

# Innovative Factors in the Formation of Civic Activity of Students in the Higher Education System

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## Abstract:

In the system of higher education, the formation of innovative civic activity of students determines their views on the perception of objective reality. The problem of preparing a teacher for innovative activities can be described as a system that includes several interrelated and functional components, subordinate to specific tasks. The innovative preparation of the future teacher is his theoretical, practical and psychological and physiological level of assimilation of the whole essence of pedagogical innovation in the context of lifelong education. As a result of the pedagogical system, such training contributes to ensuring the integrity of theory and practice, fosters a conscious attitude to learning and the development of creative activity, helps students to form common knowledge and skills in certain disciplines and general activities. It is important that innovations, the introduction of advanced pedagogical technologies, the creation of the necessary legal mechanisms are considered as priorities.

**Keywords:** education, pedagogy, idea, time, system, person.

It is known that in recent years the country has been radically reforming the education system, training and retraining. Particular attention is paid to the complete liberation of it from the ideological views and stereotypes of the past, to the creation of a system of training highly qualified specialists at the level of developed democracies, meeting the highest moral and ethical requirements. The educational process is a process of purposeful cooperation between the teacher and the student (educator and pupil). In the process of upbringing, the pupil's consciousness is formed, his emotions develop, and moral habits are formed that serve to organize the social connections necessary for social life. The ideas of national independence formed in the independent Republic of Uzbekistan serve to unite citizens around such a noble goal as the establishment of a

humane, democratic, legal state and legal society, recognized in the Constitution of the Republic. Creation of socio-political, legal activity of each citizen, determination of legal culture is the main requirement of civil (legal) society.

On this basis, the system of training and certification of highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel is being further improved, a number of innovations are being introduced for the postgraduate education. In addition, some work is being done to improve the quality, scientific and practical significance of dissertation research in accordance with modern requirements. However, the reforms being carried out in our country should not stand still, but should develop in sync with the socio-economic development of our society. In the context of radical reforms in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to define the essence of state building and legal policy, to formulate its goals and objectives on the basis of the current development of reforms. Along with strategically new tools for the protection of human interests, it is necessary to use advanced tactical methods, more effective protection of the interests of the individual and society, and improve legal mechanisms to prevent corruption.

On this basis, the teaching staff is strengthened with specialists with a high level of professional pedagogical skills, legal and political culture, and specialists with practical experience are widely involved in the educational process. Theoretical training has been further optimized to take into account the deepening of students' independent training, and curricula, programs and teaching materials aimed at developing analytical thinking and professional skills in law have been used in the educational process, based on the needs of employers.

Particular attention is paid to the development of modular systems and innovative teaching methods, the widespread use of information and communication technologies in education, expanding access to global information and educational resources for students, teachers and young researchers, improving internships, as well as the introduction of clinical education.

Educational, scientific and other literature, including foreign literature, teaching aids, as well as global information, legal and educational resources, are regularly updated. Active cooperation has been established with leading foreign scientific and educational institutions, analytical and research centers, international organizations, as well as public and economic administration bodies, the judiciary and law enforcement agencies, and the legal profession.

In line with this, the President's Address to the Oliy Majlis outlined the tasks for deep reform of the education system and ways to implement them. This is directly related to the issue of modern pedagogical activity.

Indeed, today there is a greater need than ever for innovative pedagogical activity in educational institutions. This will allow you to take lessons effectively and resolve any conflicts that may arise. Therefore, the educator must first and foremost be an innovator in the psychology of "safe testing."

Preparing a teacher for an innovative activity with a clear purpose is a holistic process. It consists of an interdependent and interdependent period: post-graduate education, which is based on the interaction of study and upbringing in higher education, as well as study in special institutions and practical pedagogical activities at school. The integration of these periods into a holistic process of gradual development of the teacher's personality is the basis for his / her involvement in innovative activities. The concept of teacher training for innovative activities is based on a systematic, reflexive, individual-creative approach that allows the design and operation of the whole process of teacher personality formation.

For example, in a systematic approach, all levels of pedagogical education should encourage as much as possible all the components of innovative activity in their integrity.

Implementing a reflexive-action approach involves developing the teacher's ability to critically analyze, reflect on, and evaluate the effectiveness of the student's personal development as a

subject. The individual-creative approach identifies and forms the creative individuality of the teacher, bringing the development of innovative consciousness to a personal level that provides a unique technology of activity. Legislative requirements set by society serve as a criterion for assessing the behavior of citizens, analyzing the nature of their actions. In accordance with these requirements, certain views, actions or habits of a citizen's behavior are approved or condemned.

The goal of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to build a free, democratic, humane state and society governed by the rule of law. This further complicates the task of organizing a new social civic education in the process of building a society. Indeed, the success of building a democratic, legal society depends on the level of socio-political awareness of citizens, the determination of civic virtues and indicators of social activism. The social basis of citizenship is a new socio-economic relationship in which the personal interests of citizens are combined with the interests of society. Acting in accordance with the ideas, democratic requirements and moral and legal norms reflected in the content of national and universal values, becomes an important rule of social and civil relations. Civic education is a pedagogical process aimed at forming a high level of civic culture in students, educating them as citizens who fight for the interests of the people, homeland and society by expressing the essence of the concept of citizenship. The central object of civic education is the citizen.

The Constitution of the Republic guarantees the following rights: the right to life, liberty and security of person, legal and transparent consideration of the case of the accused in court, protection from encroachment on privacy, intrusion into private life, and inviolability of residence, movement from one place to another in the territory of the Republic, entry and exit to and from the Republic of Uzbekistan, freedom of thought, speech and religion, freedom of conscience, participation in the management of public affairs directly or through their representatives participation in legal rallies, meetings and demonstrations, participation in trade unions, political parties and other public associations, participation in mass movements, election and re-election, ownership, employment, free choice of profession, leisure, old age or use of social security in case of loss of ability to work, as well as loss of a breadwinner, benefit from medical services freedom of speech, knowledge, scientific and technical creativity. In addition to providing students with knowledge about their rights, it is important to provide students with information on what their responsibilities are, and to develop students' practical skills in this regard.

Creating the necessary conditions for the formation of civic culture in social life: in the interests of society and the individual (citizen). Therefore, there is a need to radically update the content of the organization of civic education in the conditions of independence of the Republic. Large-scale (complex) organization of civic education remains a challenge and a requirement today. Strong cooperation between the family, educational institutions, the public, the state and society is important for a positive solution to this problem. Patriotism in the individual in the organization of civic education

Special attention is paid to the formation of the feeling (Latin "patriotes" - compatriot, "patris" - homeland, country). Therefore, a citizen must be able to defend his honor and dignity as a member of a particular state and fight for its interests. "The term homeland is actually an Arabic word meaning motherland, and the concept of homeland is used in a broad and narrow sense. This is a broad concept when it comes to the area where people live together and where their ancestors have lived for a long time. It is a narrow concept when it comes to the house, the neighborhood, the village where a person was born and raised." <sup>1</sup> Patriotism is a high human quality that expresses a person's pride in the history of the nation to which he or she belongs, his or her concern for the present, and his or her confidence in the bright future.

In the works of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A Karimov, the issues of patriotism, upbringing of youth in the spirit of patriotism are widely covered. In particular, he said:

“The patriotism of the citizens of Uzbekistan is a reliable compass, a guiding star that shows the way to change, does not deviate from its intended purpose. Love for Uzbekistan, its land, nature, the peoples living here, the desire to learn more about the history, culture and traditions of the country, to be proud of the power and achievements of the republic, to care for the hardships of our people are multinational. is an important unifying factor of Uzbek society ”.

In the country where he was born and raised, a person is surrounded by people who are close to him with their dreams, hopes, aspirations, life aspirations. he participates in the process of social relations to which he is accustomed, speaks the language that has become a part of his life, and feels free only in this environment. In foreign lands, he cannot find the environment in which he is accustomed. So even though he has traveled to an economically developed country, he quickly misses his homeland. Respect for the rights, freedoms, customs, traditions, way of life, language and freedom of conscience of other nations and peoples; it is one of the spiritual and moral qualities inherent in a person that expresses no harm to their interests. Education of patriotism and inter-ethnicity among students can be carried out in the form of conversations, roundtables, press conferences, quizzes, meetings, contests, discussions on topics related to them. Museums will also benefit from the organization of ex-Independence, joint study of the content of works on patriotism and inter-ethnic themes, watching movies. Innovation is the introduction of something new. Innovative technologies are innovations and changes in the pedagogical process and in the activities of teachers and students, the implementation of which is based on the full use of interactive methods. Interactive methods are called collective thinking, ie methods of pedagogical influence are an integral part of the content of education. The peculiarity of these methods is that they are carried out only through the interaction of the teacher and the student. This process of pedagogical cooperation has its own characteristics, which include:

- Force the student to be indifferent during the lesson, to think independently, to be creative and to explore;
- Ensuring that students have a constant interest in knowledge in the learning process;
- To strengthen the student's interest in knowledge independently, creatively approaching each issue;
- The organization of constant joint activity of the teacher and the student.

We believe that the main basis of pedagogical technology is the technology chosen by the teacher and the student to achieve a guaranteed result from the set goal, that is, every educational technology used in the teaching process to achieve a guaranteed result and can organize collaborative activities between students, both can achieve positive results, students can think independently, work creatively, research, analyze, draw their own conclusions, to themselves, to the group, and the group is able to evaluate them, and the teacher is able to create opportunities and conditions for such activities, which is the basis of this teaching process.

One of the most important tasks today is the active use of advanced pedagogical technologies in education, increasing the effectiveness of education, analysis and implementation. It is very important to develop students' thinking, consciousness, worldview, to turn them from a free listener to a free participant. Students who lead the class should be involved. The advantage of innovation in achieving this goal is multifaceted.

The uniqueness of the use of innovative technologies in the classroom is that they are realized through the interaction of teachers and students. The teaching process involves both teachers and students. The teacher's job is to describe the learning material, to stimulate students' interest in science, to deepen their thinking and to form their beliefs, to guide students' independent study, and to test and evaluate their knowledge, skills and abilities. A teacher who is dedicated to his work has a real passion.

As you know, each subject has its own technology, methods and tools. In order to achieve high results in the teaching process, it is necessary to plan the course in advance. In this case, the teacher must choose the specifics of the subject, the learning process and conditions, the needs and capabilities of students, the level of knowledge, the technology used depending on the situation.

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