

**CHANGES IN THE RISE OF THE CIVIL POSITION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE
CRITERIA FOR ITS ASSESSMENT AND INDEXERS**

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Annotation: This article will talk about the concept of citizenship, changes in the rise of the civic position of young people, in particular student youth.

Key words: Citizenship, person, Youth, Homeland, society

Citizenship gives the meaning of being a citizen; belonging to citizens; legal status of a citizen.

Citizenship is the permanent political-economic relationship of an individual with a particular state; this connection is expressed in the mutual rights and obligations of the individual and the state. When a person acquires citizenship, the state recognizes all his rights and freedoms, takes measures to ensure their implementation. The interests of citizens are protected by the state, even when citizens are standing on the territory of other countries, providing them with patronage. In turn, citizens follow the laws and regulations of the State unconditionally, fulfill the obligations established for themselves. The sum of these rights and obligations constitutes the political status of a citizen, with which citizens are distinguished from foreign citizens and stateless persons. Citizenship is accepted mainly in 2 ways; on the basis of evidence of birth ("filiation") and Naturalization path. In naturalization on the basis of Birth, 2 different rules apply: the "right to blood" and the "right to soil" rule. The so-called "right of blood" recognizes a person born of the citizens of this state as a citizen (in some states, it is enough that one of his fathers has the corresponding citizenship). The fact that this person was born in the territory of the state of Kaysi does not matter. The "right to soil" rule, regardless of citizenship, states that if a person was born on the territory of this state, then that person is recognized as a citizen. Naturalization is associated with the request of a person living in the country to obtain citizenship.

The role of "history", "ethnography", "ethnoculture", "Cultural Studies", "Philosophy" in the formation of an active civic position in students is also incomparable. In particular, history is not only studied to be aware of historical events, but is also studied to learn from history. Also in the national culture of our people there are unique artistic images, noble heroes with beautiful qualities, ideals embodied in folk dreams, which serve to educate young people with high spirituality.

Today, the majority of the population of our country, that is, about 60 percent, is made up of the percentage of people who have reached the age of 30. Young people today appear as an important force in maintaining national identity as well as strengthening state independence. In order to develop civil society in Uzbekistan, reduce the risk of negative phenomena of the globalization period and educate young people to become spiritual mature individuals, it is necessary to form an active civil position in them. After all, only young people with a civil position understand what the main goals of society are and deeply understand their responsibility to the people and society.

Positio (Latin positio-case, situation):

- 1) the role of any person or thing, the place of occupation, position, State, situation;
- 2) the area of land occupied by the army for the purpose of Defense or attack and equipped from an engineering point of view;
- 3) the position of the grains in the game of chess and Checkers;
- 4) the path taken in a matter, the point of view; comes in the sense that it is a certain assessment of an event.

The formation of an active civil position in young people means knowing and appreciating the history, spiritual values of their people, the possibilities and prospects of our motherland in each child, being

proud of it, feeling immunity for the peace of the land, prosperity and well – being of the motherland, knowing well-being of their duties and obligations together with their right and After all, as president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted, "... the main task of all of us is to promote the Independent Thought and worldview of our young people to take shape, to help them firmly determine their position and approach in life, to educate them consciously and knowledgeable, not to neglect side-by-side events, to teach them to live with a sense of inviolability."

The obedience of youth to the law is manifested in their high legal awareness, deep understanding of the interests of society and the state, in the feelings of social duty, responsibility to the state and society. It is necessary for young people to voluntarily follow the norms of the law, and not for fear of punishment. This should become their inner beliefs. The habit of following the laws should be a deeply understood need. To do this, it is necessary to raise the legal culture in young people. The concept of legal culture is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon of the renewal of the spiritual life of society. Legal culture is an expression of the legal basis of various views, visions, ideas of citizens and various social groups, strata on their place and relationship in society. Legal culture is its expression in culture in accordance with the legal grounds for law; it is a set of activities, views that correspond to established legal norms and laws, it guarantees culture in legal terms, serves as its legal basis. Legal culture is a set of views, visions of law, the expression of laws through culture or the manifestation of culture in accordance with the law. In order to achieve a strong civil society, it is necessary for citizens (including young people) to be well aware of their duties and obligations, along with their rights and land-based cinema.

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