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CIVIC CULTURE AS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE UPBRINGING OF A HARMONIOUSLY DEVELOPED GENERATION

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Annotation:

The system of additional education has great opportunities that would contribute to the development of social activity of adolescents and be of a positive nature, manifest itself in socially significant activities, satisfy the need of adolescents for self-realization. civic education Include methods of formation of civic consciousness and feelings. Everyone knows that as they grow up and accumulate social (life) experience, a person enters into constant contradictions with the achieved level and the need for further knowledge of the environment. Already existing knowledge cannot be sufficient for the analysis and perception of the surrounding system of social phenomena, relations, values, etc. Education is a specific process of interaction between the one who educates and the one who is educated. It can be carried out in two main ways: the first way is subjective. It is associated with methods and techniques of deep information and clarification, persuasion and suggestion, and most importantly, providing adolescents with role models and activities, which in our time is not at all easy.

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Civic culture is an integrative quality of a person, which includes respect for the individual, the state, its political and legal institutions, love for the motherland and respect, tolerant attitude towards other people and peoples; desire and readiness for active social activity for the benefit of people and society.

The culture of a citizen, citizenship is an integrative quality of a person, which includes respect for the individual, the state, its political and legal institutions, love for the motherland and respect, tolerant attitude towards other people and peoples; desire and readiness for active social activity for the benefit of people and society. The civic culture of a person is the result of civic education, which can be defined as a system of educational work to form the qualities necessary for a member of the state, namely: political and legal culture, as well as patriotism and a culture of interethnic relations. Politics is a sphere of activity that regulates relations between authorities and groups of people, the art of government, including with the help of a set of laws, that is, law. This applies to everyone, so it is necessary that graduates of educational institutions have a civic consciousness, political and legal

culture. The list of concepts that convey the content of civic culture is extensive. Here are some of them: citizenship, civil society, the rule of law, civil behavior, the state, power, democracy, human rights and freedoms, and many others.

In the psychological structure of civic culture, three elements are distinguished: knowledge, assessments-attitudes, behavior. The basis of civic culture is political culture, which consists of knowledge in the field of politics, views and beliefs, a conscious attitude to the social and political life of the country, the desire to participate in political life, take an active civic position, be a law-abiding citizen, and comply with the laws of the country. This determines the tasks of forming a political culture as part of civic education.

Students gain knowledge about the state structure, the system of power, the ability of citizens to participate in the elections of power structures, influence management and participate in it, uniting in parties and movements. The school and teachers should contribute to the formation of civic and political activity of young people, the desire of adolescents to participate in the life of the country.

To solve these problems, educational institutions have various means, these are primarily lessons in social disciplines: civics, history, and social science. Secondly, these are excursions to authorities at all levels, meetings with politicians and lawyers. Thirdly, the involvement of students in political, law enforcement, patriotic activities; let the students, together with the teachers, participate in political or social actions. The development of civic skills is facilitated by the participation of schoolchildren in children's movements and organizations, as well as the organization of self-government of students in an educational institution, which can be an excellent school for civic engagement, provided that the teaching staff really allocates their area of competence to them and does not turn students' self-organization into a farce.

An integral part of civic education is the formation of a legal culture, namely: knowledge about the legal system of the country, basic legal norms, the desire to comply with legal norms, to be a law-abiding citizen of the fatherland. The main tasks of legal education are the formation of legal awareness, legal literacy of adolescents and young people, as well as the formation of moral and legal feelings, respect for the law, legal thinking, law-abiding.

Educational institutions give the necessary legal knowledge to young people in the classroom and in extracurricular work with children. Schoolchildren, as they grow older, learn to follow the rules of behavior in society, learn to obey the requirements of the school charter. This develops in them the habit of discipline, of self-control. Students should know that civil and legal consciousness and responsibility are closely related to morality: violation of legal norms most often occurs against the backdrop of dysfunctional moral development, is the next step after the violation of moral norms.

The acuteness of the problems of legal and moral education can be called in two words: youth crime. The moral and legal situation with young people finds its expression in a number of phenomena in the modern life of young people all over the world, as well as in Russia: it is all kinds of aggressiveness, vandalism, extremism, all kinds of excesses of nationalists of all shades, pogroms of skinheads, football hooligans. There are more "softer" forms of deviant behavior: withdrawal from society into a youth subculture, over-immersion in the world of games, fantasies, so to speak, in an irresponsible childhood. These problems are the subject of concern for socio-economic and cultural policy, they require serious social programs, expansion and improvement of the activities of social teachers and workers, and not just the efforts of the school.

The system of methods and forms of formation of citizenship of the individual includes:

- methods of formation of civil consciousness,
- methods of organization of civil activity,
- methods of stimulating civic behavior,

- methods of control, self-control and diagnostics of formation civic qualities.

Methods for the formation of civic consciousness: this group of methods of civic education includes methods for the formation of civic consciousness and feelings. Everyone knows that as they grow up and accumulate social (life) experience, a person enters into constant contradictions with the achieved level and the need for further knowledge of the environment. Already existing knowledge cannot be sufficient for the analysis and perception of the surrounding system of social phenomena, relations, values, etc. Within the framework of this method, the teacher purposefully organizes the student's perception of new knowledge, principles, norms of society. The process is aimed at the formation of generalized knowledge about the surrounding world. And since knowledge exists in the form of a word, therefore, the methods in this case are mainly verbal (conversations, lectures, disputes) or visual (showing and demonstrating experiences, including experiences of social actions, showing illustrations).

The method of organizing civic activity is the second group of pedagogical methods in the issue of civic education of the younger generation. It includes exercises in civic activity, teaching, using public opinion, pedagogical requirement, creating educational situations, organizing practical experience in civic behavior, and various assignments.

Among the methods of stimulating behavior and activity, reward, punishment and competition are distinguished.

Encouragement is a pedagogical method of expressing a positive assessment of the actions of pupils and consists in consolidating positive skills and habits.

The dynamic development of the state depends primarily on the citizens of the country, on the people - their initiatives, the desire to change life in their native village, town, district, city and country for the better, on the quality and efficiency of the level of government closest to the citizens, that is, on local self-government.

Depending on what values education and training offer, the purpose and meaning of education is determined. The system of additional education has enormous potential that would contribute to the development of social activity of adolescents and be of a positive nature, manifest itself in socially significant activities, and satisfy the need of adolescents for self-realization.

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