



Formation Of Active Citizenship Competences In Children With Hearing Problems

Fozilov Botirjon Zakirovich

Doctoral student of Andijan State University

Abstract: This article describes the current issues of active citizenship formation in children with hearing problems, the tasks set in the process of forming legal education in educational activities.

Key words: Children with disabilities, deaf and hard-of-hearing children, educational training, teacher, educator, state, law, society, democracy, legal order, law, humanity, freedoms, justice, humanitarianism.

Eshitishida Muammolari Bo‘lgan Bolalarda Faol Fuqarolik Kompetensiyalarini Shakllantirish

Fozilov Botirjon Zakirovich

Andijon davlat universiteti doktoranti

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada eshitishida muammolari bo‘lgan bolalarda faol fuqarolik kompetensiyalarini shakllantirishning dolzarb masalalari, o‘quv-tarbiyaviy mashg‘ulotlarda huquqiy tarbiyani shakllantirish jarayoniga qo‘yiluvchi vazifalar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: imkoniyati cheklangan bolalar, kar va zaif eshituvchi bolalar, tarbiyaviy mashg‘ulot, o‘qituvchi, tarbiyachi, davlat, huquq, jamiyat, demokratiya, huquqiy tartib, qonun, insoniyat, erkinliklar, adolat, insonparvarlik.



Today, the introduction of innovative technologies in the process of education and upbringing of children with developmental problems is considered a pressing issue. In particular, priority is given to scientific research on preparing children with hearing problems for social life and forming active civic competences in them.

A citizen has a special place and position in society, and ensuring their rights and freedoms is one of the important tasks of every state that aims to establish a civil society. The issue of improving the organizational and pedagogical mechanisms of ensuring the active participation of the growing young generation in social relations, economic and political life is considered urgent. In fact, the role and influence of the state policy on youth is great in bringing up a generation that is highly spiritual, free and independent thinking, able to effectively use modern tools and scientific achievements, and is physically, mentally and spiritually healthy. In order to consistently implement this policy, the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 6, 2014 No. PQ-2124 "On additional measures aimed at implementing the state policy on youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. This decision envisages large-scale work aimed at ensuring the education and upbringing of young people in our country, their readiness for independent life, and successful socialization. One of the important conditions for the full implementation of the assigned tasks is the purposeful and careful development of consistent measures at each stage of continuous education.

Today, the majority of the population of our country, approximately more than 60 percent, is the share of those who have reached the age of 30. Young people, who have a worthy place in the development of the state and society, are active in preserving, strengthening and passing on national identity, state independence. In any process, activity occurs on the basis of commitment. Today's youth are approaching reforms in various spheres of society not with indifference, but from an active citizenship position. Any work carried out in the country cannot be done without internationalization. Purposeful participation of every member of society is important in the conflict of information and



intersection of interests. Because everyone's opinion is important and participation is necessary in building a civil society.

In the development of civil society in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to prevent the negative events of globalization, to reduce the consequences and risks of foreign ideas, to raise young people to be spiritually mature, and to form active civic competence in them. After all, only young people who have a civil position, show courage without being indifferent to various negative processes, can realize the main goals of society. Because they understand the essence of these goals, what they consist of, they deeply understand their responsibility to the people and society, and on the basis of this, they gain their social status in society.

Among young people, there are also children with hearing problems, and teaching them to be active in various relationships is a very complicated and urgent issue. Because the unique pedagogical and psychological characteristics of children with hearing problems require the purposeful and special teaching of the mother tongue, and the encouragement to improve the position of a citizen-person on the basis of language, speech and mental development requires more complex approaches.

During the research, the scientific concept of the research was formed by answering the question: What is active citizenship? Therefore, the word "active", which means "active, effective" in Arabic, is defined in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" as follows: "...an ideological movement or diligent, hard-working; hardworking, devoted to the social life and activities of a community, community worker; is used to describe a person who is mobile, who moves a lot.

Who is a citizen? A person living independently in a certain area. Citizenship means being a citizen, a person with a legal status.

In most sources and legal contexts, the concept of position (Latin *positio* - state, situation) is used as an adjunct to the concept of citizenship. A position is the place occupied by any person or thing, position, condition, situation, and, in the military sense, an area of land occupied by an army for the purpose of defense or attack and equipped from an engineering point of view, checkers and



checkers. position of pieces in the game; the way, point of view taken on an issue; comes in the sense of a certain evaluation of an event.

Along with healthy children, the following activities are carried out within the socio-political task of forming active citizenship competence among children with hearing problems:

inculcate in every child a sense of belonging to the history, spiritual values, opportunities and prospects of our country, to be proud of it, to be proud of it, to be concerned for the peace of the country, the development of the country and the well-being of the people;

encouraging children to know their rights and duties and responsibilities well; teach children with disabilities to be able to protect national interests in any case.

It is necessary to carry out systematic methodical work in specialized state educational institutions in the implementation of the listed tasks. Especially in primary classes, it is necessary to strengthen the interaction between teachers and educators in introducing deaf and hard-of-hearing students to citizenship positions, teaching them to express personal thoughts and opinions. Because in the course of the lessons, the teachers provide the students with the necessary knowledge, after lunch, the educators strengthen the students' knowledge with the help of additional information and various handouts.

Deaf and hard-of-hearing children usually do not immediately realize the malicious intentions of others, they accept their speech and may follow their invitation. In this process, if the active citizenship competences of this category of children are formed, they behave knowing that they need to be careful when communicating with people with evil intentions. It is educators and teachers who teach students specific aspects of communication during lessons and training. The sooner these children adapt to not being indifferent not only to their own fate, but also to the fate of society as active citizens, the stronger their position in society will be. They also learn to communicate effectively in various relationships of the society.



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