



DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP POSITION IN THE PROCESS OF SPIRITUAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORKS OUTSIDE THE CLASS

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Annotation: *The article discusses the technologies for developing an active citizenship position in students in the process of spiritual and educational work in general education schools.*

Key words: *civil education; citizen; citizenship; civil competence; spiritual and educational activities during and outside of class; Active citizenship competence; independent activity.*

In the "Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", adopted by the Decree of the President, important tasks for the fundamental improvement of the quality of education are defined. In the course of the implementation of these tasks, it is necessary to update the state educational standards, curricula and plans in all subjects, to further improve the quality and content of teaching. In this regard, on April 6, 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the state educational standards of general secondary and secondary special vocational education. Improved State Education Standards cannot be introduced into the national education system by a single decree or order.

For this, all participants in the education system should work together in harmony.

It is a requirement of the time to implement the educational system, which is complex, difficult, full of unexpected situations, but considered a necessary need of the society, in a new way and with a new content, and to achieve the effectiveness of education through the effective use of innovative pedagogical and information technologies in the course of the lesson. The capacity of pedagogic personnel is a decisive factor in ensuring that a graduate of an educational institution enters into personal, social, economic and professional relationships in his or her life, takes a place in society, solves the problems he or she faces, and most importantly, becomes competitive in his or her field and profession. Therefore, personal maturity along with professional competence is important to adapt to all the changes in society. [2017 STRATEGY OF ACTIONS on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021. APPENDIX 2 to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017.]

Based on the in-depth analysis of complex global processes and the results of our country's progress, in the following years, on the basis of the principle of "for human dignity", reforms aimed at further increasing the well-being of our people, transforming economic sectors and rapidly developing entrepreneurship, ensuring human rights and interests, and forming an active civil society. in order to define priorities:



Development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 (hereinafter referred to as Development Strategy) consisting of seven priority areas developed based on the principle of "Movement Strategy to Development Strategy" as a result of public discussion and the state program for its implementation in the "Year of Honoring Human Value and Active Neighborhood" (hereafter State Program) Appendices 1 and 2. [Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, No. PF-60 dated 28.01.2022-29.01.2022.]

In order to organize lessons on the basis of the new improved standard, our teachers must first carefully organize the state educational standard and curriculum for the subject, familiarize themselves with the newly published textbook, and plan a calendar based on the presented curriculum. It is necessary to make appropriate changes in lesson plans based on the competence approach. For example: in the technological map of the lesson, along with changes in the purpose of the lesson, equipment, teaching technology, etc., the basic and subject-related competencies formed in students are clearly defined. At the same time, the pedagogue should have the ability to determine whether these competencies have been formed in the students.

The main essence of teaching based on the competence approach is to direct the knowledge, skills and skills acquired by students in the educational process organized by subjects to the formation of competencies to be able to retain them during their personal life, as well as in their professional and social activities in the future. Pupils should acquire the necessary basic competencies to enter into personal, social, economic and professional relationships in the future, to occupy a place in society, to solve the problems encountered in this process, and most importantly, to be competitive in their field and profession.

It is known that, through the educational process, students acquire basic competencies, the ability to work with new, communicative, information, the competence to improve as a person, social activity, social activity, general cultural competencies, mathematical literacy, science and technology. Uploaded by lish and content finder. A set of general principles is considered that allows to organize and analyze the process of enrichment based on new technologies for learning competence in the educational process.

Among them, it is necessary to observe:

Students' knowledge, skills and abilities that reduce various activities in independent life and activities of young people, solving problems based on their life experiences, development, personal needs, fulfilling the requirements of problem production;

In the process of education, innovative technology, personalized technology, helps students to gain the competence to improve as individuals.

In the process of teaching subjects, students are required to participate in various lessons, extracurricular activities, excursions and group activities to develop socially active citizenship competence. In this process, students are introduced to the events, phenomena and processes taking place in nature and society, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the subject, pay attention to mental, spiritual-ethical, economic, legal, physical, labor education, mastery of a particular profession. to contribute to the



development of the Motherland, society. I need to serve my family and people, show kindness to people, encourage them to be generous. In order to acquire the competence of social active content in students, the structure of teaching: lessons, extracurricular activities, excursions and activities carried out in groups play an important role.

In addition to nature evenings, the composition of landscaping, meetings with famous writers and scientists prepares the ground for students to acquire the competence of socially active citizenship.

In order to acquire general cultural competencies in students, the teacher should respect the worldview, religious beliefs, national and ethnic characteristics, traditions and rituals of the minorities, carefully preserve the history, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people, and establish them in the society by instilling national and universal values into the minds and hearts of the students. It is necessary to pay attention to aesthetic education along with intellectual, spiritual-ethical, economic, legal, physical, labor education, observing the rules of etiquette, dressing modestly, following cultural norms and healthy lifestyle in walking and standing.

Thematic evenings, events, meetings, and Saturdays organized with students play an important role in the formation of general cultural competences in students. [R. Mavlonova, D. Abdurahimova. Pedagogical skills - T., "Science and technology", 2009, 176 pages.]

The continuing education system, in particular, the competence approach introduced into the education system, requires the following to be included in the education process:

Appropriate use of information and communication technologies in the educational process based on the competence approach of technological innovations;

Pedagogical innovations are the content renewal of the educational process based on the competency approach, the use of local and private methodical technologies that activate its progress and students' cognitive activity.

It is known that the integrated introduction of the above-mentioned innovations into the educational process requires certain methodological knowledge, knowledge and skills, as well as pedagogical competence (ability) from the teacher. The teacher's acquisition of modern methodical knowledge, knowledge and skills, as well as the existence of pedagogical competence (ability) are the basis for his educational activities to bring up a well-rounded person.

Competence comes from the word to compete, which means to compete. Literally translated, it means ability to compete. According to the scientific pedagogical and psychological sources, competence and competence are very complex, multi-part concepts that are common to many disciplines. Therefore, its interpretations are different in terms of volume, content, meaning, logic. The essence of the term is also described based on such concepts as "efficiency", "adaptability", "achievement", "success", "comprehensibility", "effectiveness", "readability", "characteristics", "quality", "quantity".

Organizing extracurricular education on the basis of our traditions, national values, and the requirements of the Republic's regions, expanding its network, and reforming it at the level of modern requirements is an urgent issue on the agenda. At present, based on the



laws of new pedagogy and information technology, our pedagogic scientists are conducting relevant research on the development of various forms and methods of organizing education outside of educational institutions. One of the main extracurricular activities aimed at increasing the cognitive activity of secondary school students is the organization of independent learning or self-management of students. Of course, the formation of independent learning or self-management skills in high school students is a somewhat complicated process.

Because high school students are not yet well adapted to school conditions and academic activities. But after the child has reached a certain period of adaptation to school, it is necessary to pay attention to the development of academic skills. Because if the student does not develop independent learning skills from middle school, it will be more difficult to achieve this in the upper class. During the period of independent training, the teacher conducts work with students in a differentiated manner, divides them into groups, and works with some of them individually. The pedagogue organizes independent work, develops a system of tasks that ensures the acquisition of knowledge, regularly monitors the progress of the flow, ensures the regular formation of students' skills and abilities to work with books, tools, manuals, educational TV shows, additional literature, etc. The need for the cooperation of the teacher and the student in independent classes is not canceled, but it is carried out in a different way than in the classroom, mainly directly, through the appropriate organization of educational material (schemes, tables, directions, specially created references, etc.). Discussion and results. Observations show that launching into new forms of work requires unifying the efforts of the entire team of pedagogues, special precision in allocating the main rooms, monitoring the observance of order and discipline. Forms of group and individual work, built on the basis of little regulation and little control of students, gradually become the main forms of work. They help students to develop discipline and responsibility. In order to realize the goals of interdisciplinary relations: curricular and extracurricular activities - combining independent training; interaction of teachers of different subjects during independent training; cooperation between the subject teacher and the student; new opportunities arise, such as the implementation of uniform requirements during different regimes, etc. Students' independent work in all subjects acquires a different quality not only in extracurricular activities, but also in class. The integration of lessons and independent training, the possibility of wide use of educational and additional literature, dictionaries, reference books, etc. objectively reduces the educational material to the maximum extent, effective use of educational time due to the acceleration of independent work, and most importantly, inculcates diligence, independence, responsibility in students. help to educate. The active and independent state of some students at work does not require the intervention of the teacher, because some students understand the tasks before them and the ways to solve them much better. pupils work without the help of a tutor. [Shodmonova Sh, Khoshimova M, Faizullayeva N. Tashkent. 2007. Methodology of educational work. - T.: TDIU, 2007.-175 b]

According to the observations, few educators often do not know the independent training of individuals, the variability of their attitude to work. Based on the manifestation of such situations, the teacher can implement a better, individual approach, adjust and compare the effects on the students during independent training, and turn it into an effective means of personality formation. In this, it helps him to foresee the process of changes in students' behavior and the final results of his educational activities, to know well the characteristics of each student, his personal attitude to work. When organizing students' independent work, it is impossible to allow excessive guardianship that reduces their independence.

Extracurricular educational activities are one of the means of increasing cognitive activity among secondary school students. Educational events organized in connection with a specific educational subject, such as science quizzes, Zakovat, Mojizalar Square, Scholars' debate, etc., allow children to prepare more deeply for this or that subject, show their interest and talent in this subject, get acquainted with additional information on a specific subject creates an opportunity for it to come out. Of course, the small number of class hours allocated in the curriculum for academic subjects alone will not be enough to satisfy the student's interest in this subject. Secondary education is considered to be the main basis and important period for the further educational activity of the student, the formation of the necessary skills, and the composition of social behavior norms. Also, extracurricular educational activities not only form social relations or norms of social behavior in students, but also help them to develop their academic skills.

Forms of extracurricular activities. The important educational activity of extracurricular educational institutions is to teach young people aesthetic, ecological, moral, legal, economic and other similar educational activities. In order to inculcate these types of education in the young generation, first of all, it is carried out in various activities based on the formation of the feelings of students who are dismissed in the institution. Exemplary celebration of holidays and public events in educational institutions. After our country gained independence, many holidays began to be celebrated in our country. They have received the ancient traditions, customs and hopes of our people in a small way and are regularly celebrated in a public way.

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