

**THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY OF  
CITIZENSHIP POSITION****Sulaymonov Maxmudjon Shuxratbekovich**

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**Abstract:** This scientific article reveals the prospects for the formation of the civic position of the youth of Uzbekistan, the need for healthy thinking and personal courage of our youth for the development of society at the present time.

**Key words:** foreign experience, conspiracy theories, society, religious beliefs, military patriotism, information ocean, narrow-mindedness, moral values.

**INTRODUCTION**

Currently, our youth are actively contributing to the creation of an independent future for Uzbekistan in all aspects, but can we say that all young people are so active? No, there are many problems in this regard. Therefore, what should we pay attention to in forming active civic positions in our youth? To free them from the feeling of dependency, to make them active in every field in accordance with the requirements of today, to think deeply, to value every day, to set goals for themselves, and to mobilize them to spend all their strength and energy on achieving these goals. Therefore, it is important to awaken our youth in order to share foreign experiences in solving these problems.

**ANALYSIS OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In world philosophy, the formation of a civic position and the study of increasing the activity of citizens have been of great importance for all periods. Especially in the process of development of science today, the need to study them is increasing. In the studies of ancient scholars Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Al-Farabi and others, opinions on the topicality of increasing the activity of citizens have been constantly expressed. These ideas have remained relevant on the agenda for centuries. We would not be mistaken if we say that the works of Amur Temur "Temur Tuzuklari", Muhammad Salih's "Shaybaniynoma", and Zakhrudin Muhammad Babur's "Bobrunom" - which are considered a rich heritage from our ancestors - also show the mistakes of history.

**RESULTS**

The role of ideas in the formation of a civic position is incomparable, for a position to be a reason, there must be an idea and a thought, ancient scholars wrote a number of scientific and

philosophical conclusions. The idea formed the essence of philosophy. According to Plato, existence consists of an eternal being, which is perceived emotionally, constantly changing, and is inseparable from real things and things that stand outside them, that is, an idea.

The problem of educating citizens capable of governing the country, who are faithful, honest, strong, and intelligent, has been relevant since ancient times. At the same time, each country has its own characteristics associated with historical, economic, political, ethnic, cultural and other conditions. The civic qualities of a person are determined by the values adopted in a certain historical period in the development of society and the state. Each major era has its own basic values, the content of which is derived from the dominant worldview and affects the characteristics of the civic education of young people. Thus, the ancient era was characterized by a system of values based on the principle of cosmocentrism. In ancient Rome, it had its own characteristics. Until about the 3rd century, family education, inherited from the era of the tribal system, dominated here. The father taught his son to manage the household, to own weapons, and took care of the formation of such moral qualities as loyalty to the Fatherland, which was highly valued in Rome. In the Roman Republic (from the 6th century BC to the 1st century AD), private elite schools, along with literacy, educated children in the spirit of loyalty to the Fatherland. In the formation of an active civic position, love for one's native land and the recognition of any changes in it as one's destiny play a key role. Such approaches later served as the basis for democratic values that were formed in Europe. Because the basis of any democratic state and civil society is the principles of a social contract - the state's observance of mutual rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens.

With the development of social relations, separate, less organized layers of people began to stand out, as a result, favorable conditions were created for the development of the human personality and its appreciation. Whereas previously, man was completely at ease with the community, individual independence was not recognized, with the formation of an independent personality, independent philosophical thinking arose, and mythological thinking arose, and the dominance of mythological thinking ended. Such common-minded people - citizens (citizens) were inextricably linked with each other, forming a single whole. If at first they were united in a small Greek polis, then later they formed the powerful Roman Empire.

The religion that emerged in our country, Zoroastrianism, also built its beliefs on the principle of "good thoughts, good words, and good deeds." I dedicate myself to all good thoughts, good words, and good deeds, and I turn away from all bad thoughts, bad words, and bad deeds.

May my praises, my good thoughts and words, and my (merciful) deeds, along with my “soul in my body,” be with you, immortal Guardians.

I honor the truth: Truth is the highest blessing. Whoever enjoys this blessing, may the reward be upon him, he is the most noble in the path of the Truth, and the reward is never lacking.” It is written. Since the beginning of human consciousness, humanity has practiced good thinking and good speech, and above all, independent thinking.

In the Holy Quran, which is our holy religion, Surah Al-Hujurat, verse 12, it is said: “O mankind, beware of suspicions of people. Man is a sinner because of some of his suspicions.”

The Eastern philosopher and “second teacher” Al-Farabi (870-950) in his works “Civil Policy”, “Guide to Happiness”, “On the Attainment of Happiness” attached great importance to moral education, taking into account the sense of patriotism. As a necessary human need, loyalty to one’s people, adherence to its best traditions, as the main means of education, he gave priority to the study of “civil science” and its sub-sections, jurisprudence, dogmatic theology, etc. Possession of a civic position indicates, first of all, a strong ability to think independently. After all, as the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted, it is not for nothing that he said that “...the main task of all of us is to contribute to the formation of an independent opinion and worldview of our youth, to help them firmly determine their position and approach to life, to educate them to be conscious and knowledgeable, not to be indifferent to the events around them, to teach them to live with a sense of involvement.”

### **CONCLUSION**

In the formation of the ability to think independently, the role of the media is incomparable, in educating the younger generation, first of all, with the ability to think independently, with deep thought and attention to the reforms being carried out.

The bourgeois revolution of the 17th-19th centuries, which laid the foundation for a new democratic system, revived the concepts of "citizen", "civil responsibility". In a number of countries, detailed documents were developed for the first time, outlining human rights (the US Constitution (1787), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), etc.), which summarized the most advanced achievements of the legal and political thought of their time. These documents were based on the idea of ensuring the natural rights of a person - the right to freedom, property, security and safety. As civil society was formed in stages, human rights and freedoms were gradually ensured. Citizens increased their role in the development of society and managed to shape society in their own way. Human dignity was gradually formed.

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