

DEVELOPMENT OF IDEOLOGICAL COMPETENCE IN STUDENTS AND THE WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING THE WORKS OF IDEOLOGICAL PREVENTION

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ABSTRACT: The article deals with the problem of developing ideological competence in students of the Republic Uzbekistan. The article examines the current crucial concepts of safeguarding and upholding democratic principles, which are obtained through diligent effort and recognizing every individual as a participant in their vocation. It emphasizes the conscious acknowledgment and respect for one's rights and liberties. The author posits that human well-being is a fundamental trait essential for all individuals. If someone lacks physical health due to external factors, it shouldn't impede their status as a citizen. Similarly, the absence of formal education should not hinder the development of civic qualities in a person.

KEYWORDS: Education, ideological prevention, students, pedagogical, upbringing, development strategy, enlightenment, family values.

INTRODUCTION

In the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2021 "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of spiritual and educational affairs", a complex aimed at eliminating evils such as "indifference to the fate of the country, localism, tribalism, corruption, disregard for family values and irresponsibility for youth education" implementation of measures; to increase the population's culture of using the Internet global information network, strengthen their ideological immunity against ideological and informational attacks; achieving the primacy of moral and ethical criteria, national and universal values in culture, literature, cinema, theater, music and all types of art, publishing and printing products, mass media; "regular study of geopolitical and ideological processes, effective ideological struggle against terrorism, extremism, fanaticism, human trafficking, drug business and other dangerous threats, and development of international cooperation in this regard" were identified as priorities for fundamental improvement of the system of spiritual and educational work [1; p. 2].

According to the scientist K.Usmanov's statement, the extent to which the problem of forming the civil culture of young people has been scientifically developed is also determined by the process of knowledge in the field of legal education. In order to study the topic of our scientific work, the legal education manuscripts were closely related to the study of legal culture. Effective ways of developing civic literacy recognize the ownership of young people's self-governance as a key tool for respecting national and moral values.

In the works of Abu Nasr Farabi (Alloma-scholar), one of the most important features of the education of a mature person is this feature, which emphasizes the manner in that he acquires his

profession. In his work “The City of Virtuous People”, scholar pays particular attention to the fact that this is another important factor that directs a craftsman to happiness and leads him to virtue, and says that all people should have qualified craftsmen [3]. According to the scholar, all qualities, virtues, manners, morals, profession, education and upbringing of a person can be solved. In his book “The City of Virtuous People”, scholar explains in the following way: “education and training as he puts it. Education is only by teaching words. Also, education is learning by practical work and experience, that is, the work consisting of the practical skills of this people, this nation is given to action, profession. If they are given to the work, profession, if they are interested in the profession, if this interest completely attracts them to the profession, then they will be true lovers of the profession”.

If we look at the creations of our genius compatriots Abu Nasr Farobi and Alisher Navoi, both thinkers in their works show that concern for the people is one of the highest human emotions, and their formation puts the social decision-making and fighting against various evils in the leading place. People’s ways of living, spiritual culture, high moral values are reflected in their works. Abu Hamid al-Ghazali also described many features of the civil culture developed in Babur's work “Baburnoma” in a unique form. In his works, Zahriddin Muhammad Babur mainly focused on educating people in the spirit of humanity. Babur in his work “Boburnoma” emphasized with great precision that every person should be a person with human qualities.

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, noted that: “In this world, there will be no gap in nature or in society”. If there is a gap somewhere, there is no doubt that someone will try to fill it. In order to develop ideological and ideological competence in students, it is necessary to carry out ideological preventive work properly. Ideological prevention is a set of ideological, educational, spiritual, ideological works of various forms implemented by social institutions, and this important process includes the system of ideological education today. The use of various methods and tools is of great importance in the implementation of ideological prevention. It is necessary to carry out preventive measures to protect young people from ideological attacks at different rates and step by step. If preventive work is carried out continuously and steadily in pedagogical higher education institutions, the future teachers will achieve a harmonious development of both ideological and ideological competence, as well as skills specific to the propagator of spiritual and educational works.

One of the most important ideas of today is to preserve and protect the democratic values that are acquired by necessary work, by feeling that every person is a citizen of his calling, by consciously treating and appreciating his rights and freedoms. The rights and freedoms of students are the pursuit of certain benefits. Civil duty is a set of requirements that society imposes on an individual to ensure normal functioning of social relations. The freedom of citizens is based on the understanding of the objective significance of the behavioral patterns enshrined in his right and the ability to make decisions taking into account all objective and subjective factors. Realization of rights, freedoms and obligations is always related to decision-making and choosing a behavior that meets the state's interests, that is, requirements. Any correct decision is an inseparable part of the high legal culture of a citizen. A high level of legal culture among citizens

is an indispensable condition for the proper implementation of rights, freedoms and obligations [4].

This is the field of actions of people, which can be spontaneous and organized, in this case, non-governmental, non-governmental associations, unions that operate on the principles of self-organization, self-management, and usually self-financing and adopts the organizational form of associations. According to the research scientist B.S.Torokhtiy, states that: “Civil society can be defined as a unique social environment where people interact as individuals independent of each other and the state. The basis of the civil society is a developed, independently active, equal-rights individual, and its quality and content depend on its significant qualities”. According to the dictionary of the Russian language, the word “citizen” has historical roots. N.E.Yatsenko interpreted the word “citizen” in the “Annotated Dictionary of Social Science Terms” as in the following:

- 1) A person who belongs to the permanent residents of this country, and enjoys its protection and has a set of rights and obligations;
- 2) A person with clearly expressed citizenship.

Based on this dictionary, citizenship is “the conscious and active fulfillment of one's civic obligations and civic duties, the rational use of one's civil rights and freedoms”. In modern scientific literature, the problems of educating citizens are often being much considered. I.P.Podlasiy, taking into account the content of the educational process, emphasizes that a well-organized education should always prepare a person for three main roles in life – the role of a citizen, a worker and a family person. The scientist gives detailed information about each of the above-mentioned roles of man in life. In this way, a complete but incomplete definition of a person as a citizen is given.

We can see more detailed scientific definitions of citizenship in the thoughts of A.S.Gayazov, who says that students’ understanding of their rights, freedoms and obligations and similar responsibilities does not shape their attitude to the legal life of the people. According to the scientist, such characteristics are expressed by the following characteristics and qualities of a modern citizen:

- having personal interests, abilities, vocational education that is required in the labor market and allows to improve or retrain one's qualifications in the course of work, higher than the level of material and spiritual production;
- manifestation of patriotism and morality in the family and work community;
- active conservation of nature, participation in the restoration of the ecological relationship.

To sum up, in our presumption, the characteristics of a modern citizen proposed by A.S. Gayazov require an explanation. We believe that some of the above qualities are not characteristic of a citizen. Thus, human health is a universal characteristic that is important for every human being. If a person does not have physical health for objective reasons, this does not mean that he cannot be a citizen. The same can be said about professional education – the lack of education cannot prevent the formation of civic characteristics of a person.

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