

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF CIVIL SOCIALIZATION IN MODERN SOCIETY

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Annotation

In this article, the research interest is focused on the study of modern society as a factor determining the content of civil socialization. At the same time, civil socialization is considered not as a normative path of development of society as a whole, but as an individual path of development of each individual subject. The work describes the distinctive features of modern society: transitivity, multivariance of its development. The image of modern society formed by each individual is a construct that allows us to highlight the significant features of the content of civil socialization. By using a qualitative research method, in-depth interviews, the understanding of the term "society" by young people was determined, and the features of respondents' ideas about modern society were highlighted. The result of the work was the definition of the image of society as a component of the process of civil socialization.

Keywords: Distinctive, civil qualities, civil education, civil position, civil society, freedom, equality, justice, innovative technologies.

In the modern era, the "rule of law" and "civil society" are becoming not only elements that make up a single social system, but also concepts that determine their mutual development. The interaction of the "rule of law" and "civil society" occurs in accordance with the actions of the general philosophical category of "content and form". Civil society does not emerge as a highly developed system in a certain short period of time; it gradually grows out of grassroots communities. The formation of civil society occurs against the backdrop of strengthening statehood and the development of various forms of ownership. With the development of democracy, civil society is increasingly moving away from state guardianship, and the question of their interaction arises. In order to more fully disclose the issues of interaction between the state apparatus and civil society, it is necessary to consider the content of the definition of "civil society".

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The concept of "civil society" is as ancient as the concept of "state" and has its own long stages of development. One of the first scholars to put forward the thesis that citizens living in a state constitute a civil society was Aristotle. He wrote that "before defining what a state is, it is necessary to define the concept of a citizen, for a state is nothing other than a collection of citizens, a civil society". This point of view probably justified itself in the conditions of ancient Greek democracy, when the majority of free citizens participated in the management of state affairs and did not receive payment for their administrative work. However, later researchers did not support Aristotle's idea that the state is a civil society. The concept of "civil society" was further developed in the works of G. Hegel and some other philosophers.

They say that civil society should form power structures, and they, in turn, determine the foundations of the existence of civil society. Let us try to highlight the most important features of civil society from the point of view of political science. Firstly, civil society is characterized by a special type of social relations that develop in society. These relations can only develop in public life. Such relations can only develop in a situation where the population takes an active political position and strives to participate in solving most public affairs. The presence of a long democratic tradition is also a necessary condition. At the same time, in our opinion, these relations should be legal, although one cannot deny the regulatory significance of moral norms and customs. Secondly, the relations between the state and civil society should not be of a vertical subordination nature, which does not imply direct state leadership over various structures of civil society. These relations should, above all, be of a coordinating, coordinating and interacting nature. In other words, the structures of civil society should be independent of the state and formed on the initiative of individuals. Based on this, we can say that civil society is a system of social relations that is independent from the state, but interacts with it for the consistent development and self-realization of the individual, covering all spheres of life of society and the state. When we talk about civil society, we proceed from this definition. Civil society is, first of all, not just any structures, but a qualitative state of society, but in which individuals must somehow unite to realize their interests. Therefore, revealing the issue of the relationship between the state apparatus and citizens

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Most authors highlight the following as the main elements of civil society: public associations, including political parties, mass movements, public initiative bodies, charitable foundations, consumer associations, scientific, cultural, sports societies, etc., lobbying structures; religious associations; independent media; family; industrial structures that are not directly controlled by the state. In fact, this or that state socio-political entity consists of two main elements - the state and civil society. Both of these elements form a single system, and each of them performs its own specific functions. The problem of socialization as a scientific problem has quite deep roots and concern for the formation and development of interest in the relationship between man and society. The specific phenomenon of socialization is that it is at the intersection of a number of scientific disciplines: sociology, psychology, anthropology, pedagogy, etc. The use of the concept of "socialization" begins at the end of the 19th century, when the final division of the subjects of these scientific disciplines had not yet occurred. The problem of socialization was studied within the framework of various approaches to considering the role of the objective and subjective factor in the relationship between man and society; to the interpretation of the individual and the public as the first reality in the process under study. The concept has had a huge influence on the development of the presented problems of socialization. According to the concept of the formation of the human social environment, it is the same state and result of the individual's activity. The formation of a person is not a passive adaptation to the environment, but an active process affecting practical activity, during which a person constantly changes the environment and changes his "own nature". In the modern scientific world there is no unity in defining the process of civil socialization. As a result of theoretical analysis, the author's definition of the studied process of social development was formulated. Civil socialization is a process of continuous social development of an individual, assimilation and awareness by a person of a certain system of knowledge, norms, values and experience regarding the political, economic, cultural-historical, socio-cultural, patriotic spheres, reflection by a person of his place and role in the current situation of development, manifestations of social activity by an individual or its absence. In addition, in the process of analyzing numerous theoretical materials reflecting the problem of civil

socialization, aspects were identified that reveal the content of civil socialization. Among them: political, economic, moral and ethical, patriotic. The political and economic aspects of civil socialization are associated with the subject's ideas about the state system, political and economic transformations occurring in social reality. The moral and ethical aspect of the content of civic socialization is associated with the moral education of an individual, during which socially significant values, norms, and rules are transformed into a personal system of norms and rules. The moral and ethical aspect also includes the formation of a sense of civic duty and personal responsibility for cultural and historical heritage. Feelings of responsibility and duty are accepted as certain values and criteria of civic behavior in the process of an individual's active activity, within the framework of which the old system of views is transformed and a new one is formulated. In addition to the political, economic, moral and ethical aspects, the patriotic aspect of the content of civic socialization was highlighted. Within the framework of the dissertation, we consider patriotism in the broad sense of the word: not as propaganda and a person's attitude to the country's symbols, but as a system of humanity and morality, as a system of ideas and beliefs that reflect certain social principles and values. At the same time, the patriotic aspect is associated with the individual's ideas about the Motherland, which reflect the characteristics of civic behavior and the image of the "moral face" of a citizen.

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