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### Issues of Civil Education of Young People in the Development of Civil Society

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#### Abstract:

This article discusses the role of social activism in the formation of civic consciousness of young people. Civic consciousness is a conscious understanding of the relationship between the individual, society and the state in terms of democratic values, ideals, rights and freedoms. The concept of civic consciousness is discussed in detail. Currently, the results of various surveys are used to determine the civil status of young people. Civic education needs to be strengthened to prevent young people from becoming victims of various political games and becoming a force against the interests of the state. As a topical issue, it is proposed to increase the social activity of young people, as well as the formation of civic consciousness. The issue of civic education is conceptually focused on increasing the social activity of young people.

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#### INTRODUCTION

In all current societies, the future destiny of young people is seen as social capital. One of the main reasons is that young people are an emerging political force in the construction of the state and society.

According to modern research, the social communication of young people with the state is considered important. Their participation in cultural, political, legal relations, their direct impact on the state and the social sphere, which is part of it, is becoming a topical scientific problem.

From this point of view, the development of civil society depends on such factors as civic activism of young people, the level of sense of citizenship, involvement in the interests of the state, the understanding of duty.

Of course, in order to understand citizenship, it is necessary to have a trained, formed civic consciousness, because any activity does not move beyond consciousness. Civic consciousness is a conscious understanding of the relationship between the individual, society and the state in terms of democratic values, ideals, rights and freedoms. Civic consciousness also performs a number of functions.

In particular:

- social guide
- leading to communication
- a facilitator of mutual socio-political communication
- normative formator in economic, political, legal, spiritual spheres [4]

This civic consciousness can be formed due to the following factors:

- according to the established political system and ideological upbringing
- according to the state of legitimacy formed in the society
- according to the legal status of individual freedom
- According to the stable relationship between the state and society
- based on a person's political, legal knowledge and experience [2]

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Socio-political analysis is useful in the study of the problems of formation of civic consciousness of young people. The level of civic consciousness of young people is, of course, reflected in social activism. In this case, the social activity of young people is twofold: positive and negative. On the one hand, social activism manifests itself in the context of protest mood and social instability of young people. However, adolescents and young people always act as a social group. On the other hand, the younger generation ensures the transmission of social relations and acts as a carrier of innovative change. Therefore, the increase in the social activity of young people during the reform period will become one of the conditions for the search for new forms of social structures.

In the current context of Uzbekistan, we can assess the coordination of political interests and social activism of young people. The age range for socially active people is 21-30 years old. According to opinion polls, the majority of young people do not fully understand the content of the policy pursued in the country or are afraid to participate in political events, and there is political and legal optimism among young people. Another survey, which looked at the causes of such problems, found that many young people blamed corruption in government agencies, educational institutions, and information on the influential Internet.

We believe that social networks on the Internet are a key tool in the socio-political activism of young people. They are even trying to solve a social problem collectively. For example, the proposal to increase student scholarships and reduce contracts was approved by more than 2,000 young people on the telegram channel Talaba.uz, and there are many cases of public petitions on YouTube, personal blogs and Facebook. Theoretically, the claims are mostly true, but personal interests that have not been thoroughly analyzed or mixed with domestic issues are being made more public. The concepts of

political thinking and political interest are closely related. High political thinking in society raises quality political demands. As a result, the chain of legitimacy in the political reforms of the state will be strengthened and enriched, and the process of modernization of the state in the interests of citizens will accelerate.

According to the Russian scientist IA Shcheglov, "the first component of a good citizen is a high political consciousness. The citizen must have a high political authority, including the completeness of knowledge about the inalienable rights and obligations imposed on him, as well as the ability to act, which allows him to realize his needs and aspirations "[2]. Again, the author lists the problems that exist in the expression of an individual's social activism.

The first is the lack of legal knowledge to protect their rights and freedoms. Second, believing in the manipulative information of various political opponents and falling victim to various political technologies.

Third is the lack of political will among young people towards political institutions Fourth, the lack of civic duty, the predominance of material interests, indifference to one's own future, and ignorance affect the formation of the level of understanding of citizenship.

The formation of civic consciousness of young people can be analyzed on different scales: moral, psychological, spiritual, ideological. It should be noted that the formation of civic consciousness in the citizen is, of course, closely linked to the democratic ideals embedded in this society, based on the experience of political and legal knowledge.

In the world political practice, Information technologies are becoming an effective tool for the participation of young people in political relations, the formation of political views and reactions. Ultimately, it raises a number of socio-political issues. It is known that most young people took part in the events in Moldova, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia, known as the "color revolutions" in many post-Soviet territories, or in the December 17, 2010 coup in Egypt. This is evidenced by the fact that on October 5, 2020, the majority of rallies in the Central Square of Kyrgyzstan were attended by 65% of young people. Their political regimes, the economic situation of the countries, the rise of corruption, the inequality between rich and poor, the significant differences between unemployment and the way of life have caused the objective dissatisfaction of the youth.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Civic education needs to be strengthened to prevent young people from becoming victims of various political games and becoming a force against the interests of the state. Of course, civic education is a process that goes from the ideological and political existence defined by each state to its socio-political values. Margaret Stimmann, director of the U.S. Center for Civic Education, outlines the components of civic education in her book, *Civic Education*, published by Branson. They are:

- Becoming an independent member of society. This disposition encompasses adhering voluntarily to self-imposed standards of behavior rather than requiring the imposition of external controls, accepting responsibility for the consequences of one's actions and fulfilling the moral and legal obligations of membership in a democratic society.
- Assuming the personal, political, and economic responsibilities of a citizen. These responsibilities include taking care of one's self, supporting one's family and caring for, nurturing, and educating one's children. They also include being informed about public issues, voting, paying taxes, serving

on juries, performing public service, and serving in leadership positions commensurate with one's talents.

- Respecting individual worth and human dignity. Respecting others means listening to their opinions, behaving in a civil manner, considering the rights and interests of fellow citizens, and adhering to the principle of majority rule but recognizing the right of the minority to dissent.
- Participating in civic affairs in a thoughtful and effective manner. This disposition entails becoming informed prior to voting or participating in public debate, engaging in civil and reflective discourse, and assuming leadership when appropriate. It also entails evaluating whether and when one's obligations as a citizen require that personal desires and interests be subordinated to the public good and evaluating whether and when one's obligations or constitutional principles obligate one to reject certain civic expectations.
- Promoting the healthy functioning of constitutional democracy. This disposition encompasses being informed and attentive to public affairs, learning about and deliberating on constitutional values and principles, monitoring the adherence of political leaders and public agencies to those values and principles and taking appropriate action if adherence is lacking. This disposition also inclines the citizen to work through peaceful, legal means to change laws that are thought to be unwise or unjust. [7]

Political interest, attitude, political confidence, political desire to participate

According to Russian researcher S. G. Chukhin Civic education has the following functions:

- training, that is, training in special knowledge, skills, skills of civil activity, the foundations of civil society;
- acmeological, that is, the development of a relationship to the future profession and attitude to training, which is inseparable from the civic position;
- axiological, that is, the development of values civil society;
- developing, that is, the development of fundamental knowledge about citizenship, acquaintance with the achievements of world culture and civilization. [15]

According to our research, strengthening the civic education of young people can be divided into 2 groups:

#### *Group 1. Vertical influencer*

- State youth policy
- The legal system that protects the rights and freedoms of young people
- Ensuring the participation of young people in local and non-governmental organizations
- Educational institutions

#### *Group 2. Horizontal impact*

- through youth research organizations
- mass media

- Internet blogs
- Through the Institute of Neighborhood and Family
- By forming political leaders

The results of the data above should be the development of specific skills and abilities of civic activities among the youth at different levels, which include:

- the ability to highlight the main meaning of a text, event, phenomenon, correlate with your experience and values, that is, to give them and form your personal meaning;
- the ability to create norms of activity and behavior for oneself, to use or be critical of the norms created by others, civil society and the state;
- to build individual and collective activities in its full cycle: setting goals, analyzing the situation, planning and designing, practical implementation, obtaining a finished product, analyzing the results through reflection and self-assessment;
- the ability to build communication with other people
- conduct a dialogue in a couple, small group, take into account the similarities and differences in positions, interact with partners to obtain a common product or result;
- to navigate in time, to be able to correlate facts and events of the past and present with the era, time and other events, to make assumptions about trends;
- to understand, create, preserve, change the way of life the youth starting from small group to adolescence;
- to take, in accordance with their own assessment of the situation, values, goals, different positions and roles, to understand the positions and roles of other people; - mastering the methods of critical thinking (putting forward the grounds for judgment, finding ways to resolve contradictions, putting forward hypotheses, and so on);

In conclusion, different ways of solving problems in the lives of young people are extremely important for the general public. For this purpose, our state is developing various laws and programs. Based on the above, it is advisable to do the following to solve problems in the lives of young people:

1. Activation of the work of spiritual and enlightenment centers established in the republic, region, city, district, enterprise, economy, educational institutions;
2. It is expedient to select, retrain and pay great attention to the work of employees working in the field of spirituality and enlightenment.
3. Pay special attention to the activities of the family, school, community and the general public. It is necessary to ensure that they work together. Due to the development of science and technology, a young rural worker is able to drive difficult-to-operate agricultural machinery without difficulty. Changes in the economy have affected life in such a way that the cost of labor has increased as a result. Changes in social attitudes in society have also affected governance. Mental development should be absorbed into the minds of young people in such a way that it is reflected in their work, in their worldview. At the heart of this process lies the destiny of society, responsibility for its work, social activism to work for its people in the life of society.

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