely acute. In such difficult conditions, relying only on the intelligence, unwavering will and potential of our people, our own strengths and capabilities, and at the same time cooperating with the world community, we must boldly move forward." Based on international experience in the higher education system of Uzbekistan, by "implementing advanced standards of higher education, including a phased transition from education aimed at acquiring theoretical knowledge in curricula to an educational system aimed at developing practical skills, raising the content of higher education to a qualitatively new level, creating a system for training highly qualified personnel who will make a worthy contribution to the sustainable development of the



social sphere and economic sectors, finding their place in the labor market," it is possible to increase the social activity of future personnel, ensure their development as responsible

The main components of Uzbekistan's personnel training system: the individual, the state, and society, the systems of continuous education, science, and production, are composed of a holistic unity of educational, upbringing, and socio-spiritual dominance. The effectiveness of any system is assessed socially and economically. In the process of continuous education, more social advantages are manifested in the process of evaluating the effectiveness of the system for educating a harmoniously developed individual. After all, the results of solving the system manifest themselves as the result of pedagogical activity aimed at raising the level of education, upbringing, and social culture, developing spiritual and moral qualities in pupils, creating pedagogical conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual, and developing active civic competence.

The President justifies the need to develop active civic competence among young people as follows: "Today, the threat of international terrorism, extremism, and radicalism is increasing in the world and around us." Bloodshed conflicts, armed clashes are taking place in various regions, and new foci of conflict are emerging. At present, we are all witnesses to the fact that the word "peace" and the concept of "peace" have become very old in the world, and yesterday's situation, yesterday's analysis and forecasts do not correspond to today." In the education system of developed countries around the world, one of the priority tasks is considered to be the enhancement of social activity among students and the formation of their active civic competence through the social sciences and their educational methodology. Particular attention is paid to improving pedagogical mechanisms for enhancing students' legal culture and developing their political literacy, analyzing issues related to the development of civic culture among future teachers in the process of teaching social sciences. Every state strives to instill in its citizens qualities that meet the demands of the times and values that correspond to the goals of society. It is useful to familiarize oneself with the experience of the leading countries concerned with sustainable growth. Therefore, it is advisable to analyze the experience of developed countries in developing active civic competence among young people.

The method of education in Japan, one of the countries of the Far East, is not only a complex of pedagogical education, but also an education aimed at



shaping civic culture. In this country, social activity is taught from childhood, and even in the educational process, this approach is considered important. In Japanese educational and upbringing methods, the qualities of social activity are instilled from childhood through team games and sports games.

In the Japanese education system, hard work, discipline, and collectivism are characteristic features of the Japanese national character. According to scientists, Japanese solidarity in shaping an active civic stance among young people leads to unprecedented economic achievements.

In the education system of the East, the roots of students' social activity and active civic qualities, and their actions based on them, go back to primary education. In the Japanese education system, the primary focus in elementary school is on upbringing: children are taught to treat people and animals with respect, tolerance, sharing someone else's pain, truthfulness, self-control, and a careful attitude towards nature. Over the years, these principles have shaped the qualities of active citizenship among Japanese youth in harmony with education and upbringing.

The introduction of liberal perspectives and democratic governance into the United States education system has opened up a new path to the training of competitive personnel. Today, in this country, under the influence of national policy, the formation of active civic competence among future teachers, the awakening of a sense of homeland, the prevention of such ideas as groupism, nationalism, racism, and localism, as well as the negative impact on societal stability, requires fostering civic culture, a sense of belonging, and social responsibility in the education system. In this state, young people develop a desire to live freely and a sense of respect for independence. The reason the United States surpasses other countries in science and technology is that, first and foremost, free and creative thought is valued in this country. American citizens also have a unique understanding of justice: whatever an individual achieves, whatever status he occupies, he achieves only through his intellect and talent. In American liberal pedagogy, the civic position of young people is linked to their needs and interests. A person's desire to achieve their goal creates motivation, while motivation creates economic incentives, that is, stimulating forces. Therefore, human behavior is determined, on the one hand, by gifted abilities, temperament, and on the other hand, by the objective necessity of needs and their satisfaction, forming social activity and active civic qualities as a whole.



According to the conclusions of the International Center for Analysis of Educational Problems, the social activity of young people and their active civic qualities are manifested under the influence of needs, interests, and a fair social environment. Thus, in the US education system, special attention is paid to developing legal and political knowledge in future teachers through the influence of the social environment and ensuring fair social policy in the formation of active civic qualities. In their opinion, it is very important to acquire the necessary knowledge and turn it into a belief. Therefore, it is necessary to study the experience of developed countries in developing active civic competence among future teachers. However, it is important that their upbringing methodology be in harmony with the national characteristics of each nation and that their moral criteria are similar.

In today's education system, it is advisable to study not only the general aspect of the system of sciences, but also the role of social and humanities sciences in enhancing knowledge about the development of active civic competence among future teachers. Only "enlightenment leads a person to perfection and society to progress." We need to widely attract investments not only in economic sectors, but also in the field of scientific developments and "know-how." Therefore, the issues of fostering a sense of responsibility and involvement in the fate of the Motherland among future teachers, as well as the upbringing of competitive personnel possessing active civic qualities, are becoming increasingly relevant. Therefore, it is advisable to study the methodological foundations, methods, and educational technologies for the effective use of social and humanities disciplines in the formation of knowledge about civic culture, legal culture, and political level, as well as social activity among future teachers.

At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, the training of qualified personnel also necessitates ensuring the competitiveness of the corps. It will also be possible to increase their social activity, develop active civic competence through the formation of deep thinking and a broad worldview among personnel, enlightenment. "Because in the process of spiritual impoverishment of humanity, the spiritual "I" of man is being destroyed as he strives to develop "democratic values" that serve to destroy spirituality. If this process is ignored today, tomorrow the qualities of patriotism and selfishness will begin to manifest in young people. In such conditions, the content of education for future bachelor's and master's students, the organization of the educational process at



the level of world standards, should also correspond to the development of civic culture. Therefore, the implementation of effective mechanisms for training qualified personnel in the higher education system is the most important condition for raising the spiritual, moral, and intellectual development of bachelors, masters, and future specialists to a qualitatively new level, as well as requiring the application of innovative forms and methods of education, new pedagogical technologies in the educational process.

The rapid development of the country is directly linked to the patriotism of the trained specialists, their active civic stance, and their awareness of social responsibility. In accordance with this requirement, the teaching of subjects such as sociology, the history of Uzbekistan, the national idea: the strategy for the development of Uzbekistan, civil society, philosophy, and religious studies, which occupy an important place in the system of social and humanities sciences in higher education, is the foundation for shaping the legal worldview, political thinking, and civic competence of future teachers. In particular, the science of jurisprudence influences the improvement of students' legal knowledge and social activity by explaining the legal basis of various laws, decrees, resolutions, and social relations.

Today, in higher education, sociologists have published scientific articles dedicated to increasing the social activity of students, developing their active civic competence, the essence and content of the Action Strategy and its inextricable connection with the development of civil society, but no special textbook has been published for students of higher educational institutions. Furthermore, the number of textbooks and teaching materials intended for future bachelors in the information resource center of higher education institutions is insufficient. In particular, there is a shortage of Russian-language textbooks prepared for publication by highly qualified specialists in these disciplines.

In enhancing students' socio-political knowledge, developing their civic culture, and enhancing their social activity, it is crucial to correctly select and utilize methods from the social sciences and humanities. Although each of the social and humanitarian sciences has different methods and principles depending on its research object, philosophical methods, which are the most general methods, have universal significance. They are used in the analysis and study of all social spheres in general connection.

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