

THE NEED TO DEVELOP THE CONCEPTS OF ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP IN YOUNG STUDENTS' MINDS

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the need to inculcate in the minds of the young generation the concept of citizen, citizenship and active citizenship position, the need to feel and develop feelings of love for the Motherland, loyalty to the country, duty, obligation and responsibility before the country.

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Citizenship, its essence and main characteristics The main purpose of this topic is to clarify the importance of citizen's activity in building a civil society. After all, civil society can be established with the help of citizens with high civic consciousness and activity. Citizenship is clearly manifested in the stages of the country's development, in other words, in the transition period. Even today, citizenship is gaining importance in various countries that are experiencing socio-political changes, or rather, are building a civil society. To understand the basis of civic activism, it is first necessary to understand the theoretical nature of citizenship. According to the sources, a person who serves the development of his homeland in any way, with physical or spiritual labor, becomes a true citizen. Although such a view seems to have a little philosophical importance, in fact, in the establishment of a civil society, it is the practical activity of the citizen on the way to the development of the homeland that is of great importance. At first glance, citizenship seems like a legal term. Basically, this phenomenon has a philosophical, legal, sociological and political meaning. Citizenship can be interpreted as the sense of belonging to a country, loyalty to the country and feeling of patriotism. This includes respect for the state, the constitution, state symbols, readiness to protect the state system and the rule of law. Citizenship can also be interpreted as a comprehensive concept that provides a person with a sense of legal, social, moral and political competence. As noted by V. Dal, "citizenship is a state that expresses the level of consciousness and knowledge of the society in order to create a civil society." As you can see, citizenship depends not only on the legal status of a person, but also on his knowledge and understanding of the state of society, awareness of social norms and



compliance with them. Here, voluntary activities, such as solidarity and mutual cooperation, carried out by citizens for the development of society are meant. In such a case, the priority of spirituality over law is manifested in citizenship. In fact, in many traditional societies, citizenship is not always manifested in a legal sense, but in a more spiritual and moral way. During the Shura era, citizenship was interpreted as loyalty to the motherland and patriotism, but it was manifested in a more ideological form. In many cases, citizenship is mixed with patriotism. In fact, patriotism is just a form of citizenship. Just as civil society is not a simple collection of citizens, citizenship is not a phenomenon of individual importance. Citizenship implies loyalty of citizens living in the territory of one country to their homeland, respect for laws, obedience to them, as well as protection of the homeland and activeness in matters of national importance. Summarizing the opinions about citizenship, it can be defined as follows: Citizenship represents a set of views that, on the one hand, imply a high level of independence of the individual in society, and on the other hand, a high level of solidarity manifested in the participation of people in the life of society. The following are important aspects of citizenship:

- the citizen's understanding of his rights and the ability to apply them in practice;
- respect the rights of other citizens;
- personal responsibility of the citizen for his actions;
- to realize one's legal and moral responsibility before the state and society; - equality of citizens;
- an objective and critical approach to social reality based on high moral and ethical criteria;
- the ability to communicate positively with authorities, other citizens and public associations;
- awareness of civic identity expressed in belonging to a country, society and state, as well as to its legal, cultural and linguistic space, etc. Citizenship can also be conditionally divided into levels in terms of activity:
 - if the citizen is responsible, conscious and conscientious, he can be included in the first step, i.e., among the persons with civil characteristics;
 - if the citizen is aware of the events happening around him he can be recognized as a person with a civil position if he has a certain attitude towards him;
 - if a citizen has the ability to perform practical actions for his rights and duties, he can be included in the list of active citizens. Complete or incomplete citizenship can be interpreted by the following criteria:



1. If the civil position has not yet been formed, civil characteristics, the desire to fight for one's rights is not fully manifested, the lowest level of citizenship is manifested.
2. If a citizen is inclined to fight for his rights, if he is ready to show his knowledge and ability about them, then the average level of citizenship is shown.
3. It can be interpreted as a high level of citizenship if a citizen has fully developed civic characteristics and an active citizenship position, and the desire to take practical action for their rights is evident. Citizenship serves to mobilize and direct members of society. Civility serves to form and develop a civil society, an active attitude to the events happening around. Citizenship serves the formation of a certain goal in front of the society.

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