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ORGANIZATIONAL SKILLS IN STUDENTS IN THE FORMATION OF CIVIC EDUCATION

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"By educating the individual, we educate society."

Abdulla Avloniy

Abstract: This article discusses the essence of the concept of citizenship, the role of civic education in the formation of the personality of students, and the importance of raising legal awareness and legal culture in society. In particular, citizens' knowledge of their rights and duties, their ability to protect them by legal means are considered a priority area of education. Also, the role of organizational culture in civic education, its importance in preparing the younger generation as active and conscious members of society, is scientifically and pedagogically analyzed. The article pays special attention to the issue of educating individuals who are able to contribute to the development of the country through aspects such as increasing the social activity of young people, labor discipline, entrepreneurship, and thrift.

Keywords: Citizenship, civic education, legal culture, organizational culture, social activism, pedagogical process, legal awareness, youth education.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada fuqarolik tushunchasining mazmun-mohiyati, fuqarolik tarbiyasining oʻquvchilar shaxsini shakllantirishdagi oʻrni, hamda jamiyatdagi huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyatni yuksaltirishdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Ayniqsa, fuqarolarning oʻz huquq va burchlarini bilishlari, ularni qonuniy yoʻllar bilan himoya qila olish qobiliyatlari tarbiyaning ustuvor yoʻnalishi sifatida koʻriladi. Shuningdek, tashkilotchilik madaniyatining fuqarolik tarbiyasidagi oʻrni, yosh avlodni jamiyatga faol va ongli a'zo sifatida tayyorlashdagi ahamiyati ilmiy-pedagogik jihatdan tahlil qilingan. Maqolada, yoshlarning ijtimoiy faolligini oshirish, mehnat intizomi, tadbirkorlik, tejamkorlik kabi jihatlar orqali mamlakat taraqqiyotiga hissa qoʻshishga qodir shaxslarni tarbiyalash masalasiga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan.

Kalit soʻz: Fuqarolik, fuqarolik tarbiyasi, huquqiy madaniyat, tashkilotchilik madaniyati, ijtimoiy faollik, pedagogik jarayon, huquqiy ong, yoshlar tarbiyasi.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается сущность понятия гражданственности, роль гражданского образования в формировании личности обучающихся, значение повышения правосознания и правовой культуры в обществе. В частности, знание гражданами своих прав и обязанностей, умение их защищать правовыми средствами рассматриваются как приоритетное направление образования. Также научно и педагогически анализируется роль организационной культуры в гражданском образовании, ее значение в подготовке подрастающего поколения как активных и сознательных членов общества. Особое

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внимание в статье уделено вопросу повышения социальной активности молодежи, воспитанию личностей, способных внести вклад в развитие страны через такие аспекты, как трудовая дисциплина, предприимчивость, бережливость.

Ключевые слова: Гражданственность, гражданское образование, правовая культура, организационная культура, общественный активизм, педагогический процесс, правосознание, воспитание молодежи.

Introduction.

In today's globalization process, one of the most important tasks facing every society is to raise civic-minded, initiative-taking and socially active individuals. Especially in the process of forming civic education in the younger generation, the development of their leadership and organizational skills is of particular importance. Because today's student can be an active member of tomorrow's society, a leader, and an initiator of reforms. Students with organizational skills not only have a positive impact on their peers, but also strive to actively participate in the life of the school, neighborhood, and society. From this point of view, the harmonious development of civic education and organizational skills is one of the relevant directions of the modern educational process. This article focuses on this issue and analyzes the role of organizational skills in the formation of civic culture among students and its effectiveness factors. Civic education in the education system serves to form skills such as young people's adaptation to social life, free and reasonable expression of their opinions, and understanding of their role in society. In this process, the development of students' organizational skills is an important factor in increasing their social activity and strengthening their sense of responsibility. A student with developed organizational skills can be a positive example for his peers through various events, projects, and collective activities. Experts say that developing organizational skills among students from an early stage serves as an effective tool in forming civic consciousness. In this regard, the active participation of students in extracurricular activities, clubs, and social projects at school is especially important. "Organization is not only management, but also a culture of communication, responsibility, initiative, and coordination," notes pedagogical scientist G.Kh. Yoldasheva [1]. Also, the use of active methods to increase the effectiveness of civic education, that is, creating conditions for students to demonstrate their potential through practical activities, ensures the quality of education and the continuity of upbringing. Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences A.M. Matyokubov says this in his research: "Civic education is the process of forming a person who actively participates in the life of society and can make independent decisions. This cannot be fully realized without involving students in organizational activities" [2]. It is necessary to find a clear solution to such issues and fully understand the essence of these concepts. We will explain each of the concepts above separately. First of all, before defining the nature of citizenship, it is necessary to understand what upbringing is. Upbringing is a process of comprehensively raising the younger generation, shaping its consciousness, behavior and worldview based on a specific, specific goal and socio-historical experience. [3] In fact, education is a moral outlook that changes a person and encourages him for the better. The concept of a citizen is a concept that has a completely different meaning. It is a form used more in legal literature. A citizen is a person whose citizenship is legally recognized and is a member of a certain society (state). Citizenship is a person's rights and duties before the Motherland, people, obedience to social and moral norms, social activity and spiritual maturity. Citizenship is understood as the legal or political protection of a person and the protection of his legitimate interests within and outside this state. Civic education is a pedagogical process aimed at forming a high level of civic culture in students by expressing the essence of the

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concept of citizenship, and educating them as citizens fighting for the interests of the people, Motherland, and society. [4] Yes, these are the main essence of civic education. The main task of civic education is to form in students love for the homeland, loyalty to the country, civic duty, knowledge of the legal culture of self-behavior in public places, and the main goal of exercising one's rights in communication with the community without departing from the norms of upbringing. So what is needed in working with the community to demand one's rights? Then, the main thing is the formation of an organizational culture in a child, a student, a student. Organizational culture is a form of manifestation of an important social characteristic of a person, reflecting social activity.[5] The question arises as to what this is for, it is the formation of high culture, goal-orientedness, organization, labor discipline, entrepreneurship, thrift, quality work, careful attitude to material wealth, and the ability to determine the direction of life activity in the lives of students; increasing the interest of students in acquiring professions in accordance with the production characteristics of the regions in which they live, based on the content of the state economic policy. [6] If a child has organizational skills from a young age at school, he will not have difficulty mastering important things when he grows up. For example, a student from a young age receives classroom knowledge on organizational teamwork methods, and when he grows up and gets a job, he quickly identifies himself with his teammates and continues his activities through the knowledge he has learned. That is why this is important.

Conclusion

Civic education is one of the main factors in improving the legal culture in society, which serves to form in students the skills of loyalty to the Motherland, respect for the law, teamwork, and understanding of their rights and duties. The incorporation of organizational culture into educational processes develops social activity, responsibility, and a culture of working on the basis of law in the younger generation. This, in turn, is one of the necessary conditions for raising active citizens who are loyal to the principles of a legal state. In accordance with the legal policy of the state, special attention to civic education serves to ensure the rule of law in society.

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