



CURRENT ISSUES OF FORMING PATRIOTISM AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY AMONG STUDENTS AND YOUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Annotation: *This article covers the theoretical and practical foundations of the formation of patriotism and civic responsibility in students and young people in the context of globalization. The study scientifically analyzes the impact of globalization processes on the worldview of young people, the mechanisms for the formation of national identity and civic consciousness. It also substantiates the effectiveness of modern pedagogical technologies and interactive methods in improving patriotic education in higher educational institutions and developing civic responsibility. According to the results of the study, it was determined that practical activities, social projects, and innovative educational approaches play an important role in the formation of patriotic and civic competence in students and young people.*

Keywords: *Globalization, students and youth, patriotism, civic responsibility, civic competence, national identity, spiritual education, pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, higher education, social activism.*

ENTRANCE

In the 21st century, globalization processes have become one of the most important factors in human development, significantly affecting all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life. As a result of the rapid development of information and communication technologies, the expansion of international integration processes and the strengthening of intercultural relations, the interconnectedness of the countries of the world has reached a new level. However, along with the positive aspects of globalization, there are also negative

effects on the minds of young people, such as various ideological threats, elements of mass culture, the weakening of national values and the weakening of civic positions. Therefore, the issue of forming a sense of patriotism and civic responsibility in students and young people is emerging as one of the priority scientific areas of modern pedagogy, sociology, psychology and educational theory.

The development strategy of the new Uzbekistan includes comprehensive support for young people, the development of national pride, loyalty to



the Motherland, respect for the law and a responsible attitude to civic duty among the important priority tasks of state policy. In particular, higher educational institutions perform the task of not only training qualified specialists, but also educating citizens with high spiritual and moral qualities, a deep understanding of national and universal values, and a sense of involvement in the development of society. In this regard, the development of patriotism and civic responsibility of students and youth is one of the strategic directions of the education system.

Patriotism is a complex socio-spiritual phenomenon that expresses a person's devotion to his homeland, people and national interests, which is manifested through an awareness of national identity, respect for historical memory, reverence for state symbols and a sense of involvement in the prosperity of society. Civic responsibility is characterized by an individual's active participation in social life, compliance with laws and the desire to make a worthy contribution to the development of the country, while realizing his rights and obligations to society and the state. These concepts are inextricably linked, and the development of one of them serves to strengthen the other.

Analysis of scientific research shows that in the context of globalization, the issues of forming national identity, civic position and spiritual immunity in the minds of young people have become the object of research by many foreign and domestic scientists. However, the

development of patriotism and civic responsibility in students and young people based on modern pedagogical approaches, including the digital information space, social networks, innovative educational technologies and ensuring the harmony of national and spiritual values, have not been studied in a sufficiently comprehensive manner.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation of patriotism and civic responsibility in students in the context of globalization, to identify existing problems and develop pedagogical mechanisms and practical recommendations aimed at eliminating them. The scientific significance of the study is determined by the enrichment of scientific views on the spiritual and moral development of students, the development of civic consciousness, and the improvement of patriotic education in the higher education system. At the same time, the results of the study serve to more effectively organize educational activities aimed at educating young people in the spirit of national and universal values, and the formation of high civic responsibility in them.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

The issue of forming patriotism and civic responsibility in students and youth in the context of globalization is one of the current scientific areas being studied at the intersection of pedagogy,



sociology, psychology, and political science. The theoretical and practical aspects of this problem have been studied by foreign and domestic scientists from various perspectives, and their scientific views are of great importance in determining the methodological foundations of the study.

The theoretical foundations of patriotic education were developed by classical representatives of pedagogical science. In particular, KD Ushinsky emphasized the priority of the principles of national education and popularism in the development of the personality, noting that the formation of a sense of love for the Motherland in the younger generation is one of the main goals of the educational process. The works of AS Makarenko and VA Sukhomlinsky extensively covered the issues of civic education, a sense of responsibility to society, and the development of patriotic qualities through collective activity. The views of these scientists allow us to interpret patriotism as an important social value that determines the spiritual and moral maturity of a person.

The issues of the impact of globalization on the consciousness of young people have been thoroughly analyzed in the scientific research of such scientists as E. Giddens, M. Castells, U. Beck and Z. Bauman. E. Giddens assessed globalization as an important factor in the development of modern society and revealed its impact on human identity and civic consciousness. M.

Castells, in turn, substantiated the role of digital communication tools in shaping the worldview of young people within the framework of the concept of an information society. These theories serve to scientifically explain the need for young people to preserve their national identity and strengthen their civic position in the context of globalization.

The issues of the formation and development of civic responsibility are reflected in the scientific works of such scientists as J. Dewey, T. Marshall, R. Putnam and B. Barber. Their research sheds light on the pedagogical and social mechanisms for developing an active civic position, social participation and a sense of involvement in the development of society in a democratic society. In particular, the concept of citizenship put forward by T. Marshall is recognized as one of the theoretical foundations of modern civic education.

Uzbek scientists M. Kuronov, N. Egamberdiyeva, B. Khodjaev, R. Mavlonova, O. Musurmonova, Sh. Kurbonov and other researchers have scientifically studied the issues of youth education, spiritual and educational activities, national values and the formation of patriotic competence. Their research substantiates the pedagogical possibilities of developing loyalty to the Motherland, civic duty and social activity in young people through the national idea, spiritual heritage, historical memory and the education system. Also, within the framework of the reforms being implemented in the conditions of New



Uzbekistan, the issues of strengthening the civic responsibility of young people and improving patriotic education are being highlighted as a scientific and practical direction that is receiving special attention.

The analyzed scientific sources show that, although the theoretical foundations for the formation of patriotism and civic responsibility in students and young people in the context of globalization have been sufficiently developed, the issues of organizing this process in higher education institutions based on modern pedagogical technologies, a digital learning environment, and a competency-based approach require additional scientific research.

The methodological basis of this study is the concept of person-centered education, competency-based approach, axiological approach, systematic approach and activity-oriented pedagogical concepts. During the study, theoretical and empirical methods of scientific knowledge were used. In particular, the theoretical foundations of patriotism and civic responsibility were studied through the methods of analysis of scientific and pedagogical literature, comparative analysis, generalization, systematization and interpretation. Also, in order to determine the state of formation of these qualities of students, it was envisaged to use observation, interview, questionnaire survey and pedagogical diagnostics.

The reliability of the results obtained in the study was ensured by a comprehensive analysis of scientific sources, the use of modern pedagogical approaches, comparison of theoretical conclusions with practical data, and adherence to the principles of objectivity, systematicity, and coherence in the research process. On this basis, the possibilities of identifying effective pedagogical mechanisms for the formation of patriotism and civic responsibility in students and youth in the conditions of globalization and introducing them into educational practice were substantiated.

RESULTS

In the course of the research, the state of formation of patriotism and civic responsibility among students in the context of globalization was studied theoretically and empirically. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the current state of this process is complex, multifactorial and dynamic. In particular, although there are views on patriotism among students, it was observed that the level of their transformation into practical civic activity is insufficient. This indicates a certain disconnect between theoretical knowledge and real social activity.

The results of the empirical study show that the majority of students perceive loyalty to the Motherland and respect for national values as positive values, but the level of civic responsibility, social initiative and active



participation in public life is found to be average. In particular, the level of participation in social projects, volunteering and public initiatives was noted to be low. This indicates that practical mechanisms aimed at developing civic competence are not sufficiently systematic.

The study also revealed that globalization factors have a significant impact on the worldview of students and young people. As a result of the rapid flow of information, the widespread use of social networks and the strengthening of digital culture, a relative weakening of the stability of national identity was observed in some students. At the same time, it was proven that in a properly organized educational environment, these factors can also serve as a resource for strengthening patriotism and civic responsibility.

The results of pedagogical experimental work showed that interactive teaching methods, problem-based learning technologies, project-based learning, and socially oriented activities significantly activate the civic position of students. It was noted that patriotic motivation and social responsibility indicators were formed at a higher level in the experimental group compared to the control group.

The results of the study also showed that the integration of the educational process with the system of spiritual and educational work in higher educational institutions is not sufficiently established. It was found that the development of

civic responsibility in students is carried out on the basis of a more theoretical approach, with a low level of connection with practical activities, social projects and real-life situations.

The overall results confirm that the effectiveness of forming patriotism and civic responsibility in students in the context of globalization directly depends on the enrichment of the educational process with innovative approaches, the systematic organization of the educational environment, and the introduction of practical mechanisms aimed at increasing the social activity of students.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study confirm that the process of forming patriotism and civic responsibility in students and young people in the context of globalization is a complex pedagogical and social phenomenon. The empirical data obtained, in conjunction with theoretical analyses, show that this process is not limited only to the level of knowledge transfer, but also requires the integration of the individual's value system, social experience and active civic position.

The analysis of scientific literature shows that patriotism and civic responsibility are interpreted by many researchers as the result of the socialization of the individual. However, practical results have shown that the formation of these qualities in students is more of a declarative nature, and their transfer to real-life activities is insufficient. This situation is explained by



the lack of continuity between the educational component of the pedagogical process and practical activities.

Regarding the impact of globalization, it should be noted that the modern information environment has a two-fold impact on the minds of young people. On the one hand, it helps to broaden their worldview, assimilate international experience, and understand the principles of an open civil society, but on the other hand, it can increase the risks of weakening national identity, relativism of values, and social indifference. The results of the study indicate the need to ensure a balance between these two directions.

The results of pedagogical experience confirm that educational technologies based on an interactive and competency-based approach significantly increase civic engagement in students. In particular, project-based learning, analysis of problem situations, debates, social actions and volunteer activities have emerged as important factors in strengthening students' social responsibility. This justifies the need to abandon traditional reproductive education methods and widely introduce active and practical approaches.

The results of the study also showed that the integration of spiritual and educational work and the educational process in higher education institutions has not yet been fully established at a systematic level. This indicates a fragmented approach to the formation of

patriotism and civic competence in students. As a result, the continuity and effectiveness of the educational impact decreases.

Another important aspect identified during the discussion is that civic responsibility is not only formed at the level of knowledge or information, but also through personal experience, social participation and reflexive activity. Therefore, students' participation in real social projects, active position in society and participation in collective decision-making processes are crucial in developing their civic competence.

In general, the results of the study confirm that the effectiveness of the formation of patriotism and civic responsibility in the context of globalization is directly dependent on the innovation of the educational process, the strengthening of a person-centered approach, and the integration of theory and practice. On this basis, the need to develop comprehensive pedagogical strategies to improve this area in the higher education system is an urgent scientific and practical task.

CONCLUSION

In the context of globalization, the issue of forming patriotism and civic responsibility in students and young people is one of the most urgent and strategic directions of modern pedagogical science. The theoretical and empirical analyses conducted have shown that this process is a complex, multifactorial, and socio-psychological



phenomenon that requires continuous pedagogical influence.

Based on the results of the study, it is worth noting that although the sense of patriotism among young students is mainly formed as a value, the level of its transformation into civic activity and practical responsibility is insufficient. This indicates that the priority of theoretical knowledge remains in the educational process, while the components of practical activity and social participation are not sufficiently integrated.

Also, globalization and the expansion of the digital information environment have a dual impact on the worldview of students and young people, on the one hand expanding their access to information, and on the other hand creating certain challenges to national identity and spiritual stability. Therefore, the pedagogical process in the formation of patriotism and civic responsibility must be based on purposeful, systematic and innovative approaches.

The results of the study confirmed that interactive educational technologies, project-based learning, problem-based learning, and socially oriented methods are highly effective in developing civic competence in students. At the same time, it was determined that there is a need to increase the level of integration between spiritual and educational work and the educational process in higher education institutions.

As a general conclusion, it can be said that the formation of patriotism and civic responsibility in students is effectively carried out not only by updating the content of education, but also by modernizing the pedagogical environment, systematically organizing the educational process, and expanding the participation of students in real social activities. On this basis, the development and implementation of complex scientific and methodological approaches in this area is one of the urgent tasks of today.

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